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Mispronounced  
Frank H. Vizetelly



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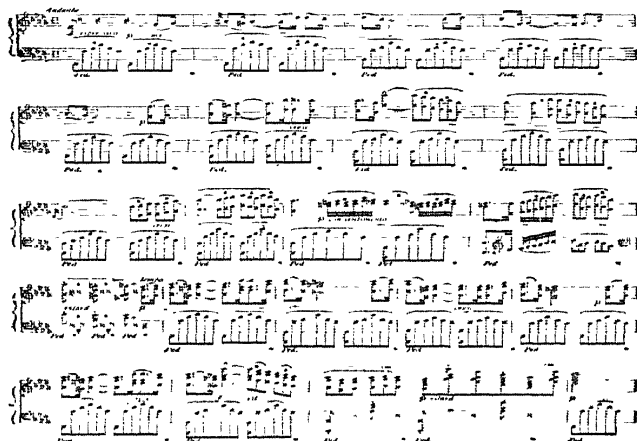
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TO  
N. A. K. V.



THE EMBODIMENT OF MELODY AND SONG  
AND OF THAT HARMONY OF SOUNDS  
WHICH THE HUMAN VOICE CAN REACH  
THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED  
WITH A FATHER'S GRATITUDE AND LOVE  
F. H. V.





## INTRODUCTORY

THE speech of our day in the home, on the street, in the schools, and especially on the stage, pursues the limping tenor of its way with all sorts of sounds and intonations, due to the influences of our cosmopolitan life, while we, following the practise of Dryden's day, "torture one poor word ten thousand ways" to earn the distinction of being described "a stuttering, slovenly-spoken generation," given to paying too much attention to accent and too little to distinct enunciation. That we are not alone in this respect has been shown us by a visitor from the antipodes—a teacher of English 'in the public schools of New Zealand. Said he, "We have at intervals to put up with English criticisms voiced in drawing-rooms or newspaper columns concerning our awful accent, so offensive to the sensitiveness of the superior English ear." When he left England for America he did so with the warning, "You'll get the awful American voice," dinning in his ears. But he left it; yet not before he had somewhat ruffled the self-satisfied opinions of his friends concerning their common inheritance.

After exploring England in an effort to determine the quality of the English voice, the New Zealander said: "I left England wondering what on earth the English voice was, and whereabouts in England people spoke English. I saw in the North, at Bank-holiday time, tens of thousands of English men and women who speak nothing but dialects; I heard cockney in almost every street in London; I heard in the West-End well-bred affectation tones produced, as it were, around a substantial marble wabbling in the region of the tonsils; I heard languid drawls, simpers, high-pitched silver-bell lisps; I heard terminal 'aws' and clipped 'g's' and feeble 'h's'; but rarely did I hear what I should call just a fine, clear, interesting voice speaking good plain English."

A few years ago, Professor RAYMOND WEEKS, of Columbia University, New York, pointed to the usefulness of the science of phonetics because it enables one "to divest oneself of a vicious accent learned in infancy, and to put on, in its place, the elegant mantle of a so-called polite pronunciation and intonation."

"The spoken language," said Professor Weeks, "is far more important than we believe. It has been called the garment of the soul. If the soul exist, while we can not see it or touch it, weigh it or photograph it, we can hear it. Nothing in the world is so intimate a part of us as our spoken words, neither clothes, nor furniture, houses, books, friends, ideas—manners even. Surely, therefore, whatever affects our spoken language is vitally important: accent, intonation, pronunciation, vocabulary, syntax."

Unfortunately, we have with us a large class of persons who speak without thinking how our words are spelled, and who, therefore, squeeze all the juice out of our speech by refusing to enunciate carefully all the niceties of sound that the words contain. The tendency to shift accents to more convenient positions can not be stayed; but, certainly, a confusion of vowel sounds and a slurring enunciation may be corrected. There is a tendency to break down all of the vowel sounds in unaccented syllables. It is a vulgarity not confined to America, as ROBERT BRIDGES, the British poet laureate, has informed his self-righteous countrymen.

Some efforts have been made toward trying to secure a uniformity of vocalization throughout the English-speaking countries, but these have failed because they were directed toward the unattainable. In England alone the vowel-values are almost as many as the counties and shires. As an enthusiastic wheelman, the writer recalls that, while on an outing from London to Evesham in Worcestershire, he heard no less than four pronunciations for the name of the latter city, altho he traversed only as many counties to reach it.

In his illuminating work, "The Standard of Pronunciation," the late Professor THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY said: "Every one who is familiar with the periodical literature of both Great Britain and America has constantly forced upon his attention the existence of a class of persons who rejoice in the consciousness of knowing that the pronunciation they have is the best which exists. For the orthoepic Pharisee is never content with thanking the Lord that he is not as other men. He wants some one else besides his Creator to be aware of the fact; and he can not rest easy until he has communicated the information to the outside world through the agency of the press." The reason he gives for his self-satisfaction is usually that he belongs by birth and training to a particular city, or to a particular district of country, where the language is pronounced with the greatest purity. This was borne out by a personal experience of the writer with a young English curate whom he met in London recently. In the course

of conversation, the churchman emphatically declared that the best pronunciation heard in England was that heard in Lincolnshire. Somewhat later in the evening, the question of the birthplaces of the several persons present was discussed. Then, the writer said to the churchman, "Altho I have never seen you before, I judge that you were born in Lincolnshire"—a statement which the young curate characterized as "most extraordinary, because it proves to be true."

A visitor to the adjacent county of Cambridge, and to the precincts of Newnham College, famous for its young women of remarkable attainments, where the English feminine voice divine is cultivated—if it be cultivated in any educational institution in England—made the following caustic comment on the English voice: "Do the university-nurtured foster it? Alas, they do, as two Newnham girls of brilliant achievement served to prove. Their voices were so hard and cold as to suggest the soullessness of marble and one followed their conversation with difficulty, for their affectation was so intense that it was painful to gaze on."

Unfortunately, in England, the university-bred think themselves rather than their universities the law in matters of enunciation, pronunciation, and interpretation. That is why one often hears the man from Oxford speak of a "remarkably fine gel," when he wishes to describe a handsome woman. It is a curious fact that affectations of speech make the British university-bred man one of the most difficult of English-speaking men to follow. A late Premier of the Legislative Assembly of one of the States of the Australian Commonwealth was educated at Oxford University, and brought from his *Alma Mater* a voice that has been the despair of press-reporters, and an enunciation so thick that it almost requires the services of an interpreter to explain what he says. Added to this he has acquired the fashionable habit of clipping his final syllables.

On the stage and off caprice has introduced many oddities. Altho at one time looked upon as mirroring the speech and fashion of the élite of the day, the stage lost this distinction through the idiosyncrasies and vagaries of the theatrical profession. If the truth be told the stage has now little authority in matters of pronunciation. Among the absurdities introduced at one time or another by various members of the profession are *aitches* for "aches"; *bird* for "beard"; *kwaliti* for "quality"—*a* as in "at" instead of *a* as in "what"; *rallery* for "raillery"; *Room* for "Rome," etc. The great KEMBLE murdered his native tongue in this way. According to SAMUEL JOHNSON "heard" was correctly pronounced *heerd*,

and he so pronounced it, not because it was the vogue, but because it conformed by analogy with "hear." Some of our poets rimed "great" with "beat," "defeat," "neat," etc., and this pronunciation found favor with Sir WILLIAM YONGE, who characterized *grate* as an Erinism, yet the latter was the pronunciation generally accepted by society. Altho Kemble and Johnson were contemporaries, and Johnson rimed "Rome" with "homc," as in the lines

"London, the needy villain's general home  
The common sewer of Paris and of Rome,"

Kemble always pronounced the name of the Eternal City—*Room*. And he had imitators, as the following criticism from "The Times" (London) of November 3, 1829, will show:—"Mr. Young's Brutus was beautifully impressive. There is one point in the performance which deserves particular remark, but certainly not of a laudatory nature. We allude to the pronunciation of the word 'Rome.' Mr. Young, following the example of the late John Kemble, perseveres with obstinate pertinacity in pronouncing it as if it were spelled with a double o, *Room*; while Cassius, Anthony, and the other dramatis personæ, pronounce the word in the ordinary, and, as we think, in the proper manner, *Rome*. For consistency's sake these Roman citizens ought to be uniform in their pronunciation of the name of the place of which they are denizens. It appears to us that it savours a little of affectation when Mr. Young chooses to adopt a pronunciation at variance with that of the public at large. Following up the principle on which he denominates Rome 'Room,' Mr. Young, we suppose, would descant on the doom (dome) of the king's palace, or would ask a friend to walk hoom with him to dinner."

In the next day's issue of the paper, the Editor printed the following comment, which indicates that Mr. Young's idiosyncrasy was not acceptable to the public:—"The whole case lies in a nutshell. The custom of educated society is the rule of pronunciation: Mr. Young must be a silly person to contend against the general sense of repeated audiences."

Three years ago Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON, a Londoner, remarked that the English stage affords numerous examples of mispronunciation. Said he, "The stage is the worst offender in this respect, both on account of its ridiculous claim to special traditions and also because of its enormous power of setting a standard to those who frequent the theater. In one dramatic company of high standing, it was considered equivalent to high treason to

pronounce the word 'your' except as rhyming with 'fur.' 'Mourn,' which standard pronunciation has decreed should be the same as 'morn,' is turned into *moo-urnn*. The late Mrs. LEWIS WALLER and the late Sir HENRY IRVING used habitually to give to the words 'England' and 'English' the *e* sound instead of the *i*, and their example is still followed in certain provincial companies. I have heard on the London stage the *r* in 'iron' given the same phonetic value as in 'irony.' At one West-End theater it is the fashion to pronounce the word 'girl,' which, when rightly pronounced, very appropriately rhymes with 'curl,' as if spelt *ge-irl*. This inevitably degenerates into *gel*. In England the eccentricities of pronunciation are based on no intelligible principle whatever, and when added to this we get the extremely bad vocal production which is so prevalent, the English stage is rendered unworthy of its mission and becomes an object of ridicule."

Absurd and impossible as it may seem to us, our grandparents spoke of *oar-a-loar-ry*, of *generawls*, of the *o-she-an*:

"Those that inhabit that far western shore  
Vainly suppose that they alone, before  
The setting sun forsake this atmosphere  
Do view his face at nearer distance there  
Than other men, than other countries can,  
And that he falls into their ocean."

Altho the word *wind* was at one time commonly pronounced to rime with *bind*, it is the only monosyllabic word ending in *-ind* in which the *in* has the same sound as in "sin." In SWIFT's day, when the short *i* sound was heard, it met with so little favor from the literary lights that Swift, whom it annoyed more than any, jeered at those who used it, and announced mincingly that he had "a great *mīnd* to *fīnd* why they pronounce it *wīnd*." But some of the people of the Dean's period had not forgotten SHAKESPEARE's fair *Rosalind* even if the worthy Dean had. Witness, "As You Like It" (act iii, sc. 1, l. 88, *et seq.*),

*Rosalind*: From the east to western Ind,  
No jewel is like *Rosalind*.  
Her worth, being mounted on the wind,  
Through all the world bears *Rosalind*.

It may appear unbelievable to the reader that such a word as *arithmetical* should ever have been pronounced as if written *a-reeth'mc-tic*, yet this pronunciation had sufficient vogue to provoke protest in 1859. Among

other words that have been mauled and mouthed at one time or another are *again*, *behoove*, *bosom*, *calf*, *drama*, *gape*, *girl*, *leisure*, *oblique*, and *yes*—the latter of which has suffered from corruptions ranging from *yah*, through *yeh*, *yep*, *yih*, *yis* to *yuh*. Through caprice “admiralty” became *admiraltry*; “gasconade” became *garsconade*; “exquisite,” “interpolation,” “machination,” “permit,” and several hundred more have been and still are often mispronounced. In 1815 the London native not only mispronounced, but also took delight in corrupting, his words. To him “vulgarity” should be analogous to “popularity,” “singularity,” etc., so he promptly called it *vulgularity*; *scholar* he formed after such familiar words as “coward,” “dotard,” “drunkard,” etc.; *commonality* he preferred to “commonalty” because he was familiar with “equality,” “mortality,” “partiality,” etc. In those days *w* displaced *v* and *v* displaced *w*. The people spoke of *weal* (veal) and *winegar* (vinegar); while the “Citizen of credit and renown” called to his man-servant:

“*Citizen*: Villiam, I vant my vig.

*Man-servant*: Vitch vig, Sir?

*Citizen*: Vy, the vite vig in the vooden vig-box, vitch I vore last Vensday at the Westry.”

But, at that time, the Simon Pure also indulged in a superfluity of negatives; so what might not one expect? Literally, he wallowed in such expressions as “I don’t know nothing about it.” When he mislaid his hat he asked “Has *nobody* seen *nothing* of *never* a hat *nowhere*’s?” Yet, London English was the *English* according to the *beau monde* of the time. There was a time, however, when the best English spoken was that heard in Dublin. That was in the days of DANIEL O’CONNELL and of THOMAS MOORE. Later the English of London and of Oxford and Cambridge was generally conceded to be sterling, but now the purists are turning to the North of England for examples of correct pronunciation and this in face of the fact that irregularities of speech occur there as everywhere, as was shown by Mr. CHARLES L. EASTLAKE in “The Nineteenth Century.”\* “I remember,” said he, “once asking a man whom I met in one of the streets at Sheffield my nearest way to the Mappin Art Gallery. He stared as if he had never heard of such a place. ‘You must know it,’ I said, ‘it is a big building where there is a large collection of pictures.’ ‘Oh!’ he replied, ‘you mean the *Moppin Ort Gollery*!’” The same writer commenting on the clipping of the final *g* recalls an old story of a yokel who, presiding

\*December, 1902, p. 998.

at a farmers' dinner, looked round the table and asked, "Does any gen'l-man say puddin'?" "No, sir," replied one of the guests, "no *gentleman* says *puddin'*." Yet this vulgarity has been revived of late years even in fashionable talk. "How are you gettin' on, old chappie?" "Fine mornin', ain't it?" "I'll bet a shillin' he don't do it," are elegant specimens of diction common to the fashionable set that frequents Rotten Row.

That the English themselves are aware of their careless utterance is certain, for "The Daily Mail" drew attention to the fact somewhat caustically a short time ago. Here is what it said: "Before any of us complain of the eccentricities of American speech we should make sure that we are adequately versed in our own. Colloquial English, or king's English, has a great deal to answer for. It shocks the purist at every street corner. It makes one shudder in the shop and in the market. It irritates one in the drawing room, and makes one despair in descending to the kitchen. It is often appalling in the printed book. Possibly 90 per cent of Englishmen do not speak English."

To remedy the defects of American pronunciation Mr. ROBERT J. MENNER suggested in "The Atlantic Monthly" for August 1913 that instead of imitating the Englishman's pronunciation of a few particular words, we should imitate his general distinctness of tone and proper valuation of sound and thus improve our speech permanently and noticeably. But, in view of the condemnation of "English as she is spoke" in London printed above, Mr. Menner can not have based his remarks on wide experience.

The habit of speaking ill is like the habit of doing ill; it increases by indulgence. Good English speech is the seal of culture among the English-speaking races; but we can not have good speech by speaking with closed nostrils. One of the faults we should try to correct is our flat or nasal utterance. We need to cultivate that pleasing variety of intonation which characterizes the speech of *some* educated Englishmen. It was the Countess ELISE JOSTY who called English "the language of angels—*par excellence* the language of religious music." It may be so, but just as there are angels of light and angels of darkness; so, in speech, there are those to whom it is a pleasure to listen for their melodious utterance, careful enunciation, and cultured choice of words, and those whose speaking voices are harsh and discordant, and which lack resonance and produce none but dull hard sounds. Also, there thrives among us a class of persons given to the unnecessary lengthening of words. Some of these assume the drawl; others, in the words of CHURCHILL, "mouth sentences as a cur



mouths a bone." Commenting on the former class, the Editor of "The Christian Science Monitor," of Boston, said recently: "One of the evident faults of many English-speaking people the world over is the drawl. To lengthen the words unnecessarily hints laziness, and is in general a mark of people whose leisurely habit tends toward inertia. The mentally alert person will not be tedious in his manner of speaking, nor will he make two syllables of vowels that are properly only one. Quick, clean-cut speech is a mark of urbanity, that is, of active, energetic living which wastes no time.

"Note whether we put two pitches into certain vowels and say, for example, 'yay-us' for *yes*, or 'wy-ee' for *why*, and even in perfectly simple vowels drag them out beyond the single instant needed. The clean cut consonant will often correct the drawl, by waking up the speech organs to crisper action. Of course paying careful heed to clear consonants corrects the trick of only half-saying words. One has often heard a drawling speech which swallows the last part of words so as to make the speaker almost unintelligible."

All well-bred people are as careful of their enunciation as they are of their diction, for correctness of speech is an accomplishment which every person of culture aims to acquire. Yet, we meet every day persons who pass as educated whose speech is full of solecisms, and whose pronunciation is characterized by such carelessness as to show that they pay little or no attention to those niceties of utterance with which they are familiar but which they have thoughtlessly, sometimes persistently, neglected. To some of these this book may, perhaps, appeal.

In English, as in every language, there are a number of words the pronunciations of which every cultivated man who hears them recognizes as those of imperfectly educated or illiterate persons. There is also a larger body of words—the greater number in the language—about the pronunciation of which there is a substantial agreement among the cultivated wherever English is spoken at all. In addition to these, the late Professor Lounsbury pointed out that there exists a goodly number "in which educated usage varies, and often varies decidedly." For "purse," for instance, the Englishman says *parz* while the American says *pars*; for "oblique," the one says *obleek*, the other *oblíke*; for "squalor," one says *skwall-er*, the other *skway-ler*. As a single illustration out of many that could be cited, Professor Lounsbury selected the adjectives ending in *ile*. "By some lexicographers," said he, "this termination is sounded *ü*; by others, *üe*. As an example of the class, take the word *hostile*. Generally in the earlier

English dictionaries which set out to give correct usage—for instance, those of Sheridan and Walker—it was pronounced *hos'til*. Such it continues to be at the present day in American dictionaries. But in most of the late English ones—such as Stormonth's and the two which go respectively under the names of the Imperial and the Encyclopædic—it is pronounced *hos'tile*. The new Oxford Dictionary gives both pronunciations, but puts *hos'tile* first."

Let us consider the pronunciation of the word "schedule." In America, this word is pronounced always *sked'ule*. The Englishman's *shed'ule* invariably causes a smile and the inquiry "If *shedule*, why not *shool*?" The dictionary tells us why not. The word "school" came to the language through the Anglo-Saxon *scolu*, and the Latin *schola*, from the Greek *σχολή*. The later German used *schule*, with the soft sound. The word "schedule" is from the Old French, *schedule*, and its pronunciation the English owe to the Normans who gave it the soft French sound, "*shedule*." But this is a divergence that, like the pronunciations of "tomato" and "vase," has attained the dignity of a national distinction. It is a picturesque distinction in the manner of speech of different English-speaking nations which one accepts as a national characteristic, and we shall always have this and other distinctions, by the aid of which we shall be enabled to approximate the nationality or habitat of speakers, for just as the speech of England differs from that of the United States, so also does that of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and British South Africa differ from that of the Mother Country or of the American Republic. Professor Lounsbury pointed out that these "are not numerous, nor do they compare in importance with the differences in the speech of individuals belonging to the same country or even to the same community."

When an Englishman wishes to ingratiate himself with an American, he invariably says patronizingly, as was said to the writer in his old school town on the south of England four years ago, "You haven't the American twang, you know; really, you could readily pass for an Englishman." To the one addressed this was somewhat amusing, because he happened to be a Londoner born, who had been educated in Eastbourne, Sussex, but had lived twenty years in the United States. By way of contrast, if what Mr. Robert Bridges\* writes is correct, and we have every reason to believe that it is, the average educated Englishman still mispronounces and

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\* "The Present State of English Pronunciation."

distorts his words. He says *prernounce* for "pronounce," *frerm* for "from," *neycher* for "nature," *donshew* for "don't you," *caowm* for "comb," *Chewsdy* for "Tuesday," *immejetly* for "immediately," *leter'ry* for "literary," *chiune* for "tune." Churchmen even are charged with saying "the *sawed* of the *Laud* and Gideon." Another writer has charged "the most revered of all the last generation of Bishops with saying *dee'vine*" in an effort to give additional solemnity to the word "divine."\* "At least," said he, "we may avoid the ill-considered pedantries and restrain the vulgar innovating influences, holding on, as far as may be, to the traditional sounds and accents of our fathers." Yet this purist would have us say *Angland* for "England" and adds, "Some pedants insist upon saying it with what they call the correct sound of e, as in 'length,' which is *bad English, bad history, bad form, bad everything!*"

Even the American "twang," or accent, can be favorably compared with such slovenly speech as this. The typical American accent is often harsh and unmusical, but it sounds all of the letters to be sounded and slurs, but does not distort, the rest. One can understand what is said. In London, the boasted home of the English tongue in all its pristine elegance and purity, the native seems short of breath. He can not find time to finish his words, and so clips their closing syllables. To him Lord Faversham is *Lud Fav-ershm*, Nottinghamshire is *Nut-ingum-shr*, and Tottenham Court Road is *Tot-n-hm Caught Road*. Even in the haste of affairs, with which we are credited, so that a prominent English actor-manager unburdened himself with "I'd rather sleep to death in London than be rushed to death in New York," we are not so hard pressed for time that we can not take time to speak properly.

Possibly the diversities of speech in the United States have never been brought home to us so pointedly as by the Editor of "The Public Ledger," of Philadelphia, who recently described the difficulties encountered by a young woman from New York, who undertook to train both school-teachers and children for a dramatic performance in a New England mill-town. She was at once confronted by an appalling problem of producing something like uniformity of accent out of phonetic chaos. She abandoned at once the attempt to inculcate metropolitan refinements, in the broadened "a" and the softened "r," but she found that even among lifelong neighbors there were variant pronunciations which proclaimed diversified

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\*J. E. Field in *The Guardian*, July 25, 1913.

heredity. Fervently she insisted that a school might be founded in which teachers themselves might learn how to pronounce their mother tongue—for, with the fountain-head of the linguistic current defiled, she shuddered to think of the rasping Yankee twang of the growing generation accepted without challenge or rebuke. This horrified apostle of culture only voiced a very old complaint. There are in America today wide and apparently unbridgeable phonetic abysses between the “down-Easter” and the far-Westerner; Chicago does not talk in Boston’s vernacular; Alaska’s English differs from that of Florida; and between Philadelphia and New York there are detectable differences. Even as George Bernard Shaw has essayed to prove with the denizenness of London in his play “Pygmalion,” the practised inhabitant of Philadelphia might almost be able to tell what ward of his city he was in by some faintly marked difference of inflection, too subtle to be reproduced. The English use the expression “provincial” to characterize the dialects of Sussex or of the Midlands or of Yorkshire, which are at odds with the speech of the cockney of London—but in America the frank breezy speech of the plainsman is offset by the languorous drawl of the South or what becomes almost an alien patois by comparison, from the lips of the Maine woodsman. It is true that we talk differently over here, that there are many kinds of American speech, as there are many sorts of English, but is it not a picturesque diversity? We should be sorry if the purists and the philologists succeeded in planing down our characteristic individual asperities to one uniform dead-level of etymological monotony. But it is not about these, but about the varying pronunciation of words that controversy rages. What is the proper usage in any particular case, and where is the authority to be found that will furnish it indisputably? This question of authority was one which the early makers of pronouncing dictionaries felt called upon to answer “but which the modern very calmly and without question very judiciously ignore.”

The dictionary of a hundred and fifty years ago made no attempt to indicate pronunciation. PERRY, whose “Royal Standard Dictionary” came out in 1775, announced that it exhibited the true pronunciation “according to the present practise of men of letters, eminent orators, and polite speakers in London.” Nevertheless, he admitted the difficulty of deciding upon the best usage. “The literati, who make etymology an invariable rule of pronunciation,” said he, “often pronounce words in such a manner as to bring upon themselves the charge of affectation or pedantry; while, on the other hand, mere men of the world, notwithstanding all their

politeness, often retain so much of their provincial dialect, and commit such gross errors in speaking and writing, as to exclude them from the honor of being the standard of accurate pronunciation. Those who unite these two characters, and with the correctness and precision of true learning combine the ease and elegance of genteel life, may justly be styled the only true standard of propriety of speech."

The view expressed above was that accepted, and the lexicographers of the time felt called upon to demonstrate their fitness for their work by claiming intimate acquaintance with the world of gentility and culture. Very few of the English-speaking people know of the debt that they owe to BUCHANAN, a Scotchman, and to SHERIDAN, an Irishman, for recording the pronunciations of English words as current in their times. The former did so in 1757; the latter, in 1780. WALKER, an Englishman, followed in 1791.

Like Professor Lounsbury, the compiler has found two things that strike the attention of any one who makes a careful examination of dictionaries and of the orthoepy set forth by the men who prepare them. The first is that the pronunciation of a certain number of words is represented in them differently. The second is that the compilers, like all other men, are not infallible. A curious fact, which any student of orthoepy may verify for himself, is that a word by word examination of the dictionaries will bring to light some words, as "areolation," for example, the pronunciations of which differ even to the number of the dictionaries consulted. Perhaps this is owing to the fact that no orthoepist can record all the pronunciations sanctioned by good usage, and no one, therefore, can affirm positively that a given pronunciation of a word may or may not be warranted by reputable usage in some quarter. According to Professor Lounsbury "not a single one of our pronouncing dictionaries is a final authority, nor even the concurrent voice of all of them put together. With our orthography any such condition of things is an impossibility. There can never exist that infallible guide for whose appearance we are all longing until the spelling of every English word carries with it its own pronunciation. Even the variation of accent must continue to show itself, tho it will be reduced to the lowest possible limits."

There are few persons, if indeed there are any, whose pronunciation accords strictly with the usage recorded by the particular dictionaries they accept as authority. Those who believe to the contrary may, perhaps, be willing to subject themselves to pronouncing the words selected as a test of this by the late Dr. A. J. ELLIS: the words are—*actinism*, *archimandrite*,

*batman, beaufin, bourgeois, brevier, buoy, demy, flugleman, fusil, oboe, row-lock, tassel, vase, and velleity.*

There are many other words that are frequently heard mispronounced, chiefly because of misplaced stress; as, *aggrandize, allopathy, amenable, apricot, bomb, Calliope, cement, cognizant, combative, comely, contumely, coquetry, discern, dishonest, dromedary, equable, Erin, hymeneal, hypochondriacal, inquiry, inventory, isolate, Italian, legislature, lever, orgies, patron, peremptory, placard, raillery, ribald, spontaneity, squalor, tedious, tergiversation, and truculent.* As Professor J. HOWARD SWINSTEAD has said: \**"Words derived from the classics present the obstacle of changing accent (such as concordance, doctrinal, objective, divine, laboratory, precedence, deficit, etc., all having to accept hard measure), whereas words of Anglo-Saxon or Gothic origin behave freakishly in the tone of the vowel, such as ere, gold, sea (to rhyme with survey and way), clerk ('clirk'), yellow ('yal-'), English ('English'). This shows the two directions in the growth of a spoken language; and it is just because of the strong vitality of a widespread tongue that it does grow, instead of becoming mummified as the classics became when 'Oxford Latin was a byword,' and Greek was early pronounced as English at Cambridge:*

*"It was scholarly Mr. John Cheke  
Who introduced Cambridge to Greek;  
But he Englished the lingo,  
'For,' quotha, 'by jingo,  
When languages die, they don't speak.' "*

This misfortune we have never survived, nor shall we recover unless Dr. Rouse's bold revival at the Perse School is largely followed of teaching classes to talk in the dead languages they learn."

Altho there may be some persons who do not believe it, the fact is that the habit of slovenly speech is spreading too rapidly among us, or our educators would not have issued a pamphlet in an effort to check it. In December, 1912, the Board of Education of New York City printed a circular calling attention to the more common errors of pronunciation among high-school pupils. The points to which attention was directed are enumerated below:

1. Mispronunciation of *ng*, final or medial. Final *ng* (as in "sing" or any present participle) is frequently pronounced as *nk* or less commonly *ng*. Medial *ng* is frequently

\* *The Guardian*, London, Aug. 15, 1913.

mispronounced; as "singing" is pronounced *sing-ging*. "Finger" is sometimes mispronounced as *fin-g-er*, "single" as *sing-le*, "linger" as *ling-er*, "hanger" as *hang-ger*, "anger" as *ang-er*, "bringer" as *bring-ger*, etc., and *len'th* and *stren'th* are heard for "length" and "strength."

2. *wh* is frequently pronounced as *w*; thus "whisper" as *w'isper*, "while" as *w'ile*, "where" as *w'ere*, etc., a characteristic peculiar to the people of England.

3. *s* and *sh* are apt to be improperly vocalized, becoming *z* and *zh*; as "acid" becomes *azid*, "ceases" becomes *ceazes*, "assure" becomes *azhure*, etc. On the other hand, many say *wass* for "was," *whereass* for "whereas," etc.

4. The two sounds of *th*, the aspirate and the voiced sound as in "pith" and "then" are confused. Thus "with" is made to rhyme with "pith." *Th* sometimes becomes *t*, as in *t'row* for "throw."

5. In the same way the sounds of *j* and *ch* are confused. "Besieged" becomes *beseched*, etc.

6. The sound of *r* initial or medial is frequently rendered as *w*, as *wed* for "red," *sowing* for "soaring." Final *r* is liable to complete disappearance, as when "cur" becomes *cah*.

7. An "r" is often inserted or added when none ought to be heard, as "I saw-r a shop," "Emma-r Abbott."

8. The most common mispronunciation of vowels is the confounding of the sounds of *ai* and *er*; by which "oil" becomes *earl*, "join" becomes *jern*, "oyster" becomes *erster*; while "third" becomes *thoyd*, "girl," *goil*; "turn," *toin*, and "lurch," *loich*.

9. The pronunciation of the vowel *u* as in "Tuesday," "duty," etc., is often rendered as if it were *oo*, as in "too."

Hard as the teachers work to correct these errors, their labors are of little avail if the diction in the home is dominated by the inelegancies of the street. The fact is that the source of careful speech is the home and all sins against it are due to parental neglect, ignorance, or indifference. To that illustrious German scholar SCHLEGEL we owe this pertinent reminder: "The care of the national language I consider as at all times a sacred trust, and a most important privilege of the higher orders of society. Every man of education should make it the object of his unceasing concern to preserve his language pure and entire; to speak it, so far as is in his power, in all its beauty and perfection. . . . A nation whose language becomes rude and barbarous, must be on the brink of barbarism in regard to everything else. A nation that allows her language to go to ruin, is parting with the best half of her intellectual independence, and testifies her willingness to cease to exist." \*

But, as has already been pointed out, illiteracy is not the sole agency that tends to corrupt speech. There are those who practise it with bravado. It is impossible to tell why a clear, clean enunciation should be regarded by many so-called "educated" persons as the stamp of indi-

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\* *History of Literature*, lecture 10.

viduality; yet there are some of them who, altho they admit they know better when their attention is drawn to some slip of the tongue, still continue using their pet perversions. Doctor Johnson, when he published the plan of his dictionary, was told by Lord CHESTERFIELD that the word *great* should be pronounced to rime with *state*; and Sir WILLIAM YONGE sent him word that it should be pronounced to rime with *seat*, and that none but Irishmen pronounce it *grate* (see p. x). Here were two men of culture, the one the best speaker in the House of Lords, the other the best speaker in the House of Commons, differing entirely. The late KYRLE BELLEW, who trained many actors to speak English with a pure accent, once told of a promising young actor in his company who, when remonstrated with for his slovenly enunciation, frankly admitted that he feared that people would think him effeminate if he gave his vowels and consonants their due.

It has been explained above that errors in the speaking of words in common use result more often from careless enunciation and vocalization and from idiosyncrasy than from ignorance and from lack of early training in pronunciation. This work is designed to help those who desire to acquire the accomplishment of speaking correctly, and who wish to have at their elbow a consensus of orthoepic usage among English-speaking people. The vocabulary will be found to embrace most English words about the pronunciation of which some question may arise, and, in addition, a number of terms derived from foreign languages, such as occur in architecture, art, music, etc., which are of difficult pronunciation. Particular attention has been given to indicate the pronunciation of Bible names, personal names, geographical names, and such other proper names of all kinds as are current in literature, science, and the arts. Many terms needing explanation are concisely defined, and wherever necessary, orthoepic or historic notes, or quotations illustrating usage, are appended. The preferences of the leading dictionaries of the English language, where these vary from one another, are recorded, and the usage of the cultured classes of the United States and Great Britain and Ireland is registered.

In this work the first word is set in black-faced type. Bearing in mind that there is nothing more distracting to the study of pronunciation than the turning over of pages to consult the key to the arbitrary signs and symbols used to indicate the pronunciations—a key which is invariably printed at the beginning of other books on orthoepy—the aim has been to remove this disadvantage by printing the keys to the symbols used in this



work at the top and at the bottom of each page. Two keys are given—the first (Key 1), the Revised Scientific Alphabet, is that used by the Editors of the New Standard Dictionary, and is known also as the National Education Association Key because it was devised, recommended, and adopted by a Committee of the Department of Superintendence of that body in consultation and agreement with members of the American Philological Association and the Modern Language Association. The second is a concession to existing prejudice against innovations among those who would

“Be not the first by whom the new is tried,  
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.”

Devised as it was more than sixty years ago, Key 2 has had wide vogue because nothing simpler was introduced until 1876, by which time it had become established; but the number of dots and dashes, curves and curls, which are its chief characteristic make it the most puzzling system for indicating sounds yet devised, and it would have been thrown into the scrap-heap of discredited things long ago but for the persistence with which certain publishers have clung to it. To-day it is discredited by every phoneticist of repute, and it has been found so far in arrears of progress that in every succeeding edition of the books in which it has been used modifications have been introduced, until to-day the system employed contains no less than 21 deviations from that which preceded it. It is a serious reflection on our educators that they have not persistently insisted that a simpler system be employed. To the student of phonetics, it is absurd to say that a key consisting of 67 symbols, as Key 2, is easier to memorize and apply than one of 48 symbols, as Key 1. None will dispute the fact that in symbols, as in most other things, it is easier to memorize the smaller number than the greater. Very few persons, teachers included, understand the notation of Key 2 at sight, and since they must refer to the guide-words used to indicate the sounds, they must take at least one-third more time to secure the information they seek by utilizing Key 2 than by employing Key 1.

That the pronunciations used in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, British Africa, and British India, and other English-speaking regions are not recorded in these pages is due to the fact that no standard authority on the subject has yet issued therefrom. No pronunciations are indicated in the late Professor EDWARD E. MORRIS'S “Austral English: a Dictionary of Australasian words”; none are recorded in WILLIAM CROOKE'S edition

of Yule and Burnell's "Hobson-Jobson: a Glossary of Colloquial Anglo-Indian words"; none in BALFOUR'S "Cyclopædia of India," and none in CHARLES PETTMAN'S "Africanderisms: a Glossary of South African Colloquial Words and Phrases." Efforts to obtain them from experts living in the regions referred to brought very unsatisfactory answers as, in the case of British Africa, for instance, from which an eminent educator wrote, "The pronunciation of English now current in South Africa is that of Tommy Atkins." In view of such conditions, the effort to present a consensus of pronunciation of the English-speaking peoples must be postponed until the publication of orthoepical works reflecting the usage of the best speakers and writers of the regions referred to above. The British Colonial idea of a standard pronunciation may be summarized in the words of a recent Australasian visitor to our shores—"It is a simple matter of century, university caprice, and usage." Very simple, but why qualify the *caprice*?

Bearing in mind the needs of the foreign immigrant to our shores, there have been included in this work the pronunciations of many words that are likely to prove stumbling-blocks to the non-English-speaking settler on the American continent. Therefore, the vocabulary will be found to contain many simple words, the pronunciations of which are obvious to English-speaking people, but not clear to those who are unfamiliar with the values of the letters in English, and who know only those of their native tongue.

Realizing that, owing to its constant changes, it is as impossible for any one to establish a standard of pronunciation for the entire English-speaking world as it is to stem the tide of the sea, the editor, as a student of English speech, ventures to offer in the following pages that which appears to him to be the best current usage as he has heard it in America and in England, and as he has found it recorded in the dictionaries of his time, with references, as occasion seems fit, to other works by past masters of the science of orthoepy.

To Mr. JOHN HYDE, of Washington, D. C., who graciously placed several of the volumes consulted at his disposal, and supplied him with interesting occasional notes, and to Dr. G. B. HURLBUTT, who has read this entire volume critically, the writer tenders grateful acknowledgment and thanks. He is especially indebted to Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON for valued cooperation in the preparing of his manuscript in its early stages, and to Mr. F. HORACE TEALL, for the final reading and correction of the proofs.

## EXPLANATION OF THE SYMBOLS USED IN THIS BOOK TO INDICATE SOUNDS

(Abridged from *Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of the English Language*)

Correct pronunciation—like correct diction—depends upon the *consensus of usage*. The correctness of English pronunciations should obviously be determined by the best and widest usage among the English-speaking peoples. To a mode of pronouncing a word that is general among the educated classes of all these peoples, no exception can properly be taken, and any form of orthoepy that prevails among some of these peoples should command the recognition of lexicographers. Even forms that are used by a few only of the greater speakers may sometimes call for consideration at least, and possibly for record. One recognized aim of a dictionary is to ascertain and record the facts of English usage in pronouncing, while at the same time indicating what it regards as the best usage.

The first respelled pronunciation indicates, in each case, the preference of this book. These pronunciations will be found to agree, in the main, with those recorded by the "Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of the English Language," but occasional divergences are noted and commented on. The pronunciations that follow the preferred forms are from other dictionaries or guides to pronunciation. The dictionaries cited are indicated by the abbreviations given below:

<i>C. Century</i> , 1889-1903.	<i>S. or St. Stormonth</i> , 1871, 1885.
<i>E. Encyclopædic (Hunter's)</i> , 1879-88.	<i>W. Webster (New International)</i> , 1909, etc.
<i>F. New Imperial</i> , 1884.	<i>Wr. Worcester</i> , 1859. [in full.
<i>M. Murray (New English)</i> , 1888-1916.	<i>Walker</i> (1791) and the <i>Standard</i> (1915) are cited

As two systems to indicate pronunciations are used in this book two keys to the symbols employed are utilized and described in detail. The basic principle of the first system—Key 1—is the use of the fundamental vowels in their original Roman values. The chief characteristic of this key is that it employs only one symbol for one sound throughout its alphabet—a distinguishing feature that reduces the number of symbols required to indicate pronunciation to a minimum. In these respects Key 1 differs from Key 2, which uses from two to four symbols for the same sound, as shown on page xxxiii.

Each of the superior figures printed after the pronunciations (as, *aa*: *ā'ā'*; *ä'ä'*) in the following pages indicates the Key to the symbols used to indicate the pronunciation. Guide words indicating the sounds of Key 1 are given at the top of the page and those for Key 2 are given at the bottom.

For occasional symbols not contained in key lines see below and page xxxvi.

For the purpose of explaining how the symbols of Key 1 are used, and how their use is related to the more important variations of English pronunciation, these symbols are considered below:

### The Symbols used for the Unstressed Vowels in Key 1

It is one of the characteristics of the English language that unstressed vowels are more or less "obscured" in the utterance. This is especially the case in the syllable just before or just after the primary accent. Thus the middle syllable of *monarchy*, *miserly*, *primary*, *murmuring*, *martyrdom* is pronounced by most speakers with the same vowel. This vowel Key 1 denotes by the letter *a*. Some speakers disapprove the *a* sound which the many pronounce; thus, some make a point of saying *rek'ord* instead of *rek'ard*. But if there are such differences of usage and opinion, a symbol is needed by which they can be clearly indicated to the eye.

If there were but one unstressed vowel in English there would be no need of a letter for it, however variously the usual spelling might denote it. But there are several; and one in particular appears in such a variety of spellings that it is best to have a letter for that also. This is the vowel heard in the last syllable of *habit*, *candid*, and in the first syllable of *renew*.

If the second vowel of *habit* were always written *i*, one could dispense with a special symbol for it and ignore the difference between the *i* of *bit* and the *i* of *habit*. Again, if the vowel in question were always written *e*, as it is in the first syllable in *renew*, *depress*, etc., one could get along with *e*. But one does not like to write *valley* as *vale*, or *city* as *cite*; nor does one wish to respell *palace*, *agate*, *average*, as *pales*, *aget*, *averej*, or *captain* as *kaptēn*, when it is stated expressly that *e* has the sound of *e* in *met*.

As the vowel under consideration is really a half-fledged or imperfectly formed *i*, it is denoted by an *i* without the dot—*i*.

Aside from *a* and *i*, there are no unstressed vowels that seem to require special symbols. See §§ 13, 14, below.

### The Vowels and Diphthongs of Key 1

The symbols are: *a*, *ā*, *a*, *ā*, *u*, *e*, *ē*, *i*, *ī*, *o*, *ō*, *o*, *ō*, *u*, *ū*, *u*, *ū*, *ai*, *au*, *oi*, *iū*, *iū*, *ə*, *ɪ*.

#### (1) *a* and *ā*.

These denote the vowels which occur chiefly before *r*; thus, *a* in *artistic*, *cartoon*, and *ā* in *art*, *hard*, *garden*, *calm*, *alms*, *father*. Most often the unstressed *ar* becomes *or*, as in *separate*, *monarchy*, *partake*. There is some variation in the length of *ā*; thus, it is longer in *mart* than in *martyr*, longer in *garden* than in *garler*, but in respelling, *ā* is used wherever the vowel is notably longer than in *artistic*.

#### (2) *a* and *ā*.

These denote the vowel heard short in *bat*, *cap*, *lack*, and long in *bare*, *fair*, *pear*, *heir*. Many speakers pronounce the vowel of *bear*, *fare*, etc.

(*ā* before *r*), a little higher than that of *bat*, so that it sounds very much like the prolongation of the *e* in *met*, *very*. Further, *a* is regularly prolonged before a voiced consonant in monosyllables, especially if they bear the sentence-accent. Thus in "Stand, villain, stand!" the vowel of *stand* is long; in *standing* it is half-long, and in *inkstand* it is short.

(3) *a*.

This letter is used for a vowel which varies between *a* and *ɑ*, or between *ā* and *ū*. It occurs before *f*, *s*, *th*, sometimes before *n* + consonant. Examples: *ask*, *glass*, *past*, *basket*, *laugh*, *after*, *quaff*, *bath*, *path*, *aunt*, *lancet*, *dance*, *France*. The prevailing vowel in the south of England is *ā*, in the United States *ā*. The ancestor of both sounds is ultimately *ɑ*, which rose to *a* in very early times and then, in the seventeenth century, became *ā* before a voiceless fricative, and sometimes before *n* + consonant. Thus the words which had been *ask*, *path*, became *āsk*, *pāth*.

Refined speakers make a virtue of pronouncing an intermediate vowel, higher than *ā* but not so high as *ū*. It is this that is denoted by *a*. It is generally long, but may be short in unstressed syllables, as *wine-glass*, *cow-path*, or half-long in words of more than one syllable, as *basket*, *pastime*. The symbol *a* is used to indicate that the pronunciation varies; thus, the respelling *bāth* means that the word may be either *bāth* or *bāth*.

(4) *e* and *ē*.

Of these, *e* usually stands for the open short vowel of *met*, as in *set*, *ten*, *well*, *wealth*, *said*, *says*, *leopard*, *heifer*, *very*, *merry*, *bury*, *confess*, *outlet*, and *ē* for the close long of *may*, as in *bay*, *bail*, *they*, *veil*, *fate*, *great*, *taste*, *savior*, *danger*, *aorta*, *magnate*. But *e* is used also for the open sound when lengthened before a voiced consonant in emphatic monosyllables, as in *beg*, *blend*, *says*; and *ē* for the close sound when shortened in an unstressed syllable, as in *magnate*, *aerial*, *always*. So, too, in French and Spanish words, *ē* is used for the close short vowel of an unstressed syllable; thus, *Médoc*, *Leon*, are respelled *mē'dok*, *lē-ōn*.

Many speakers make *ē* a diphthong, the first element being a little higher than *e*, the second a little lower than *i*. Such familiar spellings as *veil*, *skein*, *rein* are a fairly exact rendering of this pronunciation.

(5) *i* and *I*.

Of these, *i* usually denotes the open short vowel of *sit*, as in *hit*, *bid*, *fill*, *busy*, *hymn*, *build*, *spirit*, *tin*, *delirious*, *misfit*, and *I* the close long of *seat*, as in *marine*, *police*, *lean*, *me*, *piece*, *seen*, *scene*, *Cæsar*, *Peter*, *people*, *fear*, *belief*, *receipt*, *athlete*, *regent*, *Socrates*. But *i* is also used for the open sound when prolonged in emphatic monosyllables before a voiced consonant, as in *bid*, *big*, *sinned*; and *I* for the close sound when shortened in an unstressed syllable, as in *Eolian*, *athlete*.

## (6) o and ȯ.

Of these, o, the short sound, occurs only in unstressed syllables, as in *obey*, *poetic*, *elbow*, *rotation*, *Bohemian*, *hero*, *shadow*, *potato*. Except when final, and especially before r, it is apt to become ȯ; thus, *original*, *agony*, *history* are often heard as ə-rij'i-nəl, əg'o-ni, his'to-ri. Careful speakers, however, still pronounce o-rij'i-nəl, əg'o-ni, his'to-ri. In New England dialect o, instead of the usual ȯ, is sometimes heard in *coat*, *road*, *stone*. The long sound is often diphthongal, in the south of England regularly so. The first element of the diphthong is a little less rounded than o, being virtually identical with ȯ. This is then further rounded during the act of utterance and ends in the labial semivowel. Such familiar words as *boat*, *note*, *go*, *pour*, *motion*, *devote*, *shoulder*, *know*, illustrate this pronunciation.

## (7) ȯ and ȱ.

Of these, the vowel ȯ differs from o in being less rounded, more open. It is heard short in *not*, *odd*, *what*, *was*. The words *or*, *for*, *nor*, *August*, *author*, *awl*, *call*, *bought*, *caught*, *door*, *ford*, *lost*, *off*, *moss*, *cloth*, *pork*, etc., have ȱ when emphatic; when unemphatic, either o or, rarely, ȯ. What is popularly called "short o," the vowel of *hot*, *not*, *pop*, etc., is historically the more open, slightly rounded vowel ȯ, and is still so pronounced in England. In some parts of the United States, however, the ȯ has almost completely lost its rounding, so that *hot*, *not*, *pop* are usually heard as *hat*, *nat*, *pap*. In southern English ȱ and ȯ are not usually distinguished before r, but come together in a vowel which is between the two: thus, *mourning* and *morning* are pronounced alike. So, too, the vowel of *story*, which we denote by ȱ, is in southern English half-way between ȱ and ȯ.

## (8) ũ and ȳ.

In these there is a difference of quality as well as of quantity, ũ as in *rule*, *rude*, *blue*, *lute* (see below, under iŭ), *pool*, *mood*, *balloon*, *ghoul*, *soup*, *détour*, being a little more rounded than u as in *full*, *push*, *pull*, *put*, *handful*, *could*, *hood*, *manhood*, *issue*. In the interest of simplicity u is used both for the stressed vowel of *full* and for the unstressed vowel of *value* (val'yū), tho they are not exactly identical. The u of the ending *-ture* varies between ȯ, u, and iŭ, *nature* being heard as nȯ'chȯr or nȯ'chȳr, and *literature* as lit'ȯr-ȯ-chȳr or lit'ȯr-ȯ-tȳr, or sometimes lit'ȯr-ȯ-chȳr or lit'ȯr-ȯ-chȯ(r).

## (9) v and ũ.

The symbol v denotes the so-called "short u" of *but*, *cut*, *buzz*, *fund*, *gunned*, *insult*, *blood*, *rough*, which is much more common than u. It is apt to be prolonged before a voiced consonant in emphatic monosyllables, as in *buzz*, *fund*. But this long v, which easily takes care of itself, is left without a symbol, ũ being used for a vowel of slightly different quality, heard only before r. In the ordinary spelling ũ is denoted in a variety of ways, as *burn*, *learn*, *fern*, *urn*, *girl*, *whorl*, *return*, *concern*.

## (10) ai and au.

The symbol ai is used for the diphthong commonly erroneously called "long i," as in *aisle, kaiser, rite, right, ibex, sleight, cry, die, dye*, and au for that heard in *sauerkraut, now, thou, bough*. In both symbols the first element varies somewhat. In parts of the United States *house* is not pronounced *haus*, but *haus*, or even *heus*, but *au* may be regarded as normal.

## (11) iu and iū.

What is popularly called "long u," as in *tube*, is denoted by iū, *cute, dew, few, feud, suit, lure, mutual*, and iu is used for the same sound when shortened in an unstressed syllable, as in *mutation, curator, duration, mulatto, superior*. In southern English regularly, and to some extent in the United States, the sound is a diphthong consisting of a fully rounded ū as in *pool*, preceded by the palatal semivowel. This pronunciation would properly be denoted by yū; thus, for *tube, Tuesday*, we should have tyūb, tyūz'di, rather than tūb, tiūz'di. But many speakers, probably the majority of Americans, pronounce *tube* and *Tuesday* without the palatal semivowel and with a *u*-sound slightly less rounded than the ū of *pool*. This pronunciation is not well represented either by tyūb, tyūz'di, or by tūb, tiūz'di. It is this *u*-sound, which may or may not be diphthongal, that is denoted by iū. To a certain extent this sound is heard even after *r* and *l*, where no *y* is pronounced. Thus *lute* (liūt) is distinguished from *loot* (lūt).

## (12) oi.

The symbol oi is used for the diphthong heard in *oil, avoid, choice, noise, hoist, alloy, boy, toy*.

## The Unstressed Vowels of Key 1

## (13) ə.

The symbol ə may be called the low unstressed vowel, *ɪ* being the high. The position of the tongue in uttering it is nearly the same as for *u*, but the difference between ə and *u* is clearly audible in such pairs as *sup, hyssop; luck, hillock; sum, winsome*. Almost any vowel, especially any low vowel, tends to become ə when unsupported by the stress. The tendency toward ə is stronger in southern English than in northern. In the United States there is a difference of usage in the pronunciation of certain endings, notably -*or*, -*tor*, and -*ment*, *o* or *e* being heard in formal utterance, ə in ordinary speech. Thus, *senator, monument, president* are ordinarily sen'ə-tər, mon'yū-mənt, prez'i-dənt, but in more formal utterance sen'a-tər, men'yū-mənt, prez'i-dənt. The great majority of the common unstressed endings have ə, with little or no variation of usage. Compare *urban, gallant, balance, patience, potent, quotient, potion, kingdom*. The unstressed prefixes *ad-* (*ac-, af-, al-, an-, as-*), *ob-* (*oc-, of-, op-*), *con-* (*col-, com-, cor-*), *sub-* (*suc-, sup-, sur-, sus-*) often have ə in common speech, but the distinct vowel is heard in more formal or precise utterance, altho much shortened.

## (14) i.

This sound results from the weakening of a high front vowel when unsupported by the stress. It occurs in obscure syllables having i, y, e, or a in the regular spelling, as in *ability*, *city*, *Sunday*, *visible*, *difficult*, *renew*, *debate*, *palace*, which are respelled as ə-bil'i-ti, sit'i, sun'di, viz'i-bl, dif'i-kult, ri-niū', di-bēt', pal'is.

An unstressed medial i in words of Latin origin is apt to vary in pronunciation between i and ə; thus, *visible*, *difficult*, *agitate* are heard now as viz'i-bl, dif'i-kult, əj'i-tēt, and now as viz'ə-bl, dif'ə-kult, əj'ə-tēt. Careful speakers prefer the former pronunciation; but the other, altho unapproved, is very common in ordinary conversation.

Certain combinations of consonants tend to prevent i from becoming i; thus the ending *-ism* is always -izm, never -izmi. The ending *-ist*, when immediately following the primary stress, as in *typist*, is frequently -ist; in the second remove, as in *fabulist*, *Darwinist*, the i is more distinctly pronounced.

**The Consonants and Semivowels of Key 1**

The symbols are: b, d, f, g, ŋ, h, j, čh, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, šh, t, čh, th, v, w, y, z, ʒ. Of these, b, d, f, h, k, p, t, v, z have the familiar and unmistakable sounds heard in *be*, *do*, *fee*, *he*, *key*, *pea*, *lea*, *vow*, *zest*; g sounds always as in *get*, never as in *gem*, and s always as in *sit*, never as in *rose* or in *sugar*. These eleven letters, then, require no further explanation.

## (1) ŋ.

This denotes the guttural nasal heard in *sing*, *singer*. It is a simple sound, not a compound of n and g. The *ng* of *finger* is composed of ŋ + g (fiŋ'gər), the *nk* of *bank* of ŋ + k (bāŋk).

## (2) čh and j.

These denote, respectively, the composite consonants heard voiceless in *chew* and voiced in *jam*. Phoneticians analyze the former as consisting of t + šh, the latter as consisting of d + ʒ. The presence of a t and d is recognized by the ordinary spelling in such words as *batch*, *badge*. It is to be observed, however, that čh does not consist of a complete t as in *tin* followed by a complete šh as in *skip*, but rather of a variety of t followed by a variety of šh. The elements blend in such a way that each loses a part of its phonetic character, and the result is virtually a simple sound. In the sentence *that shall never be*, no matter how rapidly one may speak it, the words *that shall* never make an exact rime to *satchel*, as they would do if čh were exactly t + šh. A similar statement would hold of the equation j = d + ʒ. It is this consideration which justifies the retention of the familiar symbols, in lieu of tšh and dʒ, for these sounds.

## (3) l, m, n, r.

The initial sound of *let*, *met*, *net*, *red*, and the final sound of *able*, *prism*, *fasten*, *flour*, are denoted by these letters respectively. The final sounds



## Explanation of the Symbols

are called syllabic *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, it being a peculiarity of these open consonants that they may partake of the nature of a vowel and form a syllable. In the case of many words in *-al*, *-el*, *-an*, *-en*, etc., there is a difference of pronunciation: thus some pronounce *metal*, *pedal*, *idol* as met'əl, ped'əl, ai'dəl, while others do not distinguish these words from *mettle*, *peddle*, *idle*. On account of this divergent utterance it is often hard to say what the prevailing usage is—whether -əl, -əm, -ən, or simply syllabic *l*, *m*, *n*; but the tendency is toward the latter. In the ordinary spelling, syllabic *m* appears as simple *m* in *-ism*, *chasm*, *prism*, and some other words, but as *-am* in *madam*, *Adams*, as *-om* in *bottom*, etc. Syllabic *r* appears as *r* sometimes after a long vowel or diphthong, as in *flour*, but after a consonant always as *-ar*, *-er*, *-or*, etc. Such words are respelled -ər, as riv'ər, mūr'tər, not riv'r, mūr't'r, etc.

### (4) sh and ʒ.

These are the signs employed, respectively, for the voiceless and voiced palatal sibilant heard in *ship*, *azure*. On the analogy of *sh* a tied *zh* might seem to be the logical symbol for the voiced sound, but, unlike *sh*, *zh* has no currency in English spelling. As this latter is a simple sound, it is represented by *ʒ*.

### (5) th and ð.

These letters are simply a concession to English visual habit and take the place of the Anglo-Saxon *þ* and *ð*, now usually employed in phonetic alphabets. They have the sound of *th* in *thin* and *th* in *this* respectively.

### (6) w and y.

These have the sounds of *w* in *wet* and *y* in *yet*, respectively. Neither is used as the final element of a diphthong. Such spellings as *blow*, *blowing*, *say*, *saying* appear as blō, blō'w, sē, sē'w.

### (7) ñ, ɲ, and ü.

These special symbols are used for the following purposes: ñ to denote the nasality of a preceding vowel; ɲ to denote the Scottish *ch* in *loch* (German *ch*, whether voiced or voiceless, guttural or palatal); and ü for the French *u* (German *ü*), whether long or short.

## The Symbols Used in Key 2—The System of Notation Known as the Text-book Key

### The Unstressed Vowels of Key 2

To indicate the unstressed vowels of obscured syllables the unmarked vowel letters are used corresponding to *a* and *i* of Key 1. See §§ 13 and 14, above. Exceptions are made in the use of *ē* and *o*; *ē* is used to indicate *a* of Key 1 (see 13) and *o*, for the obscure sound in closed syllables, as in *alter*, *kingdom*, and for the *o* in *obey*, *history*, where the sound of *ō* is heard lessened in quantity. In closed syllables having the sound of *o* as in *obey*, seldom in English words, *ō* is used in Key 2. Thus, in the German pronunciation of *Humboldt*, the second syllable is given as -bolt in Key 1, -bōlt in Key 2.

### The Vowels of Key 2

In Key 2 the vowels marked with a macron represent the sounds now commonly called long, and those with a breve represent the sounds commonly called short. The two diacritics indicate, except for the letter *o*, actual difference in quality of sound, not merely in quantity. The various letter-sounds are described above and in the articles treating the letters in alphabetical place in the vocabulary. References follow to the divisions (1), (2), etc., of the section "THE VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS OF KEY 1," above, for the sounds of the marked vowels. The uses of the unmarked vowels are explained in the preceding paragraph.

The originators of Key 2 did not provide for the distinction of quantity indicated in Key 1 by the symbols *a* and *ā* using the symbol *ū* as the sole sign for the difference of length in the sounds of *a* heard in *artistic* (*a*) and in *art* (*ā*). For *ū* as in *art*, see (1).

For *ā* as in *fate*, see (4). For *ǣ* as in *fat*, see (1).

For *â* as in *bare*, see (2). For *â* as in *ask*, see (3).

For *ȃ* as in *what* and *ȃ* as in *all*, see (7). These are the same as *o* and *ō* of Key 1, *o* and *ō* of Key 2.

For *ē* as in *me*, see (5).

For *ĕ* as in *met* and *ĕ* as in *fête*, see (4). The sound of *ĕ* is the same as that of *ā*.

For *ê* as in *bear*, the same sound as *â*, see (2).

For *ĕ* as in *fern*, see (9) and the Vowels of Key 1.

For *ī* as in *lin*, see (5). For *ī* as in *bite*, see (10).

For *ī* as in *girl*, see (9). This is the same as *ū* and *ē*.

For *ī* as in *marine*, the same sound as *ē*, see (5).

For *ō* as in *go*, see (6). For *ō* as in *not* and *ō* as in *corn*, see (7).

For *o* as in *woman*, *oo* as in *boot*, and *oo* as in *book*, see (8). These are sounds more commonly represented in regular spelling by *u* as in *full* and *ū* as in *rude*.

For *o* as in *son*, the same sound as *ū*, see (9).

For *o* as in *tomb*, the same sound as *ū*, see (8).

For *ū* as in *cute*, see (11). This is the sound noted in Key 1 by *iū* or *iu* (internal) and *yū* or *yu* (initial). Only the internal sound is noted by *ū* in Key 2, length being disregarded.

For *ū* as in *cut* and *ū* as in *burn*, see (9).

For *u* as in *put* and *u* as in *rule*, see (8).

For the diphthongs *ou*, *ow*, see (10), and for *oi*, *oy*, see (12).

In Key 2 *y* is used as a vowel exactly like *i*.

### The Consonants of Key 2

Consonant sounds are the same in both keys, with the following exceptions: In Key 2 the digraphs *ch*, *sh*, *th* as in *thin*, and *zh* are without the tie-mark used in Key 1. See THE CONSONANTS AND SEMIVOWELS OF KEY 1, §§ (2), (4), and (5).

For *th*, as in *this*, see (5). For *j*, see (2).

For *ng* as in *sing* and *n* as in *ink*, see (1).

In Key 2 the *k*-sound of *c* is noted by *ç* and the *s*-sound by *ç*. These are always *k* and *s* in Key 1.

### The Marking of the Quantity of Vowels

By the quantity of a vowel is meant the relative amount of time taken in uttering it. It is necessary to say the "relative" time, since no absolute unit of measurement is practicable. A close observer may grade vowels as very long, long, medium, short, and very short. Almost any one, with a little attention to the subject, may hear the three grades, long, medium, and short. For ordinary purposes, however, it suffices to distinguish graphically only the two grades, long and short. Unfortunately notions of quantity have come to be mixed up in the general mind with notions of quality. Thus one hears of the "long *a*" of *paste* and the "short *a*" of *past*, when both vowels are long. The vowel of *met* is called "short *e*" and that of *mete* "long *e*"; but the real long of the *e* in *met*, while common in some other languages, is little used in English, tho one may hear it at least half-long when it is followed by a voiced consonant in an accented syllable, as in *beg*, *says*, *blend*. So, too, the real short of the *e* in *mete* is very rare in English, tho it may be heard in the first syllable of *Bolian*. What is called "long *u*" is generally a diphthong having no quantitative relation whatever to the so-called "short *u*" of *but*. In brief, the words "long" and "short," as popularly used to define vowel-quantity, are meaningless and misleading.

Now, in any phonetic notation it is important to have a sign of length that means prolongation. In the keys that follow the macron is used primarily as a sign of simple length; in Key 1 it connotes also a slight difference of quality. Thus, *magnate* is respelled as mag'nāt, tho the *e* is not really long—not much, if any, longer than the stressed *e* of *magnetic* (mag-net'ik). Similar compromises are made in a few other cases—always for the sake of simplicity.

In the pronunciations recorded in this work, principal stress is indicated by a single or prime accent (') and secondary stress by a double accent ('').

In English speech the general tendency is to carry the stress as far back as possible. No rule can be given as a guide, as the position depends on usage rather than on the number of syllables of which a word may consist.

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS BOOK

The following list contains the principal abbreviations and contractions used in this book. Self-evident abbreviations are omitted. The symbol (§) indicates a variant form.

<b>a.</b> adjective.	<b>Braz.</b> Brazil, Brazilian.	<b>entom.</b> Entomologist.	<b>It., Ital.</b> Italian, Italian, Italy.
<b>ab.</b> about.	<b>Brig.</b> Brigadier.	<b>ethnol.</b> Ethnologist.	<b>Jan.</b> January. [ese.]
<b>Abp.</b> Archbishop.	<b>Brit.</b> Britain, British.	<b>et. seq., sq., or sqq.</b> <i>Et sequentes, et sequentia</i> (and the following).	<b>Jap.</b> Japan, Japanese.
<b>adm.</b> Admiral.	<b>Bt.</b> Baronet.	<b>Eur.</b> Europe, European.	<b>Jun., Junr.</b> Junior.
<b>adm.</b> Administrator.	<b>B. W. I.</b> British West Indies.	<b>F.</b> France, French.	<b>Kan., Kans.</b> Kansas.
<b>adv.</b> adverb.	<b>C.</b> Century Dictionary.	<b>fem.</b> Feminine.	<b>Ky.</b> Kentucky.
<b>A.-Fr.</b> Anglo-French.	<b>Cal.</b> California.	<b>Fin., Finn.</b> Finland, Finnish.	<b>L.</b> Length, long.
<b>Afr.,</b> Africa, African.	<b>Cath.</b> Catholic.	<b>fl.</b> flourished.	<b>L. L.</b> Late Latin, Low Latin.
<b>agr., agr., agric.</b> Agriculturist.	<b>C. B.</b> Cape Breton.	<b>Flem.</b> Flemish.	<b>loc. cit.</b> <i>Loco citato</i> (in the place cited).
<b>Ala.</b> Alabama.	<b>Gen. Am.</b> Central America.	<b>Fr.</b> France, French.	<b>M.</b> Murray's New English Dictionary.
<b>Alas.</b> Alaska.	<b>cent.</b> Century.	<b>G.</b> German, Germany.	<b>Mass.</b> Massachusetts. [cian.]
<b>alt.</b> altitude.	<b>chem.</b> Chemist.	<b>Gael.</b> Gaelic.	<b>math.</b> Mathematics.
<b>Am.</b> America, American.	<b>Chr.</b> Christian.	<b>Gen., gen.</b> General, general.	<b>M. C.</b> Member of Congress.
<b>Amerind.</b> American Indian.	<b>cml.</b> Commercial.	<b>geneal.</b> Genealogist.	<b> Md.</b> Maryland.
<b>anat.</b> Anatomist.	<b>Colo.</b> Colorado.	<b>geog.</b> Geographer.	<b>Me.</b> Maine.
<b>Antiq.</b> Antiquarian, antiquities.	<b>com.</b> Commune.	<b>geol.</b> Geologist.	<b>mech.</b> Mechanical.
<b>Apoc.</b> Apocalypse.	<b>comm.</b> Commentary, commerce, commonwealth.	<b>geom.</b> Geometer.	<b>med.</b> Medicine.
<b>Apocr.</b> Apocrypha, Apocryphal.	<b>comp.</b> Compiler, composer.	<b>Ger., Germ.</b> German, Germany.	<b>meteor.</b> Meteorologist.
<b>arch.</b> Architect.	<b>Com. Ver.</b> Common Version.	<b>Gov.</b> Government, governor.	<b>Mex.</b> Mexican, Mexican.
<b>archeol.</b> Archeologist.	<b>Conn.</b> Connecticut.	<b>govt.</b> Government.	<b>Mich.</b> Michigan.
<b>Arg.</b> Argentina.	<b>cp.</b> Compare.	<b>Gr.</b> Greece, Greek.	<b>Minn.</b> Minnesota.
<b>arith.</b> Arithmetician.	<b>Cyc., cyclo.</b> Cyclo-pedia, cyclopedist.	<b>gram.</b> Grammarian.	<b>Miss.</b> Mississippi.
<b>Ariz.</b> Arizona.	<b>Dak.</b> Dakota.	<b>Gt. Br., Gt. Brit.</b> Great Britain.	<b>M. L.</b> Medieval Latin, Middle Latin.
<b>Ark.</b> Arkansas.	<b>Dan.</b> Danish.	<b>Heb., Hebr.</b> Hebrew.	<b>M. L. G.</b> Middle Low German.
<b>A.-S.</b> Anglo-Saxon.	<b>dau.</b> Daughter.	<b>H. I.</b> Hawaiian Islands.	<b>Mo.</b> Missouri.
<b>As.</b> Asia, Asiatic.	<b>D. C.</b> District of Columbia.	<b>hist.</b> Historian, historical, history.	<b>Moham.</b> Mohammedan.
<b>astr., astron.</b> Astronomer.	<b>Del.</b> Delaware.	<b>H. R.</b> House of Representatives.	<b>Mont.</b> Montana.
<b>astrol.</b> Astrologer, astrological, astrology.	<b>Dem.</b> Democrat.	<b>Hun., Hung.</b> Hungarian, Hungary.	<b>Mor.</b> Morocco.
<b>atty.</b> Attorney.	<b>Den.</b> Denmark.	<b>I.</b> Imperial Dictionary.	<b>M. P.</b> Member of Parliament.
<b>Atty. - Gen.</b> Attorney-general.	<b>Dep., Dept.</b> Department, deputy.	<b>la.</b> Iowa.	<b>Mt. (Mts., )</b> Mount, mountain.
<b>Aust., Austr.</b> Austria, Austrian.	<b>Diet.</b> Dictionary.	<b>lb., ibid., Ibidem</b> (in the same place).	<b>nth.</b> Month.
<b>Austral.</b> Australasia, Australia. [sion.]	<b>dipl.</b> Diplomat, diplomatist.	<b>Icel.</b> Iceland, Icelandic.	<b>N.</b> Norse, North, northern.
<b>A. V.</b> Authorized Version.	<b>dpt.</b> Department, department.	<b>Ida.</b> Idaho.	<b>n. noun.</b>
<b>B. C.</b> Before Christ, British Columbia.	<b>eccl., eccles.</b> Ecclesiastic.	<b>I. e. Id est</b> (that is).	<b>nat.</b> naturalist.
<b>Belg.</b> Belgian, Belgium.	<b>econ.</b> Economist.	<b>Ill.</b> Illinois.	<b>naut.</b> Nautical.
<b>betw.</b> between.	<b>Eg., Egy.</b> Egypt, Egyptian.	<b>Ind.</b> India, Indian, Indiana, Index.	<b>N. B.</b> New Brunswick, nota bene (note well).
<b>Bib.</b> Bible, Biblical.	<b>E.</b> Encyclopedia Dictionary.	<b>Ir.</b> Ireland, Irish.	<b>N. C.</b> New Church, North Carolina.
<b>bibliog.</b> Bibliographer.	<b>Eng.</b> England, English.	<b>Ire.</b> Ireland.	
<b>biog.</b> Biographer.	<b>enchr.</b> Engraver.		
<b>biol.</b> Biologist.			
<b>bot.</b> Botanist.			
<b>Bp.</b> Bishop.			
<b>bpl.</b> Birthplace.			
<b>Br.</b> Breton, British.			
<b>Br. Am.</b> British America.			

- N. Dak.** North Dakota.  
**N. E.** New England, northeast.  
**Neb., Nebr.** Nebraska.  
**Neth.** Netherlands.  
**Nev.** Nevada.  
**N. F.** Newfoundland, New French, Norman French.  
**N. H.** New Hampshire.  
**N. J.** New Jersey.  
**N. M., N. Mex.** New Mexico.  
**Nor.** Norman.  
**Norw.** Norway, Norwegian.  
**N. S.** New Style, Nova Scotia.  
**N. S. W.** New South Wales.  
**N. T.** New Testament.  
**N. W.** Northwest, northwestern.  
**N. W. T.** Northwest Territory.  
**N. Y.** New York.  
**N. Z., N. Zeal.** New Zealand.  
**O.** Ohio.  
**Okla.** Oklahoma.  
**Ont.** Ontario.  
**Ore.** Oregon.  
**O. S.** Old Style.  
**O. T.** Old Testament.  
**p.** Page.  
**p. a.** Participial adjective.  
**Pa.** Pennsylvania.  
**Pal.** Palestine.  
**Pan.** Panama.  
**par.** Paragraph, parish.  
**Par.** Parliament, parliamentary.  
**path., pathol.** Pathology.  
**P. C.** Privy Council, Privy Councillor.  
**P. E. I.** Prince Edward Island.  
**pen.** Peninsula.  
**Per., Pers.** Persia, Persian.  
**pers.** Person.  
**pert.** Pertaining.  
**Pg.** Portugal, Portuguese.  
**phil., philos.** Philosopher.  
**philol.** Philologist, philology.  
**phot., photog.** Photographer, photography.  
**phren., phrenol.** Phrenologist.  
**physiol.** Physiologist, physiology.  
**P. I.** Philippine Islands.  
**P. L.** Paradise Lost, Poet Laureate.  
**pl.** Plural.  
**P. M., or p. m.** *post meridiem* (afternoon).  
**P. O.** Province of Ontario.  
**Pol.** Poland, Polish.  
**pol., polit.** Political, politics.  
**polit. econ.** Political economy.  
**pp.** Pages.—**p. p.** Past participle.  
**p. pr.** Participle present.  
**P. Q.** Province of Quebec.  
**P. E.** Paradise Regained, Porto Rico.  
**pref.** Preface, prefix.  
**prep.** Preposition.  
**Pres.** Presidency, President.  
**pres.** Present.  
**Presb.** Presbyterian.  
**pron.** Pronoun, pronoun.  
**Prov.** Province.  
**Prus.** Prussia, Prussian.  
**pt. (pts., pl.)** Part.  
**Q.** Quebec, Queen.  
**Q. M.** Quartermaster.  
**Que.** Quebec.  
**q. v. (quod vide)** which see.  
**R. A.** Rear-admiral, Royal Academician, Royal Academy.  
**R. C.** Roman Catholic.  
**R. C. Ch.** Roman Catholic Church.  
**Rep.** Representative, Republican.  
**Repub.** Republic, Republican.  
**Rev.** Revelation, revenue, Reverend.  
**R. I.** Rhode Island.  
**Roum.** Roumanian.  
**Rp.** Republica (Republic).  
**Rus., Russ.** Russia, Russian.  
**R. V.** Revised Version (of the Bible).  
**S.** Stormonth's Dictionary.  
**S. A.** South Africa, South America, South Australia.  
**Sax.** Saxon, Saxony.  
**S. B.** South Britain.  
**S. C.** South Carolina.  
**Scan., Scand.** Scandinavian.  
**Scot.** Scotch, Scotland, Scottish.  
**S. Dak.** South Dakota.  
**Sen.** Senate, Senator.  
**sen., senr.** Senior.  
**Serb.** Serbian.  
**Serv.** Servia, Servian, Servius.  
**Shaks.** Shakespeare.  
**Sib.** Siberia, Siberian.  
**Sic.** Sicilian, Sicily.  
**sin., sing.** Singular.  
**Skr., Skt.** Sanskrit.  
**Slav.** Slavic, Slavonian, Slavonic.  
**Sp.** Spain, Spanish.  
**spt.** Seaport.  
**Sr.** Senior.  
**St.** Stormonth's Dictionary, saint, strait, street.  
**st.** Stanza, strophe.  
**Ste. Sainte** (fem. of *saint*).  
**superl.** Superlative.  
**Supp.** Supplement.  
**s. v. (sub verbo or voce)** under the word.  
**S. W.** Southwest, southwestern.  
**Sw.** Sweden, Swedish.  
**Swab.** Swabia, Swabian.  
**Swit., Switz.** Switzerland.  
**Syr.** Syria, Syrian.  
**T.** Territory.  
**Tenn.** Tennessee.  
**Ter., Terr.** Territory.  
**Tex.** Texas.  
**theol.** Theologian, theological, theology.  
**tp.** Township.  
**Turk.** Turkish.  
**U. K.** United Kingdom.  
**Univ.** University.  
**U. S.** United States.  
**U. S. A.** United States of America.  
**Ut.** Utah.  
**v.** Verb.  
**Va.** Virginia.  
**Venet.** Venetian.  
**Venez.** Venezuela.  
**ver.** Verse.  
**vill.** Village.  
**viz. Videlicet** (to wit, namely).  
**vocab.** Vocabulary.  
**vol. (vols., pl.)** Volume.  
**Vt.** Vermont.  
**Vul., Vulg.** Vulgate.  
**W.** Webster's Dictionary, West, Western.  
**W. I.** West India, West Indies.  
**Wis.** Wisconsin.  
**Wr.** Worcester's Dictionary.  
**W. Va.** West Virginia.  
**Wyo.** Wyoming.

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## KEYS TO PRONUNCIATION

As in *The New Standard Dictionary*, two pronunciation keys are here used. The first (Key 1) is the Revised Scientific Alphabet; the second (Key 2), made by means of diacritic marks, is such as has long been in use in text-books and in the older dictionaries. For a detailed explanation of each sound given below see pages xxiv-xxxii.

The following table gives the values of the symbols in the two Keys based on the phonic values of the symbols of Key 1. For example, the sound of *u* in "burn," indicated in Key 1 by *ū*, is the equivalent of *u* in Key 2; the same sound of *e*, as in "fern," is indicated by *ē* in Key 2. The latter symbol and *i* and *y* are classed with *ū*, for in Key 2 no less than four symbols are used for the same sound—*ū*, *ē*, *i*, *y*. Other symbols are classed in the same manner.

KEY KEY		ILLUSTRATIVE WORDS	KEY KEY		ILLUSTRATIVE WORDS
1	2		1	2	
<i>a</i>	<i>ä</i>	as in artistic, cartoon.	<i>ŋ</i>	<i>ŋ, ng</i>	as in <i>sing, long, ringing, link.</i>
<i>ā</i>	<i>ā</i>	as in art, cart, alms, father.	<i>fh</i>	<i>th</i>	as in <i>thin, bath, faith, ether, Luther.</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>ā</i>	as in add, fat, man, lap, baffle.	<i>th</i>	<i>th</i>	as in <i>this, with, breathe, rather, either.</i>
<i>ā</i>	<i>ā, ē</i>	as in <i>air, fare, pear, heir, there.</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s, ç</i>	as in <i>so, house, this, missing, cent, scene, psychology.</i>
<i>ai</i>	<i>ā</i>	as in ask, chant, dance, fast.	<i>z</i>	<i>z, ç</i>	as in <i>zest, lazy, buzz, was, houses.</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>ē</i>	as in get, bell, says, leopard, said, dead, bury, added.	<i>ch</i>	<i>ch</i>	as in <i>chin, rich, church, watch.</i>
<i>ē</i>	<i>ā, ç</i>	as in prey, wait, fame, great, neighbor.	<i>j</i>	<i>j, ç</i>	as in <i>jet, gin, gist, judge, pigeon.</i>
<i>i</i>	<i>i, ÿ</i>	as in hit, tin, miss, cyst, physic.	<i>sh</i>	<i>sh, çh</i>	as in <i>ship, dish, issue, nation, ocean, function, machine.</i>
<i>i</i>	<i>ē, i, ÿ</i>	as in police, mete, greet, sea.	<i>z</i>	<i>zh</i>	as in <i>azure, seizure, leisure, vision.</i>
<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	as in obey, window, photo.	<i>a</i>	<i>a, e, o, u</i>	as in <i>about, final, sofa, over, separate, mystery, guttural, martyrdom (always unstressed).</i>
<i>ō</i>	<i>ō</i>	as in go, note, glory, blow, soul, goat, door, beau.	<i>i</i>	<i>a, e, i, u</i>	as in <i>habit, senate, surfeit, biscuit, minute, menace, average, privilege, valley, Sunday, cities, renew (always unstressed).</i>
<i>o</i>	<i>ō, a</i>	as in not, odd, what, was.	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	as in <i>loch (Scotch), ach, mich (German).</i>
<i>ū</i>	<i>ō, ā</i>	as in or, north, all, haul, walk.	<i>ü</i>	<i>ü</i>	as in <i>Lübeck (German), Dumas (French).</i>
<i>u</i>	<i>ū, o, ō</i>	as in full, push, could, stood.	<i>ñ</i>	<i>ñ</i>	as in <i>bon (French).</i>
<i>ū</i>	<i>ū, g, ō</i>	as in rule, true, food, who, lose.			
<i>ū</i>	<i>ū, ō</i>	as in but, under, son, other.			
<i>ü</i>	<i>ū, ē, i, ÿ</i>	as in burn, ear, earn, whirl, myrrh.			
<i>ai</i>	<i>i, ÿ</i>	as in aisle, pine, sign, light, type, height.			
<i>au</i>	<i>ou, ow</i>	as in sauerkraut, out, now.			
<i>lu</i>	<i>ū</i>	as in duration, utility.			
<i>fū</i>	<i>ū</i>	as in feud, tube, pupil, beauty.			
<i>oi</i>	<i>oi, ōy</i>	as in oil, coin, boy, oyster, logical.			
<i>k</i>	<i>k, e</i>	as in kin, cat, buck, ache, pique, quit.			
<i>g</i>	<i>ç</i>	as in go, dog, egg, ghost, guard.			

The foreign sounds (*u*, *ū*, *ñ*) can not be represented in English spellings, but must be described in detail.

**H** is made with the tongue almost in position for *k* (as in *lock*). The difference is that for *h* the tongue does not wholly close the passage, so that the breath rushes out with great friction, making a sound like a very rough *h*. If the vowel preceding *h* is made in the front of the mouth (as German *i*, *e*, *ä*, *ä*), the *h* is also forward, and is then made by forcing the breath out while the tongue is held firmly in the initial position for English *y*.

**ū** represents a sound made by pronouncing *i* (the vowel-sound of *see*) with the lips at the same time fully pursed or rounded as for whistling. It may be noted, also, that the foreign sound represented in this dictionary by the symbol **ū** (as French *danseuse*, dan "süz") is not exactly the vowel heard in the English *burn*, *earn*, etc., but is approximately that vowel sounded while the lips are fully pursed or rounded.

**ñ** is a symbol indicating that the *n* itself is silent, but has imparted a nasal quality to the preceding vowel.

# A DESK-BOOK OF 25,000 WORDS FREQUENTLY MISPRONOUNCED

## A

**a:** In this book the English sounds of the letter *a* are indicated in Key<sup>1</sup> by six symbols: (1) *a* as in "artistic," (2) *ā* as in "art," (3) *a* as in "fat," (4) *ā* as in "fare," (5) *a* as in "ask," and (6) *ə*, the letter *a* with a broken stem, which is used to indicate an obscure sound such as is heard in the words "about, sofa," etc. The sound of *a* as in "ale" is indicated by *e*. See E. In England the letter *a*, as in "fat," is pronounced as if it were a diphthong consisting of *a* and *e*. In some mouths this sound becomes a drawl which approximates to the sound of *e* as in "eight," prolonged. In the eastern United States and in Canada the drawl, or dawdle—for it is little else—does not appear, the letter being given the short sharp sound that is heard in *at*, *bat*, *cat*, *fat*, *hat*, etc.

Sir James Murray ("New Eng. Dict.") indicates the sound by using the diphthong *æ* which presents exactly the pronunciation of that class of Englishmen which is held up to public ridicule on the American as well as on the English stage. The days of the "Dundreary" pronunciation of English are doomed and the rising generation will not be a whit the worse for it. See INTRODUCTION, pp. xxv, xxvi.

**aa:** *ā'a*<sup>1</sup>; *ā'ā*<sup>2</sup> [Hawaiian lava-like substance].

**Aa:** *ā*<sup>1</sup>; *ā*<sup>2</sup> [Rus. river; Dutch geographer].

**Aachen:** *ā'hēn*<sup>1</sup>; *ā'hēn*<sup>2</sup> [Ger. govt. & its capital].

**Aachenlan:** *a-kī'nī-ən*<sup>1</sup>; *ā-kē'nī-an*<sup>2</sup> [Clay deposit].

**Aadorf:** *ā'dōrf*<sup>1</sup>; *ā'dōrf*<sup>2</sup> [Swiss commune].

**Aagard:** *ā'gār*<sup>1</sup>; *ā'gār*<sup>2</sup> [Dan. author].

**Aagesen:** *ā'gē-sen*<sup>1</sup>; *ā'gē-sēn*<sup>2</sup> [Dan. historian].

**Aal:** *āl*<sup>1</sup>; *āl*<sup>2</sup> [Norw. author].

**Aalar:** *ā'a-lār*<sup>1</sup>; *ā'a-lār*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Aalborg:** *āl'bōrg*<sup>1</sup>; *āl'bōrg*<sup>2</sup> [Dan. amt & spt.].

**Aalen:** *ā'len*<sup>1</sup>; *ā'lēn*<sup>2</sup> [Ger. city].

**Aalenlan:** *a-lī'nī-ən*<sup>1</sup>; *ā-lē'nī-an*<sup>2</sup> [Geological formation].

**Aalesund:** *ā'lā-sun*<sup>1</sup>; *ā'lē-sun*<sup>2</sup> [Norw. town].

**aam:** *ām*<sup>1</sup>; *ām*<sup>2</sup> [Dutch liquid measure].

**Aar:** *ār*<sup>1</sup>; *ār*<sup>2</sup> [Swiss river]. — **Aarau:** *ā'rau*<sup>1</sup>; *ā'rou*<sup>2</sup> [Swiss city]. —

**Aarburg:** *ār'būrg*<sup>1</sup>; *ār'būrg*<sup>2</sup> [Swiss City].

**Aarhus:** *ār'hūs*<sup>1</sup>; *ār'hūs*<sup>2</sup> [Dan. amt & spt.].

**Aaron:** *ār'an*<sup>1</sup>; *ār'on*<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name]. — **Aaronic:** *a-rēn'ik*<sup>1</sup>; *ā-rōn'ik*<sup>2</sup>. *C.* *ar-on'ik*; *M. & E.* *ār-on'ik*; *I. & St.* *ā-rēn'ik*; *not ar-en'ik*.

**Aaronite:** *ār'an-ait*<sup>1</sup>; *ār'on-it*<sup>2</sup>. *C.* *ar-on-ait*; *I.* *ā-rēn-ait*.

**Aasbal:** *ā-az'bi-ai*<sup>1</sup>; *ā-āg'ba-I*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Aasen:** *ā'sen*<sup>1</sup>; *ā'sēn*<sup>2</sup> [Norw. philologist].

**abactinal:** *ab-ak'ti-nal*<sup>1</sup>; *āb-āe'ti-nal*<sup>2</sup>. *M.* *ab'ek-tai-nal*.

1: artistic; *ār*: fat, *fāre*; *fast*: get, prey; *hlt*, police; obey, *gō*: net, *ēr*: full, *rūle*; *būt*, *būrn*; 2: *ār*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *fāre*, *fāst*, *whet*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prēy*, *fēr*; *hlt*, *lee*; *ī* = *ē*; *ī* = *ē*, *gō*, *nōt*, *ēr*, *vōn*, 1: *ē* = final; *ī* = habit; *āisle*; *au* = out; *ēll*; *lū* = feud; *chīn*; *go*; *ū* = sing; *chīn*, this. 2: wolf, *dq*; *bōōk*, *bōōt*; *tūll*, *rūle*, *cūre*, *būt*, *būrn*; *ōll*, *bōy*; *go*, *gem*; *ipk*; *thīn*, this.



1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gö**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**.

**Abacuc**: ab'ä-kuk<sup>1</sup>; äb'a-eüe<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**abacus**: ab'ä-kus<sup>1</sup>; äb'a-eüs<sup>2</sup>; not ä-bak'us<sup>1</sup> [Reckoning table].

**Abaddon**: ä-bad'n<sup>1</sup>; ä-bäd'n<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abdias**: ab'ä-dai'es<sup>1</sup>; äb'a-di'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha. Angel of the bottomless pit].

**Abæ**: ä'bä<sup>1</sup>; ä'bë<sup>2</sup> [Gr. oracle & city].

**Abæus**: ä-bä'us<sup>1</sup>; ä-bë'üs<sup>2</sup> [Apollo worshiped at Abæ].

**abaft**: ä-baft'<sup>1</sup>; ä-bäft'<sup>2</sup>; not ab-aft'<sup>1</sup>, *St*.

**Abagtha**: ä-bag'tha<sup>1</sup>; ä-bäg'tha<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**abailenat**: äb-äl'yen-ët<sup>1</sup>; äb-äl'yën-ät<sup>2</sup>. *C. & I.* äb-ë'li-en-ët<sup>1</sup>; *M.* äb-äl'i-en-ët<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* äb-äl'yän-ët<sup>1</sup>.

**abalone**: ab'ä-lö'm<sup>1</sup>; äb'a-lö'ne<sup>2</sup>; not ab'ä-lön<sup>1</sup>.

**Abana**: ab'ä-nä<sup>1</sup>; äb'a-na<sup>2</sup>; not ä-bë'nä<sup>1</sup> [Bible].

**abandon** [Fr.]: a"bañ'dön'<sup>1</sup>; ä"bän'dön'<sup>2</sup>. This French word, commonly used in Scotland with the sense "without reserve" in the 14th century, is fast becoming Anglicized and the tendency is toward adopting the pronunciation of the English verb, ä-ban'don<sup>1</sup>; ä-bän'don<sup>2</sup>.

The Scottis men dang on so fast,  
And schot on thame at *abandone*.

BARBOUR *The Bruce* xv. 59 (1375)

Flung in all the *abandon* of solitude amid the depth of leavy recesses.

MRS. JAMESON *Sacred and Legendary Art*, p. 210 (1850).

**Abaran**: ab'ä-ran<sup>1</sup>; äb'a-rän<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Abarim**: ab'ä-rim<sup>1</sup>; äb'a-rim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abaris**: ab'ä-ris<sup>1</sup>; äb'a-ris<sup>2</sup> [Priest of Apollo].

**Abaron**: ab'ä-ron<sup>1</sup>; äb'a-rön<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha, R. V.].

**abasla**: ä-bë'zi-ä<sup>1</sup> or -zi-ä<sup>1</sup>; ä-bä'zhi-ä<sup>2</sup> or -zi-ä<sup>2</sup> [Defective muscular co-ordination]

**Abasla**: ä-bä'si-ä<sup>1</sup>; ä-bä'si-ä<sup>2</sup> [Rus. district].

**abatis**: ab'ä-tis<sup>1</sup>; äb'a-tis<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ä-ba-ti'<sup>1</sup> [Artificial defensive works, as of felled trees].

**abattoir**: a"ba'twär'<sup>1</sup>; ä"bä'twär'<sup>2</sup>. This French word, first recorded in English dictionaries about 1840, became familiar to the French people through Napoleon I's decree of November 10, 1807, which ordered the construction of abattoirs. They were begun in 1810 and completed in 1818. A pronunciation heard frequently in the United States is äb'ä-twär.

**abature**: äb'ä-ehür<sup>1</sup> or -tiür<sup>1</sup>; äb'a-ehür<sup>2</sup> or -tür<sup>2</sup>.

**Abauzit**: ä"bö'zi'<sup>1</sup>; ä"bö'zi'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. philosopher].

**Abbasid**: äb-bas'id<sup>1</sup>; äb-bäs'id<sup>2</sup>. Same as **ABBASSIDE**.

**Abbas Mirza**: ä'bäs' mir'za<sup>1</sup>; ä'bäs' mir'ziä<sup>2</sup> [Per. prince]. The pronunciation äb'äs mir'zeä<sup>1</sup> is colloquial.

**Abbasside**: äb-bas'id<sup>1</sup>; äb-bäs'id<sup>2</sup> [Bagdad dynasty].

**abbatial**: ä-bë'shöl<sup>1</sup>; ä-bä'shal<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* ä-bë'shi-äl<sup>1</sup>; *E.* äb-bë'ti-äl<sup>1</sup>; *I.* äb-bë'shi-äl<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* äb-bë'shöl<sup>1</sup>.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mä, gët, präy, fërn; hit, lee; I=ä; I=ä; gö, nót, ör, wón;

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this,

**abbé:** ab'ē¹; ʔb'ē². This pronunciation is more frequently heard in English-speaking countries than the stock French pronunciation, ā'bē¹; ā'bē², commonly given by the dictionaries.

**Abbeville:** ab'ɪ-vil¹; ʔb'ē-vil²; *not* ab'vil¹ [County of South Carolina or town in Alabama or Georgia].

**Abbeville:** āb'vil¹; ʔb'vil² [Fr. town].

**abbozzo:** ab-bot'zo¹; ʔb-bōt'zo²; *not* -bed'zo¹ [It. rough sketch].

**Abda:** ab'də¹; ʔb'da²; *not* āb'da¹.

**Abdallah:** ab-dā'la¹ *or* ab-dal'ə¹; ʔb-dā'la² *or* ʔb-dāl'a² [Ar. "servant of God"]. The father of Mohammed (545-570).

**Abdeel:** ab'di-el¹; ʔb'de-ēl²; *not* ab'dil¹ [Bible].

**Abd-el-Kader:** ābd'el-kā'dir¹; ʔbd'ēl-kā'dēr² [Algerian emir].

**Abdemelech:** ab-dem'ɪ-lek¹; ʔb-dēm'e-lē² [Douai Bible].

**Abdemon:** ab'di-mən¹; ʔb'de-mōn² [Bible].

**Abdenago:** ab-den'ə-go¹; ʔb-dēn'a-gō²; *not* ab'də-nā'go¹ [Douai Bible].

**Abdera:** ab-di'rə¹; ʔb-dē'ra²; *not* ab'də-rə¹. In pronouncing the derivative **Abderite**, accent the first syllable ab'di-rai¹; ʔb'de-rī².

**Abdi:** ab'dai¹; ʔb'di² [Bible].

**Abdias:** ab-dai'əs¹; ʔb-dī'as² [Apocrypha].

**Abdlei:** ab'di-el¹; ʔb'di-ēl² [Bible].

**abdomen:** ab-dō'men¹ *or* ab'do-men¹; ʔb-dō'mēn² *or* ʔb'do-men². The alternate pronunciation is gradually displacing the more formal and is recognized by the Standard Century, Encyclopædic and Imperial dictionaries. It harmonizes with the practise, in English, of placing the accent as near to the beginning of the word as possible. Compare ACINUS.

**abdominal:** ab-dem'ɪ-nəl¹; ʔb-dōm'ɪ-nal². If you must use this word be sure to use it correctly. Don't talk of "abominable muscles" when you mean the abdominal variety.

**Abdon:** ab'den¹; ʔb'dōn² [Bible].

**Abdul-Aziz:** āb'dūl-ā-zīz¹; ʔb'dyl-ā-zīz² [Turk. & Moroccan sultans].

The position of the accent in the first element of this and other similar compound names, as **Abdul-Hafid**, **Abdul-Hamid**, **Abdul-Kader** (but, compare **ABD-EL-KADER**), **Abdul-Mejid**, etc., remains the same.

**Abdur-Rahman:** ābd'ūr rā'man¹; ʔbd'ūr rā'man² [Afghan emir].

**Abednego:** ə-bed'nɪ-gō¹; ə-bēd'ne-gō² [Bible].

**Abejorral:** ā-bē'hor-rāl¹; ā-bā'hor-rāl² [Colombian city].

**Abel¹:** ē'bel¹; ā'bel² 1. Second son of Adam. 2. City in Palestine. 3. Eng. chemist].

**Abel²:** ā'bel¹; ā'bēl² [Aust. painter; Ger. philologist; Norw. mathematician].

**Abela:** ab'ɪ-lə¹; ʔb'ē-lə² [Douai Bible].

**Abélard:** ab'ɪ-lārd¹ *or* (Fr.) ā'bē'lār¹; ʔb'ē-lārd² *or* (Fr.) ā'bē'lār² [Fr. scholastic; husband of Héloïse].

2: wɒl, dɔ; bōk, bōt; fʌl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʌr; ɔl, bɔ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, préy; hit, políce; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rúle; but, bŭrn.

**Abel-beth-maachah:** ē"bel-beth-mē'a-kā<sup>1</sup>; a"bēl-beth-mā'a-ea<sup>2</sup>. W. ē"-bēl-beth-mē'a-kā<sup>1</sup> [Bible].

**abele:** a-bēl<sup>1</sup> or ē'bēl<sup>1</sup>; a-bēl<sup>2</sup> or ā'bel<sup>2</sup>. E. ā'bēl<sup>1</sup>; St. a-bī'lu<sup>1</sup>.

**Abel-maim:** ē"bel-mē'im<sup>1</sup>; ā"bēl-mā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abel-meholah:** ē"bel-mi-hō'la<sup>1</sup>; ā"bēl-me-hō'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. This name is rendered **Abel-Mehula** (-hū'lā<sup>1</sup>; -hū'lā<sup>2</sup>) in the Douai Bible.

**Abel-mizraim:** ē"bel-miz'rē-im<sup>1</sup>; ā"bēl-mīz'rā-im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abelsatim:** a-bel'sə-tim<sup>1</sup>; a-bēl'sa-tīm<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Abelshittim:** ē"bel-shit'im<sup>1</sup>; ā"bēl-shīt'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abenboen:** ē"ben-bō'en<sup>1</sup>; ā"bēn-hō'ēn<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Abencerrages:** a-ben'se-rē'jiz<sup>1</sup>; a-bēn'çē-rā'jēs<sup>2</sup> [Moorish family in Spain].

**Aben-Ezra:** ā'ben-ez'rā<sup>1</sup>; ā'bēn-ēz'ra<sup>2</sup> [Sp. Jew].

**Abeona:** ab"i-ō'nā<sup>1</sup>; āb"ē-ō'na<sup>2</sup> [Rom. guardian goddess of children].

**Aberavon:** ab"ər-ā'vān<sup>1</sup>; āb"er-ā'von<sup>2</sup> [Welsh borough].

**Abercrombie:** ab"ər-krom"bī<sup>1</sup>; āb"er-erōm"bī<sup>2</sup>. According to Harrison's *Dictionary of Surnames*, this is a Celtic name derived from the Pictish and Welsh, *aber*, "confluence" or "river-mouth," and the Celtic, *cromb*, "bent" or "crooked." Altho uniformly pronounced ab"ər-krom-bī by the dictionaries, the pronunciation given above is common in Scotland and in many parts of England. In the United States persons who bear the name, and who have been consulted, pronounce the penultimate syllable *krom*.

**Abercromby:** Same as preceding.

**Aberdeen:** ab"ər-dīn<sup>1</sup>; āb"er-dēn<sup>2</sup> [Scot. county & city].

**aberdevine:** ab"ər-di-vain<sup>1</sup>; āb"er-di-vīn<sup>2</sup>. Wr. a-bŭr'də-vain<sup>1</sup>. The spelling of this word varies according to whims of the naturalists using it. In Albin's *Natural History* (1735) it was "Aberduvine"; in Pennant's *British Zoology* (1768), "aberdavine," and in W. C. L. Martin's *Our Song Birds* (1850) "Aberdevine." Altho recorded by the dictionaries, the word is seldom used and is included here on account of the different spellings which affect the pronunciations accredited to it.

**Abergavenny:** ab"ər-gə-ven'i<sup>1</sup> or ab"ər-gē'ni<sup>1</sup>; āb"er-gə-vēn'i<sup>2</sup> or āb"er-gā'nī<sup>2</sup>. A third pronunciation, ab"ər-gēn'i<sup>1</sup>, is sometimes given to the name [Eng. market town].

**Abergele:** ab"ər-gē'li<sup>1</sup>; āb"er-gē'le<sup>2</sup> [Welsh town].

**aberglaube:** ā'bər-glau'bā<sup>1</sup>; ā'ber-glou'be<sup>2</sup> [Ger. "superstition," etc.].

**Abergwill:** ā'bər-gwī'li<sup>1</sup>; ā'ber-gwī'li<sup>2</sup> [Welsh market-town].

**Aberia:** a-ber'i-ā<sup>1</sup>; a-bēr'i-ā<sup>2</sup> [Genus of trees].

**Abernathy:** ab"ūr-na"thi<sup>1</sup>; āb"er-nā'thy<sup>2</sup> [Town in Texas].

**Abernethy:** ab"ər-neth-i<sup>1</sup>; āb"er-nēth-y<sup>2</sup>. Rarely, ab"ər-nī-thi<sup>1</sup>.

**Abersychan:** ab"ər-suk'ən<sup>1</sup>; āb"er-sū'e'an<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town].

**Abesan:** ab'i-san<sup>1</sup>; āb'i-sān<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Abessalom:** a-bes'a-lām<sup>1</sup>; a-bēs'a-lom<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Abex:** ē'bez<sup>1</sup>; ā'hēz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊ = out; ɔɪ = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

**Abgatha:** ab'gə-thə<sup>1</sup>; ʌb'gə-tha<sup>2</sup>; *not* ab-gəf'hə<sup>1</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Abhidharma:** ā'b'i-dūr'mə<sup>1</sup>; ā'b'i-dūr'ma<sup>2</sup> [Sanskrit: The third Pitaka].

See PITAKA.

**abhor:** ab-hōr'<sup>1</sup>; ʌb-hōr'<sup>2</sup>; *not* ab'hōr<sup>1</sup> *nor* ə-bēr'<sup>1</sup> as too frequently heard.

**Abi:** ē'bai<sup>1</sup>; ā'bi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abia:** 1. ə-bai'ə<sup>1</sup>; a-bi'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. 2. ē'bi-ə<sup>1</sup>; ā'bi-a<sup>2</sup> [Ancient Gr. city].

**Abiah:** ə-bai'a<sup>1</sup>; a-bi'a<sup>2</sup>.

**Abialbon:** ē'bi- or ē'bai-al'bən<sup>1</sup>; ā'bi- or ā'bi-āl'bōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abiam:** ə-bai'am<sup>1</sup>; a-bi'am<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Abiasaph:** ə-bai'a-saf<sup>1</sup>; a-bi'a-sāf<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. *W.* gives also ē'bi-ē'saf<sup>1</sup>.

**Abiathar:** ə-bai'a-thār<sup>1</sup>; a-bi'a-thār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abib:** ē'bib<sup>1</sup>; ā'bīb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abida or Abidah:** ə-bai'də<sup>1</sup> or da<sup>1</sup>; a-bi'da<sup>2</sup> or dā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abidan:** ab'i-dan or ə-bai'dən<sup>1</sup>; ʌb'i-dān<sup>2</sup> or a-bi'dan<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abiel:** ē'bi-el<sup>1</sup> or ə-bai'el<sup>1</sup>; ā'bi-el<sup>2</sup> or a-bi'el<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**abletene:** ab'i-a-tin<sup>1</sup>; ʌb'i-e-tēn<sup>2</sup> [Chemical compound: not to be confused with ABIETIN].

**abletin:** ab'i-a-tin<sup>1</sup>; ʌb'i-a-tin<sup>2</sup>. *C. & W.* ab'i-i-tin<sup>1</sup>; *E. & M.* ab'i-e-tin<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ə-bai'e-tin<sup>1</sup>. [Chemical compound: not to be confused with ABIETENE.]

**Ablezer:** ē'bi- or ē'bai-i'zer<sup>1</sup>; ā'bi- or ā'bi-i'zer<sup>2</sup>; *not* ab'ui-i'zer<sup>1</sup> [Bible].

**Ablezrite:** ē'bi- or ē'bai-ez'ruit<sup>1</sup>; ā'bi- or ā'bi-ez'rit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abigabaon:** ab'i-gab'i-on<sup>1</sup>; ʌb'i-gāb'a-ōn<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Abigail:** ab'i-gēl<sup>1</sup>; ʌb'i-gāl<sup>2</sup>; *not* ab'ig-ēl<sup>1</sup> [Bible].

**Abiglbeon:** ab'i-gib'i-on<sup>1</sup>; ʌb'i-gīb'i-ōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abigor:** ab'i-gōr<sup>1</sup>; ʌb'i-gōr<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-bai'gōr<sup>1</sup> [In demonology, a leader in Tartarus].

**Abihalel:** ab'i-hē'ye<sup>1</sup>; ʌb'i-hā'yē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Abihail:** ab'i-hē'il<sup>1</sup>; ʌb'i-hā'il<sup>2</sup>. *W.* prefers ab'i-hēl'<sup>1</sup> [Bible].

**Abihu:** ə-bai'hiū<sup>1</sup>; a-bi'hū<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abihud:** ə-bai'hud<sup>1</sup>; a-bi'hūd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abijah:** ə-bai'ja<sup>1</sup>; a-bi'jā<sup>2</sup>. *W.* ə-bai'ja<sup>1</sup> [Bible].

**Abijam:** ə-bai'jam<sup>1</sup>; a-bi'jam<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abildgaard:** ā'bīl-gōr<sup>1</sup>; ā'bīl-gār<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ā-bil'gōrd<sup>1</sup> [Dan. painter].

**Abilene:** 1. ab'i-līn<sup>1</sup>; ʌb'i-lē'nē<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. 2. ab'i-lin<sup>1</sup>; ʌb'i-lēn<sup>2</sup> [Am. city].

**Abilina:** ab'i-lai'nə<sup>1</sup>; ʌb'i-lī'na<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Abimael:** ə-bīm'a-el<sup>1</sup>; a-bīm'a-ēl<sup>2</sup>. *W.* gives also ʌb'i-mē'el<sup>1</sup> [Bible].

**Abimelech:** ə-bīm'a-lek<sup>1</sup>; a-bīm'e-lē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōk, bōt; fūll, rīle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; go, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bōrn;

**Abinadab:** ə-bin'ə-dab<sup>1</sup>; a-bīn'a-dāb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abiner:** ab'i-nar<sup>1</sup>; āb'ī-ner<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abingdon:** ab'ŋ-dn<sup>1</sup>; āb'īn-don<sup>2</sup> [Am. or Eng. city].

**Abinger:** ab'in-jar<sup>1</sup>; āb'īn-ger<sup>2</sup> [Brit. peer].

**Abinoam:** ə-bin'o-am<sup>1</sup>; a-bīn'o-ām<sup>2</sup>. *W.* gives also ab'i-nō'am<sup>1</sup> [Bible].

**Abinoem:** ə-bin'o-em<sup>1</sup>; a-bīn'o-ēm<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**abiogenesis:** ab'ī-o-jə-nī'si-ə<sup>1</sup>; āb'ī-o-gē-nē'si-a<sup>2</sup>.

**abiogenesis:** ab'ī-o-jen'ī-sis<sup>1</sup>; āb'ī-o-gēn'e-sīs<sup>2</sup>; *not* ē'bi-ō-jen'ī-sis<sup>1</sup>.

**Abipones:** ab'ī-pō'nīz<sup>1</sup>; āb'ī-pō'nēz<sup>2</sup> [Amerind of Paraguay].

**Abiram:** ə-bai'rəm<sup>1</sup>; a-bī'ram<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abiron:** ə-bai'rən<sup>1</sup>; a-bī'ron<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Abisag:** ab'i-sag<sup>1</sup>; āb'ī-sāg<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Abisai:** ə-bis'ə-ai<sup>1</sup>; a-bīs'a-ī<sup>2</sup>. *W.* gives also ab'ī-shai<sup>1</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Abiset:** ab'ī-sī'ai<sup>1</sup>; āb'ī-sē'ī<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha, R. V.].

**Abishag:** ab'ī- or ə-bai'shag<sup>1</sup>; āb'ī- or a-bī'shāg<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abishai:** ə-bish'ī-ai<sup>1</sup> or ab'ī-shai<sup>1</sup>; a-bīsh'a-ī<sup>2</sup> or āb'ī-shī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abishalom:** ə-bish'ə-ləm<sup>1</sup>; a-bīsh'a-lōm<sup>2</sup>. *W.* gives also ə-bai'shə-ləm<sup>1</sup> [Bible].

**Abishua:** ə-bish'u-ə<sup>1</sup> or ab'ī-shū'ə<sup>1</sup>; a-bīsh'u-a<sup>2</sup> or āb'ī-shu'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abishue** is a variant spelling with the ultima pronounced ē<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>2</sup>.

**Abishur:** ə-bai'shur<sup>1</sup> or ab'ī-shur<sup>1</sup>; a-bī'shūr<sup>2</sup> or āb'ī-shūr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abissel:** ab'ī-sī'ai<sup>1</sup>; āb'ī-sē'ī<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha, R. V.].

**Abisue:** ə-bis'yu-ī<sup>1</sup>; a-bīs'yu-ē<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Abisum:** ab'ī-sum<sup>1</sup>; āb'ī-sūm<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Abisur:** ab'ī-sur<sup>1</sup>; āb'ī-sūr<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Abital:** ab'ī-təl<sup>1</sup> or ə-bai'təl<sup>1</sup>; āb'ī-tāl<sup>2</sup> or a-bī'tal<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abitob:** ab'ī-tob<sup>1</sup>; āb'ī-tōb<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Abitub:** ə-bai'tub<sup>1</sup> or ab'ī-tub<sup>1</sup>; a-bī'tūb<sup>2</sup> or āb'ī-tūb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abiu:** ə-bai'yū<sup>1</sup>; a-bī'yū<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Abiud:** ə-bai'ud<sup>1</sup>; a-bī'ūd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**abject:** ab'jekt<sup>1</sup>; āb'jēet<sup>2</sup>. But **abjection:** ab-jek'shən<sup>1</sup>; āb-jēe'shon<sup>2</sup>.

So also **ab-jec'tive**.

**abjectly:** ab'jekt-li<sup>1</sup>; āb'jēet-li<sup>2</sup>.

**abjectness:** ab'jekt-nes<sup>1</sup>; āb'jēet-nēs<sup>2</sup>.

**ablaut:** āp'laut<sup>1</sup>; āp'lout<sup>2</sup> [Ger. root-vowel variation].

**abluent:** ab'lu-ent<sup>1</sup>; āb'lū-ēnt<sup>2</sup>.

**ablution:** ab-lū' or liū'shən<sup>1</sup>; āb-lū' or lū'shon<sup>2</sup>.

1: a = final; i = habit; aīse; au = out; oīl; iu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Abnaki:** ab-nā'ki<sup>1</sup>; āb-nā'ki<sup>2</sup>. C. ab-nāk'ī<sup>1</sup> [Amerind of Nova Scotia].

**Abner:** ab'nēr<sup>1</sup>; āb'nēr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abō:** ā'bo<sup>1</sup>; ā'bo<sup>2</sup>. C. ā'bō<sup>1</sup> [Finnish seaport].

**Abobus:** a-bō'būs<sup>1</sup>; a-bō'būs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Abomey:** a-bō'mi<sup>1</sup>; a-bō'mi<sup>2</sup>; or native, ā'bō'mē<sup>1</sup>; not ab'bō-mē<sup>1</sup> [Town in Dahomey, Afr.].

**aborigines:** ab'o-rīj'i-nīz<sup>1</sup>; āb'o-rīg'ī-nēz<sup>2</sup>.

**Aboth:** ā'bōt<sup>1</sup>; ā'bōt<sup>2</sup> [Mishnaic treatise].

**Abou-ben-Adhem:** ā'bū-ben-ād'hēm<sup>1</sup>; ā'bū-bēn-ād'hēm<sup>2</sup>; not ā'dem [Title of and chief character in poem by Leigh Hunt].

**Aboukir:** ā'bū-kīr<sup>1</sup>; ā'bū-kīr<sup>2</sup>; not a-buk-īr<sup>1</sup>.

**About:** ā'bū<sup>1</sup>; ā'bō<sup>2</sup>; not a'bū<sup>1</sup> [Fr. novelist].

**Abra:** ab'ra<sup>1</sup>; āb'ra<sup>2</sup> [A woman's name in Prior's poem "Solomon on Vanity"].

**Abra:** ā'bra<sup>1</sup>; ā'brā<sup>2</sup> [Province in Luzon].

**Abra-banel:** a-brā'ba-nel<sup>1</sup>; ā-brā'bā-nēl<sup>2</sup> [Port. philosopher].

**abracadabra:** ab'ra-kā-dab'ra<sup>1</sup>; āb'ra-ka-dāb'ra<sup>2</sup> [Cabalistic word. It is said to be derived from the Hebrew Ab (Father); Ben (Son); Ruach Aca-dōsch (Holy Spirit)].

**Abraham:** ā'bra-ham<sup>1</sup>; ā'bra-hām<sup>2</sup> [Bible. In Dan., D., Ger., & Sw. ā'bra-ham<sup>1</sup>; ā'brā-hām<sup>2</sup>; Fr. ā'brā'ān<sup>1</sup>; ā'brā'ān<sup>2</sup>]. The form of this name changes in It., L., Pg., & Sp.

**Abram:** ā'brām<sup>1</sup>; ā'brām<sup>2</sup> [Bible. In Dan., D., Ger., Sw. ā'brām<sup>1</sup>; ā'brām<sup>2</sup>; Fr. ā'brān<sup>1</sup>; ā'brān<sup>2</sup>; Sp. a-brām<sup>1</sup>; ā-brān<sup>2</sup>]. The form of this name changes in It. & L.

**Abrantes:** a-brān'tēs<sup>1</sup>; ā-brān'tēs<sup>2</sup> [Pg. or Braz. town].

**Abra-tēs:** ā'brān'tēs<sup>1</sup>; ā'brān'tēs<sup>2</sup>. The title, Duc d'Abrantès, was conferred on the French general Junot in 1807; hence, the (Fr.) pronunciation given above.

**abrase:** ab-rēz<sup>1</sup>; āb-rēs<sup>2</sup>. M. a-brēs<sup>1</sup>.

**Abronah:** a-brō'na<sup>1</sup>; a-brō'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible, R. V.].

**abrus:** ā'brus<sup>1</sup>; ā'brūs<sup>2</sup>. E. ā'brus<sup>1</sup>; I. ab'rus<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ē'bras<sup>1</sup> [Botanical name of Ind. licorice].

**Abruzzi:** a-brū'tzī<sup>1</sup>; ā-brūt'zī<sup>2</sup> [It. explorer & mountaineer].

**Ab-salom:** ab'sa-lom<sup>1</sup>; āb'sa-lōm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ab-salon:** ab'sa-lon<sup>1</sup>; āb'sa-lōn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Ab-salon:** āb'sa-lon<sup>1</sup>; āb'sū-lōn<sup>2</sup> [Dan. archbishop & warrior].

**abscission:** ab-sīz'an<sup>1</sup>; āb-sīzh'on<sup>2</sup>.

**Absecon:** ab-sī'kon<sup>1</sup>; āb-sē'eōn<sup>2</sup> [Bay in New Jersey].

**absent (a.):** ab'sent<sup>1</sup>; āb'sent<sup>2</sup>. Note that in this adjective the penultimate takes the accent.

2: wōlf, dg; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, boy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

**absent** (v.): ab-sent<sup>1</sup>; āb-sēnt<sup>2</sup>. Note that in this verb the accent falls on the ultima. The rule, sometimes cited as a guide for accentuation, that in dissyllabic words the accent falls on the penult in nouns and adjectives, and on the ultima in verbs is not a safe guide. See **abstruse**; **abuse**; **accort**; **cement**; **color**; **combat**; **comment**.

**ab'sen-tee**: ab'sen-tē<sup>1</sup>; āb'sēn-tē<sup>2</sup>.

**absinth**: ab'sinth<sup>1</sup>; āb'sinth<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation does not vary when the word is spelled **absinthe**. Altho generally considered a French word it is now thoroughly Anglicized, for it was first used in English literature in 1612.

**absinthol**: ab'sin-thōl<sup>1</sup>; āb'sin-thōl<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ab-sin'thōl<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* ab-sin'thōl<sup>1</sup>; *M.* prefers the spelling **absinthole**.

**absolute**: ab'so-lūt<sup>1</sup>; āb'so-lūt<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* ab'sə-lūt<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ab'so-lūt<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ab'sō-lūt<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ab'sō-lūt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ab'sə-lūt<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation of the ultima, -lūt, altho condemned by some orthoepists, has the support of *E. S. & W.*

**absolutism**: ab'so-lūt'izm<sup>1</sup>; āb'so-lūt'izm<sup>2</sup>; *not* ab'sō-lū-tizm<sup>1</sup> *nor* ab-sol'-iū-tizm<sup>1</sup>. **absolutist**: ab'so-lūt'ist<sup>1</sup>; āb'so-lūt'ist<sup>2</sup>; *not* ab'sō-lū-tist<sup>1</sup>.

**absolutory**: ab-sol'yū-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; āb-sōl'yū-to-ri<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ab-sol'ū-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ab-sol'yū-ta-ri<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ab-sol'yū-tar-i<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ab-sol'yū-tar-i; *Wr.* ab-sol'a-tur-i; *not* ab-sō-lū-tō-ri<sup>1</sup>. Pronounce *o* in the penult as in *obey*, *not* as in *go*. Perry (1775) and Sheridan (1780) preferred ab'so-lū-to-ri<sup>1</sup>.

**absolve**: ab-solv<sup>1</sup>; āb-sōlv<sup>2</sup>. *E. & St.* ab-zolv<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ab-zolv<sup>1</sup>. There is a strong leaning toward the pronunciation of *Wr.* to-day.

**absonant**: ab'so-nant<sup>1</sup>; āb'so-nant<sup>2</sup>; *not* ab-sō'nant<sup>1</sup>. See **SONANT**.

**absorb**: ab-sōrb<sup>1</sup>; āb-sōrb<sup>2</sup>; *not* ab-zōrb<sup>1</sup>.

**absorbefacient**: ab-sōr'bi-fē'shent<sup>1</sup>; āb-sōr'be-fā'shēnt<sup>2</sup>. (*C.* ab-sōr-bi-fē'shi-ent<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ab-sōr-bi-fē'shi-ent<sup>1</sup>).

**abstemious**: ab-stī'mi-us<sup>1</sup>; āb-stē'mi-ūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* ab-stī'mi-as<sup>1</sup>.

**abstract** (a. & n.): ab'strakt<sup>1</sup>; āb'strāet<sup>2</sup>.

**abstract** (v.): ab-strakt<sup>1</sup>; āb-strāet<sup>2</sup>.

**abstractly**: ab'strakt-li<sup>1</sup>; āb'strāet-ly<sup>2</sup>. *I. St. & Wr.* ab-strakt'li<sup>1</sup>.

**abstrich**: āp'striñ<sup>1</sup>; āp'strin<sup>2</sup>; *not* ab'strich<sup>1</sup> [Ger., seum formed in cupeling lead].

**abstruse**: ab-strūs<sup>1</sup>; āb-strūs<sup>2</sup>.

**absurd**: ab-sūrd<sup>1</sup>; āb-sūrd<sup>2</sup>; *not* ab-sūrd<sup>1</sup>.

**Absyrten**: ab-sūr'tus<sup>1</sup>; āb-sūr'tūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. mythological character; brother of Medea].

**Abt**: āpt<sup>1</sup>; āpt<sup>2</sup> [Ger. composer of music].

**Abu-Arish**: ā'bū-ā'rish<sup>1</sup>; ā'bū-ā'rish<sup>2</sup>; *not* ā'bū-ā'rish [Arabian town].

**Abu-Bekr**: ā'bū-bek'r<sup>1</sup>; ā'bū-bēk'r<sup>2</sup> [Mohammed's first successor].

**Abubus**: ā-biū'būs<sup>1</sup>; ā-bū'būs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Abucay**: ā'bū-kai<sup>1</sup>; ā'bū-eŷ<sup>2</sup> [Town in Luzon, P. I.].

**Abudah**: ā-bū'da<sup>1</sup>; ā-bū'dā<sup>2</sup> [Arabian character in Eng. literature].

**Abu-Hamed**: ā'bū-hā'med<sup>1</sup>; ā'bū-hā'mēd<sup>2</sup> [Egyptian town near Berber].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ā; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; oɪl; iū = feud; eɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦin, ɦis,

**Abu-Hassan:** ă"bū-ha-sūn<sup>1</sup>; ă"bū-hā-sān<sup>2</sup> [A prodigal in the *Arabian Nights*].

**Abukir:** ă"bū-kir<sup>1</sup>; ă"bū-kir<sup>2</sup> [Bay & village in Egypt].

**Abu-Klea:** ă"bū-klē<sup>1</sup>; ă"bū-klē<sup>2</sup> [Wells near Khartum, Lower Egypt].

**abulla:** ə-bū'li-ə<sup>1</sup>; a-bū'li-a<sup>2</sup> [Form of mental derangement].

**Abullonia:** ă"bū-lō'nī-ə<sup>1</sup>; ă"bū-lō'nī-a<sup>2</sup>; not ab"əl-lo-nī'ə<sup>1</sup> [Town and lake in Asiatic Turkey].

**Abuna:** ə-bū'nə<sup>1</sup>; a-bū'na<sup>2</sup>; not a-biū'nə<sup>1</sup> [Head of the Abyssinian Church].

**abuse (v.):** ə-biūz<sup>1</sup>; a-būs<sup>2</sup>.

**abuse (n.):** ə-biūs<sup>1</sup>; a-būs<sup>2</sup>.

**Abu-Simbel:** ă"bū-sim'bel<sup>1</sup>; ă"bū-sim'bēl<sup>2</sup>; not ab"yū-sim'bel<sup>1</sup> [Site of archeological remains on the Nile, Egypt].

**abutillon:** ə-biū'ti-lən<sup>1</sup>; a-bū'ti-lōn<sup>2</sup>; not ə-bū'ti-lən<sup>1</sup> [Plant of the mallow family].

**Abydos:** ə-bai'dēs<sup>1</sup>; a-bȳ'dōs<sup>2</sup> [Ancient Egyptian city].

**Abyla:** ab'ɪ-lə<sup>1</sup>; ăb'y-la<sup>2</sup>; not ə-bai'lə<sup>1</sup> [One of the pillars of Hercules].

**abyss:** ə-bis<sup>1</sup>; a-bȳs<sup>2</sup>; not ab'is<sup>1</sup>.

**abzug:** ăp'tsun<sup>1</sup>; ăp'tsun<sup>2</sup> [Ger., seum formed in cupeling lead].

**acacia:** ə-kē'shi-ə<sup>1</sup>; a-eā'shi-a<sup>2</sup>. Too often carelessly rendered ə-kē'shə<sup>1</sup>, and so recorded by S. & W.

**Academe:** ak'ə-dim<sup>1</sup>; a-e'a-dēm<sup>2</sup>; not ə-kad'ə-mī<sup>1</sup> [The Academy of Plato].

**academian:** ak"ə-dī'mi-ən<sup>1</sup>; a-e"u-dē'mī-an<sup>2</sup>.

**academician:** ə-kad'i-mish'ən<sup>1</sup>; a-eād'i-mīsh'an<sup>2</sup>; not ak-ə-dī'mish-an.  
C. ə-kad'ə-mish'ən; E. ə-kad-e-mī'shen; W. ak-ə-d-e-mish'ən.

**Academus:** ak"ə-dī'mus<sup>1</sup>; a-e"u-dē'mūs<sup>2</sup> [Attic hero in Greek mythology].

**academy:** ə-kad'i-mī<sup>1</sup>; a-eād'e-my<sup>2</sup>; not ē'kad-ə-mī<sup>1</sup>. Walker states that in Shakespeare's time, and also in his own, the accent was sometimes placed on the first syllable—ak'a-dem-i.

**Acadia:** ə-kā'di-ə<sup>1</sup>; a-kā'di-a<sup>2</sup> [Poetic name of Nova Scotia]. Compare ARCADIA.

**Acadie:** ă"ka'di<sup>1</sup>; ă"eä'di<sup>2</sup> [The scene of Longfellow's poem *Evangeline*; same as ACADIA].

**acajou:** ă"ka'ʒū<sup>1</sup>; ă"kü'zhū<sup>2</sup>; not ak'ə-ʒū<sup>1</sup>; but so recorded by several dictionaries.

**a capella:** ă ka-pel'la<sup>1</sup>; ä eü-pēl'lä<sup>2</sup> [It., in church style: denoting a manner of singing].

**Acapulco:** ă"ka-pul'ko<sup>1</sup>; ă"eü-pul'eo<sup>2</sup> [Mex. seaport].

**Acatan:** ak'ə-tan<sup>1</sup>; ăk'a-tān<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Acaste:** ă"ka'st<sup>1</sup>; ă"ka'st<sup>2</sup> [A character in Molière's play *Le Misanthrope*].

**acaulose:** ə-kō'lōs<sup>1</sup>; a-kō'lōs<sup>2</sup>; not ə-kōl'ōs<sup>1</sup>. E. ə-kōl'ōs; M. & W. ak-ō-lōs.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ɦin, ɦis.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Accaba:** ak'a-bə<sup>1</sup>; ä'e'a-ba<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha, R. V.].

**Accad:** ak'ad<sup>1</sup>; ä'e'ad<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Accain:** ak'ē-in<sup>1</sup>; ä'e'ā-in<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Acca Larentia:** āk'a la-ren'shi-a<sup>1</sup>; äk'ā lä-rēn'shi-ä<sup>2</sup> [In Roman mythology, the nurse of Romulus and Remus after they were taken from the she-wolf; also, a woman who bequeathed her wealth to Rome].

**Accaron:** ak'a-ren<sup>1</sup>; ä'e'a-rōn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**accelerando:** a-čhē'lē-rān'do<sup>1</sup>; ä-čhē'lē-rān'do<sup>2</sup> [It., denoting a manner of playing music].

**accelerative:** ak-sel'ər-a-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ä-e-čēl'ər-a-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* ak-sel'ər-ē-tiv<sup>1</sup>. *E.* & *I.* give the penult -ē-tiv.

**accent (n.):** ak'sent<sup>1</sup>; ä'e'čēn<sup>2</sup>. There is a tendency to weaken the ultima which gives ak'sent<sup>1</sup>.

**accent (v.):** ak-sent<sup>1</sup>; ä-e-čēn<sup>2</sup>. In **accented** the stress is on the penult, *not* on the first syllable.

**accental:** ak-sen'čhu-əl<sup>1</sup> or -tiu-əl<sup>1</sup>; ä-e-čēn'čhu-əl<sup>2</sup> or -tū-äl<sup>2</sup>.

**accept:** ak-sept<sup>1</sup>; ä-e-čēpt<sup>2</sup>.

**acceptable:** ak-sept'a-bl<sup>1</sup>; ä-e-sēpt'a-bl<sup>2</sup>; *not* ak'sept-a-bl<sup>1</sup>. In Walker's time the accent fell on the first syllable.

**accepter:** ak-sept'ər<sup>1</sup>; ä-e-čēpt'ər<sup>2</sup>.

**acceptor:** ak-sep'tor<sup>1</sup>; ä-e-čēp'tōr<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ak-sep'tōr<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ak-sep'tōr<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ak-sept'ər<sup>1</sup>; *M.* & *W.* ak-sept'ər<sup>1</sup>; *St.* & *Wr.* ak-sept'ər<sup>1</sup>.

**access:** ak'ses<sup>1</sup>; ä'e'čēs<sup>2</sup>. *St.* & *Wr.* prefer ak'ses<sup>1</sup>, and *C. M.*, & *W.* record it as second choice. Walker remarks: "This word is sometimes heard with the accent on the first syllable:—

Hail, water-gruel, healing power,  
Of easy *ac'cess* to the poor!

But this pronunciation ought to be avoided, as contrary to analogy, and the general usage of the language." While Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) accented the ultima, Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) accented the first syllable.

**accessary:** ak-ses'a-ri<sup>1</sup>; ä-e-čēs'a-ry<sup>2</sup>. In England, probably following Perry, Sheridan, and Walker, ak'ses-ər-i<sup>1</sup>, & so *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *Wr.*; *St.* ak'ses-sūr<sup>1</sup>.

**accessory:** ak-ses'o-ri<sup>1</sup>; ä-e-čēs'o-ry<sup>2</sup>. *E. M.* & *Wr.* accent the first syllable; *St.* ak-ses-sūr<sup>1</sup>.

**Accho:** ak'o<sup>1</sup>; ä'e'o<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**acclitrine:** ak-sip'i-trin<sup>1</sup>; ä-e-čip'i-trin<sup>2</sup>. *I.* & *M.* -train<sup>1</sup> for the ultima.

**acclamation:** ak'lā-mē'shōn<sup>1</sup>; ä-e'lā-mā'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**acclamatory:** a-klam'o-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; ä-e'lām'a-to-ri<sup>2</sup>.

**acclimate:** a-klai'mat<sup>1</sup>; ä-ell'mat<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation of this word is sometimes confused with that of **ACCLIMATION**, which see.

**acclimation:** ak'lā-mē'shōn<sup>1</sup>; ä-e'ell-mā'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**acclimatization:** a-klai'mā-ti-zē'shōn<sup>1</sup>; ä-ell'ma-ti-zā'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**acclimatize:** a-klai'mā-tiz<sup>1</sup>; ä-ell'ma-tiz<sup>2</sup>.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ä; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; ɔɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɔɪn, this.

**acclinal:** a-kloi'nəl<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-eli'nəl<sup>2</sup> [In geology, inclined against].

**acclinate:** ak'li-nēt<sup>1</sup>; æ'li-nāt<sup>2</sup> [In zoology, bending upward].

**acclivitous:** a-kliv'i-tus<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-eli'v-i-tūs<sup>2</sup>. Distinguish from ACCLIVOUS.

**acclivous:** a-klai'vus<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-eli'vūs<sup>2</sup>. See preceding.

**accolade:** ak'o-lēd'<sup>1</sup>; æ'o-lād'<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation given by *St.* & *Wr.*, and by *W.* as its second choice ak'o-lād<sup>1</sup>, is seldom if ever heard nowadays.

**accompaniment:** a-kum'pə-ni-ment<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-eūm'pə-ni-mēnt<sup>2</sup>; *not* ak-kum'pan-im-ent<sup>1</sup> *nor*, as sometimes rendered, ak-kump'ni-mēnt<sup>1</sup>.

**accompt, accomptable, accomptant:** Archaic words formerly pronounced as spelled, but now rendered as if spelled, **account, accountable, accountant**.

**Accos:** ak'əs<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'əs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**accost** (*v.* & *n.*): ə-kost'<sup>1</sup>; a-eöst'<sup>2</sup>. This pronunciation is heard much more commonly than that recorded by the dictionaries—ə-köst'<sup>1</sup>—and has been used since the days of Walker who records it alone. Notwithstanding the view of *W.* that "to give the extreme short sound to such words is affectation; to give the full sound of broad o is vulgar," the sound of short o, as in "not," has found favor with the people and prevails.

**accouche:** a'kūsh'<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'eūsh'<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-kaučh', *nor* ə'kū'čhē'<sup>1</sup> which latter is the pronunciation of **accouché**, the past tense in French.

**accouchement:** a'kūsh'mūn'<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'eūch'mān'<sup>2</sup>; *C.* a-kūsh'mōn<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ak-kush'mōn<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ak-kūsh'mān<sup>1</sup>. Compare ACCOUCHEUR; ACCOUCHEUSE.

**accoucheur:** a'kū'shūr'<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'eū'chūr'<sup>2</sup>, *not* a'kū'chūr'<sup>1</sup>. Sometimes, incorrectly, rendered a'kūsh'ūr<sup>1</sup>.

**accoucheuse:** a'kū'shūz'<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'eū'chūs'<sup>2</sup>; *not* a'kūsh'ūz<sup>1</sup>.

**accouter:** { a-kū'tər<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-eū'ter<sup>2</sup>; *not* ak-kū'tər<sup>1</sup>. *E.*, *St.*, & *Wr.*, ak-kū'tər<sup>1</sup>;

**accoutre:** { *I.*, ak-kū'tūr<sup>1</sup>.

**Accoz:** ak'oz<sup>1</sup>; ʌk'ōz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**acrescendo:** ʌk'rē-shēn'do<sup>1</sup>; ʌe'erc-shēn'do<sup>2</sup> [It., with increasing power: a direction in music].

**accerue** (*v.* & *n.*): a-krū'<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-erū'<sup>2</sup>. Compare ABSENT, *v.*

**accubation:** ak'yū-bē'shən<sup>1</sup>; ʌe'yū-bā'shōn<sup>2</sup>; *not* ak'kū-bē'shōn<sup>1</sup>.

**accumulator:** a-kiū'miū-lē'tor<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-eū'mū-lā'tōr<sup>2</sup>; *not* ak'kiū-mā-lē'tər<sup>1</sup>.

**accuracy:** ak'yū-rə-si<sup>1</sup>; ʌe'yū-rə-çy<sup>2</sup>; *not* ak'rə-si<sup>1</sup>. *C.* ak'yū-ri-si<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ak'kiū-rə-si<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ak'kiū-rē-si<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ak'ya-rə-si<sup>1</sup>. To omit the antepenultima so as to obscure it is illiterate.

**accurate:** ak'yū-rīt<sup>1</sup>; ʌe'yū-rat<sup>2</sup>; *not* ak'rit<sup>1</sup>, *nor* ak'kōr-it<sup>1</sup>.

**accursed:** a-kūrs'ed<sup>1</sup> or a-kūr'st'<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-eūrs'ēd<sup>2</sup> or ʌ-eūrs't'<sup>2</sup>. *C.* a-kurst'<sup>1</sup> or a-kūr'sed<sup>1</sup>; *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* ak-kūr'st'<sup>1</sup> or ak-kūrs'ed<sup>1</sup>.

No one is so *accursed* by fate,  
No one so utterly desolate.

LONGFELLOW *Endymion* St. 8.

What began best, can't end worst,  
Nor what God blessed once, prove *accurs'd*.

BROWNING *Apparent Failure* St. 7.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʌl, eʃr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʰɪn, ʰɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; hot, būrn;

**Aceldama** (A. V.): a-sel'də-mā<sup>1</sup>; a-çel'da-ma<sup>2</sup>; *not* as-el-dē-mā<sup>1</sup> [Bible].

The R. V. reading **Akeldama**, a-ke'l'də-mā<sup>1</sup>, is based upon the assumption that the Akeldamach of the Gr. text is an error for <sup>1</sup>Ακeldάμα, the transliteration of the Heb.

אֶלְדָּמָא, "field of blood."

**acensuada**: a-thēn'su-ā'da<sup>1</sup>; ä-thēn'su-ä'dä<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-sen'su-ē'də<sup>1</sup> [Mexican law term].

**acensuador**: a-thēn'su-a-dör<sup>1</sup>; ä-thēn'su-ä-dör<sup>2</sup> [Sp. Am., an annuitant].

**Acephall**: ə-sef'ə-lai<sup>1</sup>; a-çef'a-li<sup>2</sup> [Fabled race of headless men in Africa; also (*Eng. Hist.*), the Levelers; (*Ch. Hist.*), a religious sect].

**acephalous**: ə-sef'ə-lus<sup>1</sup>; a-çef'a-lūs<sup>2</sup>; so also, **acephalus** (*n.*).

**acerb**: ə-sürb<sup>1</sup>; a-çərb<sup>2</sup>.

**acerbate**: əs'er-bēt<sup>1</sup>; äç'er-bāt<sup>2</sup>. *C.* & *Wr.* a-sür'bēt<sup>1</sup>; *I.* a-sürb'ēt<sup>1</sup>; *M.* a-sür'bit<sup>1</sup>. *W.* prefers the accent on the first syllable in this word but on the second in ACERVATE, which see.

**aceros**: əs'ī-rōs<sup>1</sup>; aç'e-rōs<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ē-sər-ōs<sup>1</sup>; *I.* əs'ūr-ōz<sup>1</sup>; *M.* əs'ī-rōs<sup>1</sup>; *St.* əs'er-ōz<sup>1</sup>; *W.* əs'er-ōs<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* əs-a-rōs<sup>1</sup>.

**acervate**: əs'er-vēt<sup>1</sup>; aç'er-vūt<sup>2</sup>. *C., E., St., W., & Wr.* ə-sür'vēt<sup>1</sup>; *I.* a-sürv'et; *M.* ə-sür'vit<sup>1</sup>. Compare ACERBATE.

**acetal**: əs'et-al<sup>1</sup>; äç'ët-äl<sup>2</sup>. *C.* əs'ə-təl<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ə-set'al<sup>1</sup>; *I.* -s'īt'al<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ə-sī-təl<sup>1</sup>. *W.* follows *M.*, əs'ī-tal<sup>1</sup>.

**acetamid**: əs'et-am'id<sup>1</sup>; äç'ët-äm'id<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ə-set'a-mid<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ə-set'a-mid<sup>1</sup>.—**acetamide**: əs'et-am'id<sup>1</sup>. *C.* ə-set'a-mid<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ə-set'a-mid<sup>1</sup>; *M.* əs'it-a-mid<sup>1</sup>.

**acetanilid**: əs'et-an'ī-lid<sup>1</sup>; äç'ët-än'i-lid<sup>2</sup>.—**acetanilide**: Pronounced as preceding or -loid<sup>1</sup>; -lid<sup>2</sup>, in the ultima.

**acetate**: əs'ī-tēt<sup>1</sup>; äs'e-tāt<sup>2</sup>; *not* əs'ī-tēt<sup>1</sup> [Chemical product].

**acetenyl**: əs'ī-ti-nil<sup>1</sup>; äç'e-te-nŷl<sup>2</sup>; *not* əs'ī-ti-nil<sup>1</sup>.

**acetic**: ə-set'ik<sup>1</sup> or ə-sī'tik<sup>1</sup>; a-çët'ie<sup>2</sup> or a-çët'ie<sup>2</sup>. *W.* follows *M.*, ə-sī'tik<sup>1</sup>.

**acetification**: ə-set'ī-fi-kē'shon<sup>1</sup>; a-çët'ī-fi-eñ'shon<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-set'if-ik-ē'shon<sup>1</sup>.

**acetify**: ə-set'ī-fui<sup>1</sup>; a-çët'ī-fi<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-set'if-ai<sup>1</sup>.

**aceticin**: əs'ī-tin<sup>1</sup>; äç'e-tin<sup>2</sup>; *not* əs'ī-tin<sup>1</sup> [Chemical product].

**aceto-**: əs'ī-to-<sup>1</sup>; äç'e-to-<sup>2</sup>; *not* əs'ī-tō-<sup>1</sup> nor əs'ī-to-<sup>1</sup>.

**acetone**: əs'ī-tōn<sup>1</sup>; äs'e-tōn<sup>2</sup>; *not* əs'ī-tōn<sup>1</sup> nor ə-set'ōn<sup>1</sup>.

**acetopyrin**: əs'ī-to-pai'rīn<sup>1</sup> or -rīn<sup>1</sup>; äç'e-to-pŷ'rīn<sup>2</sup> or -rīn<sup>2</sup>.

**acetose**: əs'ī-tōs<sup>1</sup>; äç'e-tōs<sup>2</sup>; *not* əs'ī-tōs<sup>1</sup> nor ə-set'ōs<sup>1</sup>.

**acetous**: əs'ī-tus<sup>1</sup> or ə-sī'tus<sup>1</sup>; äç'e-tūs<sup>2</sup> or a-çët'tūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* əs'ī-tus<sup>1</sup>. *E.* əs'et-ust<sup>1</sup>. While Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) recorded the second, all modern lexicographers prefer the first.

**acetum**: ə-sī'tum<sup>1</sup>; a-çët'tūm<sup>2</sup>. Note position of accent [*L.*, vinegar].

**acetyl**: əs'ī-til<sup>1</sup>; äç'e-tŷl<sup>2</sup>; *not* əs'ī-til<sup>1</sup>.

**acetylene**: ə-set'ī-līn<sup>1</sup>; a-çët'y-lēn<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-set'īl-līn<sup>1</sup>. *M.* əs'ī-ti-līn<sup>1</sup>; *St.* əs'et'īl-līn<sup>1</sup> [An illuminating gas].

**acetylic**: əs'ī-til'ik<sup>1</sup>; äç'e-tŷl'ie<sup>2</sup>; *not* əs'ī-til'ik<sup>1</sup>.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; më, gët, præy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; v = sing; chin, this.

**acetylization:** as<sup>1</sup>i-til-i-zē<sup>1</sup>shān<sup>1</sup>; äç<sup>2</sup>e-tyl-i-zā<sup>2</sup>shon<sup>2</sup>; *not* a-set-il-iz-ē<sup>1</sup>-shun<sup>1</sup>. The diphthongal ai; i, sound is sometimes given to the antepenult.

**Achæan:** Same as ACHÆAN.

**Achæmenes:** a-kem'i-niz<sup>1</sup>; a-ē<sup>2</sup>m'e-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Per. king].

**Achæmenian:** ak<sup>1</sup>i-men'i-on<sup>1</sup> or -mī<sup>1</sup>ni-on<sup>1</sup>; äe<sup>2</sup>mēn'i-an<sup>2</sup> or -mē<sup>2</sup>ni-an<sup>2</sup>.

The discovery of . . . the meaning of the [cuneiform] inscriptions of the *Achæmenian* dynasty deserves to be classed with the discoveries of a Kepler, a Newton or a Faraday.

MÜLLER *Chips from a Ger. Workshop*, vol. i, p. 260. [S. 1874.]

**Achæus:** a-ki<sup>1</sup>us<sup>1</sup>; a-eē<sup>2</sup>ūs<sup>2</sup>; or **Achalos:** a-kai<sup>1</sup>os<sup>1</sup>; a-ei<sup>2</sup>ōs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. tragic poet].

**achage:** ē<sup>1</sup>kij<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>1</sup>eag<sup>2</sup> [A state of aching].

**Achala:** a-kē<sup>1</sup>ō<sup>1</sup> or a-kē<sup>1</sup>yā<sup>1</sup>; a-eū<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup> or a-eū<sup>2</sup>ya<sup>2</sup> [Greek prov.].

**Achalcus:** a-kē<sup>1</sup>i-kus<sup>1</sup>; a-eā<sup>2</sup>i-eūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Achan:** ē<sup>1</sup>kān<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>1</sup>ean<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Achar:** ē<sup>1</sup>kar<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>1</sup>eär<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**achar:** ā<sup>1</sup>chār<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>1</sup>chār<sup>2</sup> [Hindu religious observance].

**achar:** a-chār<sup>1</sup>; a-chār<sup>2</sup> [Anglo-Ind., pickled bamboo shoots].

**Achard:** a<sup>1</sup>shār<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>1</sup>shār<sup>2</sup> [Fr. novelist].

**acharnement:** a-shar<sup>1</sup>na-mān<sup>1</sup> or a-chār<sup>2</sup>n'mant<sup>1</sup>; a-shār<sup>2</sup>ne-mān<sup>2</sup> or a-chār<sup>2</sup>n'ment<sup>2</sup>. *C.* a-shār<sup>2</sup>n'mant<sup>1</sup> [Fr., bloodthirstiness].

**Achates:** a-kē<sup>1</sup>hiz<sup>1</sup>; a-eā<sup>2</sup>tēz<sup>2</sup> [In Vergil's *Æneid*, the faithful friend of Æneus].

**Achaz:** ē<sup>1</sup>kaz<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>1</sup>eāz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Achazib:** ak<sup>1</sup>ō-zib<sup>1</sup>; äe<sup>2</sup>a-zib<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Achbor:** ak<sup>1</sup>bor<sup>1</sup>; äe<sup>2</sup>bör<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Achean:** a-ki<sup>1</sup>ān<sup>1</sup>; a-eē<sup>2</sup>an<sup>2</sup> [Belonging to Achæa, a district of Greece, famed for the **Achean League** of 12 Gr. cities for common protection and defense].

**achenium:** a-ki<sup>1</sup>ni-um<sup>1</sup>; a-eē<sup>2</sup>ni-ūn<sup>2</sup>; *not* a-kē<sup>1</sup>ni-um<sup>1</sup> [In botany, a pericarp].

**Acheron:** ak<sup>1</sup>i-ron<sup>1</sup>; äe<sup>2</sup>e-rōn<sup>2</sup>; *not* ak<sup>1</sup>ar-on<sup>1</sup>, *nor* aeh<sup>1</sup>ō-ron<sup>1</sup> [Fabled river of Hades].

**Acherusia:** ak<sup>1</sup>i-rū<sup>1</sup>shi-ō<sup>1</sup>; äe<sup>2</sup>e-ry<sup>2</sup>shi-a<sup>2</sup> [Gr. lake fabled to be connected with Hades].

**aches** (*n. pl.*): ēks<sup>1</sup>; äes<sup>2</sup>. John Kemble, when playing Shakespeare's "Tempest" and Otway's "Venice Preserved," pronounced this word ä'eh<sup>2</sup>ä<sup>2</sup>, but, as a critic of the time expressed it, "rendered himself conspicuously ridiculous." (W. H. Savage, "The Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language," p. xiii, London, 1833.)

**Acheson:** aeh<sup>1</sup>ō-sōn<sup>1</sup>; äch<sup>2</sup>e-son<sup>2</sup> [English family name of the Earl of Gosford].

**Achla:** a-kai<sup>1</sup>ō<sup>1</sup>; a-ei<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Achiacharus:** ē<sup>1</sup>kai-ak<sup>1</sup>a-rus<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>1</sup>eī-äe<sup>2</sup>a-rūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭra; oīl, bōy; gō, gēm; iŭk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rule; but, būrn.

**Achias:** ə-kai'as<sup>1</sup>; a-ei'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Achilleian:** ə-kil'i-l'an<sup>1</sup>; ä'e'i-l'e'an<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to Achilles].

**Achilles:** ə-kil'iz<sup>1</sup>; a-eil'ez<sup>2</sup> [Gr. hero in Homer's *Iliad*].

**Achim:** ē'kim<sup>1</sup>; ä'eim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Achimaas:** ə-kim'a-as<sup>1</sup>; a-eim'a-äs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Achiman:** ə-kai'män<sup>1</sup>; a-ei'män<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Achimelech:** ə-kim'i-lek<sup>1</sup>; a-eim'i-l'e<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Achimothe:** ə-kai'moth<sup>1</sup>; a-ei'möth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Achinese:** əch'i-nis<sup>1</sup> or -niz<sup>1</sup>; äch'i-nēs<sup>2</sup> or -nēz<sup>2</sup> [Natives of Achin  
a-chin<sup>1</sup>; ä-chin<sup>2</sup>].

**Achinoam:** ə-kin'o-am<sup>1</sup>; a-ein'o-äm<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Achior:** ē'ki-or<sup>1</sup>; ä'eī-ör<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Achiph:** ə-k'i-fä<sup>1</sup>; ä'eī-fa<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha R. V.].

**Achisamech:** ə-kis'a-mek<sup>1</sup>; a-eis'a-mē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Achish:** ē'kish<sup>1</sup>; ä'eish<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Achitob:** ə-k'i-tob<sup>1</sup>; ä'eī-töb<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Achitophel:** ə-kit'o-fel<sup>1</sup>; a-eit'ö-fel<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Achmetha:** ə-kim-thä<sup>1</sup>; ä'e-me-tha<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Achobor:** ə-k'o-bor<sup>1</sup>; ä'e-o-bör<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**acholla:** ə-kö'h-a<sup>1</sup>; a-kö'li-a<sup>2</sup>. *C. & E.* ə-kol'i-a [Lack of bile].

**Achonry:** ə-kon'ri<sup>1</sup>; a-eön'ri<sup>2</sup>; *not* ək'on-ri<sup>1</sup> [Catholic bishopric in Sligo county, Ireland].

**achor:** ē'kor<sup>1</sup> or ək'ör<sup>1</sup>; ä'eör<sup>2</sup> or ä'e'ör<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ək'ör. [Skin disease.]

**Achor:** ē'kor<sup>1</sup>; ä'eör<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Achsa:** ək'sä<sup>1</sup>; ä'e-sa<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Achsah:** ək'sä<sup>1</sup>; ä'e-sä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Achshaph:** ək'shaf<sup>1</sup>; ä'e-shäf<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Achuas:** ə'chu-az<sup>1</sup>; ä'chu-äs<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-chü'ez<sup>1</sup> [Pigmy tribe, Belgian Congo].

**achula:** ə-shü'la<sup>1</sup>; ä-chü'lä<sup>2</sup> [P'g. dance].

**achylous:** ə-kai'lus<sup>1</sup>; a-ei'lüs<sup>2</sup> [Deficient of chyle].

**Achzib:** ək'zib<sup>1</sup>; ä'e-zib<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Achziba:** ək'zi-bä<sup>1</sup>; ä'e-zī-ba<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Aci:** ə'chī<sup>1</sup>; ä'chī<sup>2</sup> [Sicilian seaport].

**acid:** əs'id<sup>1</sup>; äç'id<sup>2</sup>; *not* əs'sid<sup>1</sup> as *Walker*.

**Acidalia:** ə-sai'dē-lī-a<sup>1</sup>; a-çī'dā-lī-a<sup>2</sup> [Surname of Venus].

**acider:** əs'id-ər<sup>1</sup>; äç'id-er<sup>2</sup>.

2: art, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ä; gō, nōt, ör, wōu,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔl; lū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

**acidic:** ə-sid'ɪk<sup>1</sup>; a-çɪd'ɪe<sup>2</sup>.

**acidiferous:** as'ɪ-dif'ər-us<sup>1</sup>; äç'i-dif'er-üs<sup>2</sup>.

**acidify:** ə-sid'ɪ-fai<sup>1</sup>; a-çɪd'ɪ-fy<sup>2</sup>.

**acidity:** ə-sid'ɪ-tɪ<sup>1</sup>; a-çɪd'ɪ-ty<sup>2</sup>.

**acierage:** as'ɪ-ər-ɪj<sup>1</sup>; äç'i-er-äç<sup>2</sup> [F., process of plating metal with steel].

**aciform:** as'ɪ-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; äs'ɪ-fōrm<sup>2</sup> [Needle-shaped].

**acillate:** ə-sil'ɪ-ēt<sup>1</sup>; a-çɪl'ɪ-ät<sup>2</sup> [Lacking cilia].

**acinaceous:** as'ɪ-nē'shūs<sup>1</sup>; äç'i-nä'shūs<sup>2</sup> [Full of small seeds].

**acinaciform:** ə-sin'ə-sɪ-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; a-çɪn'a-çɪ-fōrm<sup>2</sup>. *E.* as-in-as'ɪ-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; *M.* as'in-as'ɪ-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; *W. & Wr.* as'ɪ-nas'ɪ-fōrm<sup>1</sup>.

**acinus:** as'ɪ-nūs<sup>1</sup>; äç'i-nūs<sup>2</sup>. Compare ABDOMEN.

**Acipha:** as'ɪ-fə<sup>1</sup>; äç'i-fə<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Acireale:** ä'çɪ-rē-ä'lē<sup>1</sup>; ä'çɪ-rē-ä'lē<sup>2</sup> [Sicilian town].

**Acis:** ə'sɪs<sup>1</sup>; ä'çɪs<sup>2</sup> [In Roman mythology, a Sicilian shepherd beloved by Galatea].

**Acitho:** as'ɪ-θɪ<sup>1</sup>; äç'i-θɪ<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Ackroyd:** ak'roid<sup>1</sup>; æ'rōid<sup>2</sup> [A family name].

**acme:** ak'mɪ<sup>1</sup>; ä'e'mē<sup>2</sup>; *not* ak'mī<sup>1</sup>, *C.* The so-called long ē sound recorded by Walker and some modern orthoepists is seldom or never heard; the sound in common use approximates to e (ɪ) in "valley."

**acne:** ak'nɪ<sup>1</sup>; ä'e'ne<sup>2</sup>; *not* ak'nī<sup>1</sup>.

**Acemeti:** ə-sem'ɪ-tai<sup>1</sup>; a-çēm'ō-ti<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ə-sim'e-ti<sup>1</sup> [A 5th century religious order].

**accolothist:** ə-kol'ə-θɪst<sup>1</sup>; a-ēd'l'ō-θɪst<sup>2</sup> [An acolyte: so-called by Walker].

**acolyte:** ə-kol'ə-lɪt<sup>1</sup>; ä'e'ō-lýt<sup>2</sup>; *not* ak'ō-lɪt<sup>1</sup>. The sound of o approximates to o in "poetic" and not to ō in "go".

**aconate:** ə-kol'ə-nūt<sup>1</sup>; ä'e'ō-nāt<sup>2</sup> [A salt derived from aconite].

**aconative:** ə-kon'ə-tɪv<sup>1</sup>; a-ēd'n'a-tɪv<sup>2</sup> [Not requiring conation].

**Aconeagua:** ə'kon-kä'gwä<sup>1</sup>; ä'e'dn-ä'gwä<sup>2</sup>; *not* as rarely heard but recorded by *W.* ä'kon-kä'gwä<sup>1</sup>. The first pronunciation given is that approved by Dr. F. A. March and Dr. Benj. E. Smith. [Andean volcano in Argentina.]

**aconite:** ə-kol'ə-nɪt<sup>1</sup>; ä'e'ō-nɪt<sup>2</sup>; *not* ak'ō-nɪt<sup>1</sup> [A medicinal plant].

**aconitin:** ə-kon'ɪ-tɪn<sup>1</sup>; a-ēd'n'ɪ-tɪn<sup>2</sup> [An alkaloid obtained from aconite].

**aconitine:** ə-kon'ɪ-tɪn<sup>1</sup>; a-ēd'n'ɪ-tɪn<sup>2</sup> [A variant of preceding].

**Aconquija:** ə'kon-kɪ'hä<sup>1</sup>; ä'e'dn-kɪ'hä<sup>2</sup> [Mountain in Argentina].

**acontium:** ə-kon'shi-um<sup>1</sup>; a-ēd'n'shi-üm<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-kon'ti-um<sup>1</sup> [In Greek athletics, a pentathlon exercise].

**acorn:** ə'kōrn<sup>1</sup>; ä'e'dōrn<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə'kərn<sup>1</sup>, a dilettanteism introduced by *W.* (but corrected in current edition), supported by *Wr.* & by error of transcription, now corrected, into *New Standard*. The first pronunciation represents the best usage as recorded by *C., E., M., St., Walker & Standard* 1st & 2d editions.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʌl, rʌl, eʌr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔl, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hlt, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**acotyledon:** æ-ket'1-lī'dən<sup>1</sup> or æ'ket-1-lī'dən<sup>1</sup>; a-eōt'y-lē'don<sup>2</sup> or ā'eōt-y-lē'don<sup>2</sup>. *M., St., W., & Standard* 1st & 2d eds. prefer first pronunciation and *New Standard* prefers second; *I.* æ-ket'il-'den<sup>2</sup>. Compare COTYLEDON.

**acoulution:** ak'u-lē'shən<sup>1</sup>; æ'u-lā'shon<sup>2</sup> [The process of intensifying sound].

**acometer:** æ-kū[or -kau']mī-tər<sup>1</sup>; a-eu'[or -eou']me-ter<sup>2</sup> [An instrument to test the sense of hearing].

**acoustic:** æ-kūs'tik<sup>1</sup> (*C., M., Standard, W.*) or æ-kaus'tik<sup>1</sup> (*E., I., Wr.*); a-eys'tic<sup>2</sup> or a-cous'tic<sup>2</sup>; not æ-kū'stik<sup>1</sup> nor æ-kau'stik<sup>1</sup>. *St.* æ-kau'stik<sup>1</sup>.

**acoustics:** æ-kūs'[or -kaus']tik<sup>1</sup>; a-eys'[or -eous']ties<sup>2</sup>. For lexicographic preferences see preceding and add s.

**acquaint:** a-kwēnt'<sup>1</sup>; ä-kwānt'<sup>2</sup> not, as *Walker*, ak-kwēnt'<sup>1</sup>.

**acquaintance:** a-kwēn'təns<sup>1</sup>; ä-kwān'təns<sup>2</sup>; not, as *Walker*, ak-kwēn'təns<sup>1</sup>.

**acquiesce:** ak'wi-es'<sup>1</sup>; ä'e'wi-ēs'<sup>2</sup> not ak-wi'es<sup>1</sup>.

**Akra:** ak'rə<sup>1</sup>; æ'ra<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Acraathane:** ak'rə-bə-thē'nī<sup>1</sup>; æ'ra-ba-thā'ne<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Acrasia:** æ-krō'sī-ə<sup>1</sup>; a-erā'zhi-a<sup>2</sup> [In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, an enchantress personifying intemperance]. [personified].

**Acrates:** æ-krō'tiz<sup>1</sup>; a-erā'tēs<sup>2</sup> [In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, incontinence].

**acratia:** æ-krē'shā<sup>1</sup>; a-erā'shā<sup>2</sup>.

**Acre:** ē'kər<sup>1</sup>; ā'eer<sup>2</sup>; rarely, ā'kər<sup>1</sup> [Syrian seaport].

[Danae].

**Acrisius:** æ-kris'i-us<sup>1</sup>; a-erīs'i-ūs<sup>2</sup> [A King of ancient Argos; father of]

**acroama:** ak'ro-ē'mā<sup>1</sup>; æ'ro-ā'mā<sup>2</sup> [Oral teaching].

**acrocephalic:** ak'ro-sī-fal'ik<sup>1</sup>; æ'rō-çə-fal'ie<sup>2</sup>. *C.* registers also ak-ro-sef'ə-lik<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* ak'rō-sī-fal'ik<sup>1</sup>.

**Acropolis:** æ-krep'o-lis<sup>1</sup>; a-eröp'o-līs<sup>2</sup>.

**across:** æ-krōs'<sup>1</sup>; a-erōs'<sup>2</sup>. *I., St., & Wr.*, æ-kros'<sup>1</sup>.

**acrostic:** æ-kros'tik<sup>1</sup>; a-erōs'tie<sup>2</sup>.

**Actæon:** ak-tī'ən<sup>1</sup>; æ-te'ōn<sup>2</sup> [In Roman mythology, a hunter who surprised Diana bathing].

In the *English pronunciation of Latin*, the letters are given values such as they would have in like positions in English words to-day. The *Roman pronunciation* is an approximate restoration of the sounds as spoken by Romans of the Classic period. . . . Roman method diphthongs are sounded as the spelling indicates: *ae* (w) = *a* + *e* (approximately *ai*). *New Standard Dict.* p. xxxiv, col. 3.

**Actiad:** ak'shi-ad<sup>1</sup>; æ'shi-äd<sup>2</sup> [The period between two successive celebrations of the Actian games]. Compare OLYMPIAD.

**Actian:** ak'shi-ən<sup>1</sup>; æ'shi-an<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to *Actium*, where the Actian games were held in commemoration of the naval defeat of Antony and Cleopatra by Augustus (Octavius Cæsar), B. C. 31].

**actinism:** ak'tin-izm<sup>1</sup>; æ'tin-īzm<sup>2</sup> [The property of radiant energy that effects chemical changes].

**Actium:** ak'shi-um<sup>1</sup>; æ'shi-üm<sup>2</sup> [Ancient Greek promontory. Compare ACTIAN].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**actor:** ak'tər<sup>1</sup>; æ'tɔr<sup>2</sup>. Pronounce the o as in "not" and not as e in "over."  
Sometimes, formally, ak-tɔr<sup>1</sup>.

**actual:** nk'tiu-[or -chu-]əl<sup>1</sup>; æ'tū-[or -chu-]əl<sup>2</sup>. So also: **actuality**; **actualize**; **actually**; **actualness**; **actuary**; **actuate**; **actuation**; **actuator**, etc.

**acturience:** ak-tiū'ri-ens<sup>1</sup>; æ-tū'ri-ɛŋs<sup>2</sup>; not ak-tū'ri-ens<sup>1</sup>.

**Acua:** ə-kiū'ə<sup>1</sup> or ak'yū-ə<sup>1</sup>; a-eū'a<sup>2</sup> or æ'yū-a<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Acub:** ɛ'kub<sup>1</sup> or ak'ub<sup>1</sup>; ā'eüb<sup>2</sup> or æ'eüb<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Acua:** ɛ'kud<sup>1</sup>; ā'eüd<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha, R. V.].

**acumen:** ə-kiū'men<sup>1</sup>; a-eū'men<sup>2</sup>.

**Acuña:** ə-kū'nyā<sup>1</sup>; ā-eū'nyā<sup>2</sup>. **Cristobal de:** kris-tō'val dɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɛrɪs-tō'vāl dɛ<sup>2</sup>. The tilde ñ of Spanish approximates to "ny" in English, or to "ni," as in "union." Spanish "b" between vowels becomes a bilabial ɸ [Spanish missionary].

**Acusilaus:** ə-kiū'si-lɛ'us<sup>1</sup>; a-eū'si-lā'tis<sup>2</sup>; not -laus<sup>1</sup> [Greek commentator].

**acycle:** ə-sik'lik<sup>1</sup> or ə-sai'khlk<sup>1</sup>; a-çy'e'lie<sup>2</sup> or a-çy'elie<sup>2</sup>.

**Ad:** ad<sup>1</sup>; äd<sup>2</sup>; not ād<sup>1</sup> [Bible].

**Ada:** ɛ'də<sup>1</sup>; ā'da<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name].

**Adad:** ə-dād<sup>1</sup>; ä-dād<sup>2</sup>; not ɛ'dad<sup>1</sup> [In Babylonian mythology, "the thunderer": a god of the storm].

**Adada:** ad'ə-də<sup>1</sup>; äd'a-da<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Adadah:** ad'ə-dā<sup>1</sup> or ad'ə-də<sup>1</sup>; äd'a-dä<sup>2</sup> or äd'a-da<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**adage:** ad'ij<sup>1</sup>; äd'ag<sup>2</sup> not ad-ɛj<sup>1</sup>.

**adagio:** ə-dā'jo<sup>1</sup>; ä-dä'gɔ<sup>2</sup>; not ə-dā'jo<sup>1</sup>. *St.* ad-ɛ'ji-o<sup>1</sup>; *Fr.* ad-ɛ'ji-ō<sup>1</sup> [It., direction in music].

**Adah:** ɛ'da<sup>1</sup>; ä'dä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Adala:** ad-ə-ai'ə<sup>1</sup>; äd-a-l'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Adalah:** ə-dɛ'yā<sup>1</sup> or ə-dɛ' or -dai'yə<sup>1</sup>; a-dä'yä<sup>2</sup> or a-dä' or -dɛ'ya<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Adalas:** ad'ə-ai'əs<sup>1</sup>; äd'a-l'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Ada Kaleh:** ə'da ka-lɛ'<sup>1</sup>; ä'dä kälɛ<sup>2</sup>; not ɛ'də kälɪ<sup>1</sup> [Turkish island in Danube, above the Iron Gates].

**Adall:** ad'ə-lai<sup>1</sup>; äd'a-lɪ<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Adalla<sup>1</sup>:** ad'ə-lai'ə<sup>1</sup>; äd'a-lɪ'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Adalla<sup>2</sup>:** ə-dɛ'li-ə<sup>1</sup>; a-dä'li-a<sup>2</sup> [Levantine seaport].

**Adallne:** ad'ə-lain<sup>1</sup>; äd'a-lɪn<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name].

**Adam<sup>1</sup>:** ad'am<sup>1</sup>; äd'am<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Adam<sup>2</sup>:** ə'dän<sup>1</sup>; ä'dän<sup>2</sup> [Fr. proper name].

**Adam<sup>3</sup>:** ə'dam<sup>1</sup>; ä'däm<sup>2</sup> [Ger. proper name].

**Adama:** ad'ə-mə<sup>1</sup>; äd'a-ma<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Adamah:** ad'ə-mā<sup>1</sup>; äd'a-mä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**adamantean:** ad'ə-man-tɪ'an<sup>1</sup>; äd'a-män-tɛ'an<sup>2</sup>.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rɪle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪpk; thin, this.



1: artístic, árt; fá, fáre; fást; gét, prēy; hlt, políce; obey, gō; net, ór; full, rúle; bvt, búrn;

**adamantine:** ad'ə-man'tin<sup>1</sup>; ăd'a-măn'tîn<sup>2</sup>; *not* ad'ə-man-tain<sup>1</sup> *nor* -tîn<sup>1</sup>.

**Adamastor:** ă'da-mas-tôr'<sup>1</sup>; ă'dă-măs-tôr'<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ad-əm-as'tər<sup>1</sup> [The fantom of the Cape of Good Hope said to have appeared to Vasco da Gama. See Camôens's *Lusiad*].

**Adami:** ad'ə-mai<sup>1</sup> *or* ə-dē'mai<sup>1</sup>; ăd'a-mī<sup>2</sup> *or* a-dă'mī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Adamic:** ə-dam'ik<sup>1</sup>; ə-dăm'ie<sup>2</sup>; *not* ad-am'ik<sup>1</sup> [Pertaining to Adam].

**Adami-nekeb:** ad'ə-mai-nek'eb<sup>1</sup>; ăd'a-mī-něk'ēb<sup>2</sup> [Bible, R. V.].

**Adana:** ə-dā'na<sup>1</sup>; ă-dă'nă<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-dē'nə<sup>1</sup>; *nor* ad'ə-nə<sup>1</sup> [Turk. vilayet].

**Adanson:** ə'da'n sēn'<sup>1</sup>; ă'dăn'sôn'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. botanist].

**Adansonia:** ad'ən-sō'nī-ə<sup>1</sup>; ăd'an-sō'nī-ə<sup>2</sup> [A genus of trees named from the preceding].

**Adapa:** ă'da-pa<sup>1</sup>; ă'dă-pă<sup>2</sup>; *not* ad'ə-pa<sup>1</sup> [A hero of Babylonian mythology].

**adaptation:** ad'ap-tē'shən<sup>1</sup>; ăd'ăp-tă'shon<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-dap'tē'shən<sup>1</sup>.

**Adar:** ă'dar<sup>1</sup>; ă'dăr<sup>2</sup>. *C.* 1. ă'dār<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ă-dăr<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ă'dar<sup>1</sup>; *W.* ə-dār<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ă'dar<sup>1</sup> [Hebrew month].

**Adarezer:** ad'ə-rī'zer<sup>1</sup>; ăd'a-rē'zer<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Adasa:** ad'ə-sə<sup>1</sup>; ăd'a-sa<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Adazer:** ad'ə-zər<sup>1</sup>; ăd'a-zer<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Adbeel:** ad'bī-cl<sup>1</sup> *or* ad'bīl<sup>1</sup>; ad'be-ēl<sup>2</sup> *or* ăd'bēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Addan:** ad'ən<sup>1</sup>; ăd'an<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Addar:** ad'ār<sup>1</sup>; ăd'ār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**addendum:** ə-den'dum<sup>1</sup>; ă-dēn'dŭm<sup>2</sup>; *not* ad'den-dum<sup>1</sup>.

**Addi:** ad'ai<sup>1</sup>; ăd'ī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**additament:** ə-dit'ə-ment<sup>1</sup> *or* ad'i-tə-ment<sup>1</sup> *M.*; ă-dīt'a-mēnt<sup>2</sup> *or* ăd'i-ta-mēnt<sup>2</sup>. *E.* & *Wr.* ad-dit'ə-ment<sup>1</sup>. The first was recorded by Perry (1775) and supported by Walker (1791), Fulton and Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840); it is preferred by *Standard, C., & W.*

**Addo:** ad'o<sup>1</sup>; ăd'o<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Addon:** ad'ən<sup>1</sup>; ăd'on<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**address (n. & v.):** ə-dres'<sup>1</sup>; ă-drēs'<sup>2</sup>; *not* ad-dres'<sup>1</sup> as in *Walker*, *nor* ad'dres, which are occasionally heard. Always stress the final syllable.

**adduce:** ə-diūs<sup>1</sup>; ă-dŭŭc'<sup>2</sup>; *not* ad-diūs<sup>1</sup>.

**Addus:** ad'us<sup>1</sup>; ăd'ŭs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Adel:** ə-del<sup>1</sup> *or* ă'del<sup>2</sup>; ə-dēl<sup>2</sup> *or* ă'dēl<sup>2</sup> [City in Iowa].

**Adela:** əd'i-lə<sup>1</sup>; ăd'e-lə<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name].

**Adelaide:** əd'i-lēd<sup>1</sup>; ăd'e-lād<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal and geographic name].

**Adelais:** ăd'lē'<sup>1</sup>; ăd'lā'<sup>2</sup> [Wife of Henry I of England; the "Fair Maid of Brabant"].

**Adèle:** ə'dēl<sup>1</sup>; ă'dēl<sup>2</sup> [Fr. feminine personal name].

**Adeler (Max):** ădə-lər<sup>1</sup>; ă'de-ler<sup>2</sup> [Pseudonym of Charles Heber Clark]. Compare ADLER.

**Adelgard:** əd'el-gard<sup>1</sup>; ăd'ēl-gārd<sup>2</sup> [A Teutonic masculine personal name].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, färe, fäst, wəp, ăll; mē, gēt, pręy, fērn; hlt, lce; 1=ē; 1=ă; gō, nót, ór, wón.

1: æ = final; ɪ = habit; ʊslɪ; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**Adelina:** ad'ɪ-lai'nə<sup>1</sup> or ad''ə-lɪ'nə<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'e-lɪ'na<sup>2</sup> or ʃd''e-lɪ'na<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name. In D. ʃd'ɪ-lɪ'nə<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'e-lɪ'na<sup>2</sup>; L. ad'ɪ-lai'nə<sup>1</sup>; ʃd''e-lɪ'na<sup>2</sup>. The name changes form in Dan., Fr., Ger. & It. See ADELINÉ.]

**Adeline:** ad'ɪ-loin<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'e-lɪn<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name. In Dan. ʃd'ɪ-lɪ'nɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'e-lɪ'ne<sup>2</sup>; Fr. ʃd'lin<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'lin<sup>2</sup>. Compare ADELINA.]

**adelópod:** ə-dɪ'lo-pod<sup>1</sup>; a-dɛ'lo-pód<sup>2</sup>. E. ə-dɪl'ɒ-pod<sup>1</sup>; I. ə-dɪl'ɒ-pod<sup>1</sup>; M. ə-dɪl'ə-pod<sup>1</sup>; W. ə-dɛl'ə-pod<sup>1</sup>.

**Adelphi:** ə-del'fai<sup>1</sup>; a-dɛl'fi<sup>2</sup> [Comedy by Terence sometimes written **Adelphoe** and pronounced ə-del'fi<sup>1</sup>; a-dɛl'fi<sup>2</sup>.]

**Adelphi:** ə-del'fi<sup>1</sup>; a-dɛl'fi<sup>2</sup> [A region south of the Strand, London, comprising Adelphi Terrace and several streets].

**Adelung:** ə'də-luŋ<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'e-luŋ<sup>2</sup>; not ad'ə-luŋ<sup>1</sup> [Ger. philologist].

**Aden:** ɛ'den<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'ɛn<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes ʃd'en<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'ɛn<sup>2</sup>. [Arabian seaport].

**adenalgia:** ad'ɪ-nal'ji-ə<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'e-nəl'gi-ə<sup>2</sup> [Glandular pain].

**adeniform:** ə-den'ɪ-fɔrm<sup>1</sup>; a-dɛn'ɪ-fɔrm<sup>2</sup>; not ə-den'ɪ-fɔrm<sup>1</sup>—the division indicated by the penultima is not recorded by any standard work on pronunciation, altho it is recommended by certain phoneticists.

**adenophore:** ad'ɪ-no-for<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'e-no-for<sup>2</sup>. C. a-den'o-for<sup>1</sup>; W. ə-den'o-fɔr<sup>1</sup>.

**adenos:** ad'ɪ-nos<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'e-nɔs<sup>2</sup> [Marine cotton].

**adenose:** ad'ɪ-nɔs<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'e-nɔs<sup>2</sup>. C. ad'e-nɔs<sup>1</sup>; E. ad'en-es<sup>1</sup>; I. ad'en-ɔs<sup>1</sup>; M. ad'ɪ-nɔs<sup>1</sup>; St. ad'e-nɔz<sup>1</sup> [Glandular].

**Adcodatus:** ɛ'di-əd'a-tus<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'ɛ-ɔd'a-tus<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**adept** (a. & n.): ə-dept<sup>1</sup>; a-dɛpt<sup>2</sup>; not ad-ept<sup>1</sup>. E. ad'ept<sup>1</sup>; I. a'dept<sup>1</sup>; St. a-dept<sup>1</sup>.

**Ader:** ɛ'dər<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'er<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aderno:** ə-der'no<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'ɛr'no<sup>2</sup>; not ə-der'no<sup>1</sup> [Sicilian city].

**Adherbal:** ad-hɪr'bəl<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'hɛr'bal<sup>2</sup> [1. A Numidian king. 2. A Carthaginian commander].

**adherence:** ad-hɪr'ens<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'hɛr'ɛnç<sup>2</sup>; not, as Walker, ad-hɪ'rens<sup>1</sup>. So also, **adherent**, ad-hɪr'ent<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'hɛr'ɛnt<sup>2</sup>; **adherer**, ad-hɪr'ər<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'hɛr'ər<sup>2</sup>.

**adherescent:** ad'hi-res'ent<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'he-rɛs'ɛnt<sup>2</sup>.

**adhesive:** ad-hɪ'sɪv<sup>1</sup>; ad-hɛ'sɪv<sup>2</sup>; not ad-hɪ'zɪv<sup>1</sup>.

**Adiabene:** ɛ'di-a-bɪ'nɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'ɛ-a-bɛ'nɛ<sup>2</sup> [A country in Assyria].

**Adlada:** ə-dai'a-də<sup>1</sup>; a-dɪ'a-da<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Adlas:** ə-dai'əs<sup>1</sup>; a-dɪ'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**adichogamy:** ad'ɪ-kog'ə-mɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'ɪ-eɔg'ə-my<sup>2</sup>; not -chog'ə-mɪ<sup>1</sup> [Botanical term].

**Adida:** ad'ɪ-də<sup>1</sup>; ad'ɪ-da<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Adel:** ɛ'di-el<sup>1</sup> or ad'ɪ-el<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'ɛ-ɛl<sup>2</sup> or ʃd'ɛ-ɛl<sup>2</sup>; not ə-dai'el<sup>1</sup> [Bible].

**adieu:** ə-diū<sup>1</sup>; a-dū<sup>2</sup>; not ə-dū<sup>1</sup>.

**Adlge:** ə-dɪ'jɛ<sup>1</sup>; ʃd'ɛ'jɛ<sup>2</sup>; not ə-dɪj<sup>1</sup> [A river of Austria & Italy].

**Adighe:** ə-dɪ'gɛ<sup>1</sup>; a-dɪ'gɛ<sup>2</sup> [A Circassian].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, ɔʊr, bʊt, hʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rāle; but, būrn;

**Adin:** ē'din<sup>1</sup>; ā'din<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Adina:** ə-dai'na<sup>1</sup> or ad'i-nə<sup>1</sup>; a-dī'na<sup>2</sup> or ād'i-na<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**ad infinitum** [L.]: ad in'fi-nai'tum<sup>1</sup>; ād in'fi-ni'tūm<sup>2</sup>; not in-fin-ai'tum<sup>1</sup>.

So, naturalists observe, a flea

Has smaller fleas that on him prey;

And these have smaller still to bite 'em.

And so proceed *ad infinitum*. SWIFT *Rhapsody on Poetry* 1. 340.

**Adino:** ə-dai'no<sup>1</sup> or ad'i-nō<sup>1</sup>; a-dī'no<sup>2</sup> or ād'i-nō<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Adinu:** ad'i-niū<sup>1</sup>; ād'i-nū<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha, R. V.].

**Adinus:** ad'i-nus<sup>1</sup>; ād'i-nūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**adios** [Sp.]: a'di-ōs<sup>1</sup>; ā'di-ōs<sup>2</sup>; not ad'yōs<sup>1</sup>.

**adipocere:** ad'i-po-sīr<sup>1</sup>; ād'i-po-ġēr<sup>2</sup>; not ad'ip-ō-sīr<sup>1</sup>.

**adipogenic:** ad'i-po-jen'ik<sup>1</sup>; ād'i-po-ġen'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**adipogenous:** ad'i-po-j'i-nus<sup>1</sup>; ād'i-pōġ'e-nūs<sup>2</sup>.

**adipolysis:** ad'i-pol'i-sis<sup>1</sup>; ād'i-pōl'y-sīs<sup>2</sup>; not ad'i-pō-lai'sis<sup>1</sup>.

**adipose:** ad'i-pōs<sup>1</sup>; ād'i-pōs<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ad'ip-ōs<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ad'i-pōs<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ad-i-pōs<sup>1</sup>.

**adiposis:** ad'i-pō'sis<sup>1</sup>; ād'i-pō'sīs<sup>2</sup>; not ad'ip-ō'sis<sup>1</sup>.

**adipsy:** ad'ip-si<sup>1</sup>; ād'ip-sy<sup>2</sup>; not ə-dip'si<sup>1</sup>.

**Adithaim:** ad'i-thē'im<sup>1</sup>; ād'i-thā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**adjacent:** a-jē'sent<sup>1</sup>; ā-jā'ġent<sup>2</sup>; not as *Walker*, ad-jē'sent<sup>1</sup>.

**adjectival:** əj'ek-tai'vəl<sup>1</sup> or *Standard* & *Wr.* əj'ek-tiv-əl<sup>1</sup>; āj'ēe-tī'vəl<sup>2</sup> or āj'ēe-tīv-əl<sup>2</sup>. *C.* & *S.* ad-jek-tai'vəl<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ad-jekt-ai'vəl<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ad-jek-tai'vəl<sup>1</sup>; *M.* əj-ek-tai'vəl<sup>1</sup>. The tendency is toward giving the penultima the diphthongal sound of *ai* as in "aisle."

**adjectively:** əj'ek-tiv-li<sup>1</sup>; āj'ēe-tīv-ly<sup>2</sup>.

**adjourn:** ə-jūrn<sup>1</sup>; ā-jūrn<sup>2</sup>; not aj-ūrn<sup>1</sup>; nor ad-jūrn<sup>1</sup>. Compare *SOJOURN*.

**adjudge:** ə-jʊj<sup>1</sup>; ā-jūdg<sup>2</sup>; not ad'juj<sup>1</sup>.

**adjudicate:** ə-jū'di-kēt<sup>1</sup>; ā-jū'di-eāt<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ad-jū'dik-ēt<sup>1</sup>; *I., S., & Wr.* ad-jū'di-kēt<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ə-jū'di-kēt<sup>1</sup>.

**adjunct** (*a.* & *n.*): əj'ʊŋkt<sup>1</sup>; āj'ūnet<sup>2</sup>; not ə-jʊŋkt<sup>1</sup>.

**adjuration:** əj'u-rē'shon<sup>1</sup>; āj'ū-rā'shon<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ad-jū'rē-ē'shun<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ad'jū-rē'shon<sup>1</sup>; *M.* əj'ū-rē'shon<sup>1</sup>; *S.* ad'ju-rē'shun<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ad-ju-rē'shon<sup>1</sup>.

**adjure:** ə-jūr<sup>1</sup>; ā-jyr<sup>2</sup>; not aj-ūr<sup>1</sup>.

**adjust:** ə-just<sup>1</sup>; ā-jūst<sup>2</sup>; not aj-ust<sup>1</sup>.

**adjutant:** əj'u-tənt<sup>1</sup>; āj'ū-tant<sup>2</sup>.

**adjutor:** ə-jū'ter<sup>1</sup>; ā-jū'tōr<sup>2</sup>.

**adjuvant:** əj'u-vənt<sup>1</sup>; āj'ū-vant<sup>2</sup>. *C.* əj'ū-vənt<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ad'jūv-ənt<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ad'jū-vant<sup>1</sup>; *M.* əj'ū-vənt<sup>1</sup>; *S.* ad'ju-vant<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ad'ju-vant<sup>1</sup>.

**Adlai:** ad'lai<sup>1</sup> or ad'li-ai<sup>1</sup>; ād'li<sup>2</sup> or ād'la-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Adler:** ad'lər<sup>1</sup>; ād'ler<sup>2</sup> [Personal name].

2: art, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, all; mē, ġēt, prēy, fērn; hit, lee: J = ē; I = ā; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.\*

**Adlersparre:** ad'lərz-pār'ə; äd'lərs-pär'e² [Swedish statesman].

**ad libitum** [L.]: ad lib'i-tum¹; äd lib'i-tüm².

**ad item:** [L.]: ad lai'tem¹; äd li'tēm².

**Admah:** ad'mā; äd'mä; St. ad'mə¹ [Bible].

**Admatha:** ad'mə-thə¹; äd'ma-tha² [Bible].

**Admetus:** ad-mi'tus¹; äd-mē'tüs² [King of Thessaly].

**administrative:** ad-min'is-trē'tiv¹; äd-mĭn'is-trā'tiv²; not -trə-tiv¹.

**administrator:** ad-min'is-trē'tor¹; äd-mĭn'is-trā'tör². C. ad-min'is-trē-tor¹; B. ad-min'is-trē-tūr¹; I. ad-min'is-trēt'ūr¹; M. & W. ad-min'is-trē'tor¹; St. ad-min'is-trē'tor¹; Wr. ad-min'is-trē'tor¹.

**administatrix:** ad-min'is-trē'triks¹; äd-mĭn'is-trā'triks².

**admirable:** ad'mi-rə-bl¹; äd'mi-ra-bl²; not ad'mir-ə-bl¹. The pronunciation ad-mai'ra-bl¹, based on analogy with **admire** (ad-mair'), is incorrect.

**admiral:** ad'mi-rəl¹; äd'mi-räl²; not ad'mir-əl¹.

**admiralty:** ad'mi-rəl-ti¹; äd'mi-räl-ty²; not ad'mir-əl-ti¹, nor ad'mi-räl'ti.

*Admiralty* . . . is frequently pronounced as if written *admiralty*, with an *r* in the last syllable, nor is this mispronunciation, however improper, confined to the lowest order of the people.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. [1791].

**admiration:** ad'mi-rē'shən¹; äd'mi-rā'shən²; not ad-mai're'shən¹.

**admirative:** ad'mi-rē'tiv¹ or ad-mair'ə-tiv²; äd'mi-rā'tiv² or äd-mīr'ə-tiv². C. ad'mi-r-tiv¹; B. ad'mūr-ə-tiv¹; I. ad'mi-rē-tiv¹; M. ad'mi-rē'tiv¹; W. ad'mi-r-tiv¹; Wr. ad'mi-r-tiv¹.

**admonition:** ad'mo-nish'ən¹; äd'mo-nā'sh'on².

**admonitory:** ad-mon'i-to-ri¹; äd-mōn'i-to-ry².

**Adna:** ad'nə; äd'na² [Bible].—**Adnah:** ad'nā; ad'nā² [Bible].

**adnascence:** ad-nas'ens¹; äd-nās'ēnç²; not ad-nē'sens¹.

**ad nauseam** [L.]: ad nō'si-am¹; äd nā'se-ām².

**adobe:** ə-dō'b¹; a-dō'be² [Sun dried earthen brick].

**Adolph:** ə'dolf¹; ä'dölf². Dan., D. & Ger. ä'dolf¹; ä'dölf²; Fr. **Adolphe**, ä'dolf¹; ä'dölf² [Personal name].

**Adonai** [Heb.]: ad'o-nā'ai¹ or ə-dō'nai¹; äd'o-nā'ī² or ə-dō'nī² [Lord].

**Adonals:** ad'o-nā'is¹; äd'o-nā'is² [Shelley's elegy on Kents].

**Adonia:** ə-dō'nī-ə¹; a-dō'nī-a² [Ancient Greek celebration commemorating Adonis].

**Adonias:** ad'o-nai'as¹; äd'o-nī'as² [Douai Bible].

**Adonibezec, Adonibezek:** ə-dō'nai-bi'zek¹; ə-dō'nī-bē'zē² [Bible; Douai Bible].

**Adonican:** ə-don'i-kən¹; a-dōn'i-eən² [Apocrypha].

**Adonijah:** ad'o-nai'jā¹; äd'o-nī'jā² [Bible].

**Adonikam:** ad'o-nai'kəm¹; äd'o-nī'kam² [Bible].

**Adoniram:** ad'o-nai'rəm¹; äd'o-nī'ram² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒen; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prey; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

**Adonis:** ə-dō'nis<sup>1</sup>; ə-dō'nis<sup>2</sup> [In mythology, a youth beloved by Venus].

**Adonisedec:** ə-dō'nai-si'dek<sup>1</sup>; ə-dō'nī-sē'dēe<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Adonizedek:** ə-dō'nai-zī'dek<sup>1</sup>; ə-dō'nī-zē'dēe<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Adora:** ə-dō'rə<sup>1</sup>; ə-dō'ra<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Adoraim:** əd'o-rē'im<sup>1</sup>; əd'o-rā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Adoram:** ə-dō'rəm<sup>1</sup>; ə-dō'ram<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**adoration:** əd'o-rē'shən<sup>1</sup>; əd'o-rā'shon<sup>2</sup> [Worship or devotion].

**adoratory:** ə-dōr'ə-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; ə-dōr'a-to-ry<sup>2</sup>.

**Adowa:** ə'do-wə<sup>1</sup>; ə'do-wa<sup>2</sup>; not ə-dau'ə<sup>1</sup> [Abyssinian town].

**Adramelech, Adrammelech:** ə-dram'ī-lek<sup>1</sup>; ə-drām'e-lēe<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Adramyttium:** əd'rə-mīt'ī-um<sup>1</sup>; əd'ra-myt'tī-ūm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Adria:** ə'dri-ā<sup>1</sup> or ē'dri-ə<sup>1</sup>; ə'dri-ā<sup>2</sup> or ē'dri-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible: The Adriatic].

**Adrian:** ē'dri-ən<sup>1</sup>; ē'dri-an<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name].

**Adriana:** ē'dri-an'ə<sup>1</sup>; ē'dri-an'ə<sup>2</sup>; not ad-ri-an'ə<sup>1</sup> [In Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, the wife of Antipholus].

**Adrianī:** ə'dri-ā'nī<sup>1</sup>; ē'dri-ā'nī<sup>2</sup> [It. historian].

**Adrianite:** ē'dri-ən-ait<sup>1</sup>; ē'dri-an-it<sup>2</sup> [One of a religious sect of the 16th cent.].

**Adrianist:** ē'dri-ən-ist<sup>1</sup>; ē'dri-an-ist<sup>2</sup> [One of a religious sect of A. D. 34].

**Adrianople:** əd'rī-ənō'pl<sup>1</sup>; əd'ri-a-nō'pl<sup>2</sup> [Vilayet & city of Turkey].

**Adrianus:** ē'dri-ē'nus<sup>1</sup>; ē'dri-ā'nūs<sup>2</sup> [Cir. rhetorician].

**Adriatic:** ē'dri-at'ik<sup>1</sup>; ē'dri-āt'ie<sup>2</sup> [Sea east of Italy].

**Adriel:** ē'dri-el<sup>1</sup>; ē'dri-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Adrienne:** ə'dri'en<sup>1</sup>; ē'dri'ēn<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name].

**adroit:** ə-droit<sup>1</sup>; ə-drōit<sup>2</sup>.

**Aduel:** ə-diū'el<sup>1</sup>; ə-dū'ēl<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Adullam:** ə-dul'əm<sup>1</sup>; ə-dūl'am<sup>2</sup> [Bible: A cave where David hid from Saul].

**adult:** ə-dult<sup>1</sup>; ə-dūlt<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ad'ult<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* ə-dult<sup>1</sup>.

**adulterine:** ə-dul'tər-in<sup>1</sup>; ə-dūl'tər-in<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I.* ə-dul'tūr-ain<sup>1</sup>; *M. & Wr.* ə-dul'tər-ain<sup>1</sup>. The modern preferred form is the original pronunciation as recorded by Perry in 1775.

**adulatory:** əd'yu-lə-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; əd'yu-la-to-ry<sup>2</sup> [Fulsomely flattering].

**adumbration:** əd'um-brē'shən<sup>1</sup>; əd'ūm-brā'shon<sup>2</sup> [A slight sketch].

**adumbrative:** əd-um'brə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; əd-ūm'bra-tiv<sup>2</sup>.

**Adummim:** ə-dum'im<sup>1</sup>; ə-dūm'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aduram:** ə-diū'rəm<sup>1</sup>; ə-dū'ram<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**ad valorem** [L.]: əd və-lō'rem<sup>1</sup>; əd va-lō'rēm<sup>2</sup>. In commerce, əd və-lōr'em<sup>1</sup>.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wät, äll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, loe; I = ē; I = ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōu,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊslɪ; ʊ = out; ɒl; ɪū = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**advance:** ad-vans<sup>1</sup>; ʌd-vʌŋç<sup>2</sup>. The symbol ʌ is used to indicate a sound which varies from a, as in "at," to ɒ, as in "arm," according to locality. Hence, *E.* ad-vʌns<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation of Southern England. Compare *Ask*.

**advanced:** ad-vʌnst<sup>1</sup>; ʌd-vʌŋçt<sup>2</sup>.

**advantage** (*n.* & *v.*): ad-vʌn'tʃɪ<sup>1</sup>; ad-vʌn-tʌg<sup>2</sup>; *not* ad-vʌn'teɪ<sup>1</sup>.

**advantageous:** ad'vʌn-tē'ʃʊs<sup>1</sup>; ʌd'vʌn-tā'gʊs<sup>2</sup>.

**advent:** ad'vent<sup>1</sup>; ʌd'vent<sup>2</sup>; *not* ad-vent<sup>1</sup>.

**adventive:** ad-ven'tɪv<sup>1</sup>; ʌd-vən'tɪv<sup>2</sup>.

**adventure:** ad-ven'chʊr<sup>1</sup> or -tiʊr<sup>1</sup>; ʌd-vən'chʊr<sup>2</sup> or -tʊr<sup>2</sup>. The tendency is toward weakening the last syllable so as to give it the sound of *e*, heard in "over."

**adversary:** ad'vər-sē-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʌd'vər-sū-rɪ<sup>2</sup>; *not* ad-vər-sūr<sup>1</sup>.

**adverse:** ad'vɜrs<sup>1</sup>; ʌd'vērs<sup>2</sup>; *rarely*, as in poetry or *Wr.*, ad-vɜrs<sup>1</sup>.

**advert:** ad-vɜrt<sup>1</sup>; ʌd-vɜrt<sup>2</sup>.

**advertise:** ad'vər-taɪz<sup>1</sup>; ʌd'ver-tɪz<sup>2</sup>. *I.* ad-vɜr-taɪz<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ad'vər-taɪz<sup>1</sup>; *St. & W.* ad'vər-taɪz<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ad-vər-taɪz<sup>1</sup>. This word was originally a synonym of *advert* and drew its pronunciation from the parent word. At that time (16th cent.) the chief stress was put on the penultimate—ad-vɜr'taɪz<sup>1</sup>. Later the stress was shifted to the ultimate, ad-vər-taɪz<sup>1</sup>, and was so indicated by Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton and Knight (1802), Jamieson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). Smart, in 1840, first indicated the shifting of the accent to the antepenult. The tendency to-day is to throw the stress back as far as possible—ad'vər-taɪz<sup>1</sup>.

**advertisement:** ad-vɜr'tɪz-mənt<sup>1</sup>; ʌd-vɜr'tɪz-mənt<sup>2</sup>. *M.* ad-vɜr'tɪz-mənt. The pronunciation ad'vər-taɪz'mənt<sup>1</sup>, altho advocated by Walker in 1791, made little headway in England, and is now recorded merely as alternative by American dictionaries. It was indicated by Sheridan (1780), but was preceded by that now in use, which Perry noted in 1775. Compare CHASTISEMENT.

**advertiser:** ad'vər-taɪ'zər<sup>1</sup>; ʌd'ver-tɪ'zər<sup>2</sup>.

**advice:** ad-vʌɪs<sup>1</sup>; ʌd-vɪç<sup>2</sup>.

**advise:** ad-vʌɪz<sup>1</sup>; ʌd-vɪʒ<sup>2</sup>.

**advowson:** ad-vau'zən<sup>1</sup>; ʌd-vow'ʒən<sup>2</sup>. *I.* ad-vau'sn<sup>1</sup>; *S.* ad-vau'sun<sup>1</sup>.

**Adwalton:** ad'ər-tən<sup>1</sup> or ad'əl-tən<sup>1</sup>; ʌd'ər-ton<sup>2</sup> or ʌd'al-ton<sup>2</sup>—the *w* is silent. [Moorland in Yorkshire, Eng.].

**adynamle:** ad'ɪ-nam'ɪk<sup>1</sup>; ʌd'y-nam'ie<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɛ'dai-nam'ɪk<sup>1</sup> [Characterizing a condition due to disence].

**adytum:** ad'ɪ-tum<sup>1</sup>; ʌd'y-tʊm<sup>2</sup>; *not* ad'it-um<sup>1</sup>. [Æacus.]

**Æacides:** ɪ-as'ɪ-dɪz<sup>1</sup>; ɛ-ʌç'i-dēs<sup>2</sup> [1. King of Epirus. 2. Descendants of

**Æacus:** ɪ'ə-kus<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'ə-ɛtɪs<sup>2</sup> [King of Ægina].

**aeae:** a'ē-ā'ē<sup>1</sup>; ä'ē-ä'ē<sup>2</sup> [Hawaiian shrub with edible berry].

**Ææa:** ɪ-ɪ'ə<sup>1</sup>; ɛ-ɛ'ə<sup>2</sup> [Island between Italy and Sicily; legendary home of Circe, who was also so called].

**Æanteum:** ɪ'an-tɪ'um<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'æn-tē'um<sup>2</sup> [Ancient Thessalian town famed for a tomb and temple of Ajax].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɒl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

**Æantides:** i-an'ti-diz¹; æ-än'ti-dēs² [Gr. poet].

**Æcia:** i'shi-a¹ or i'si-a¹; æ'shi-a² or æ'ci-a² [First stage of rust fungi].

**Ægle:** i'gli¹; æ'glē² [In Gr. mythology: (1) One of the Hesperides; hence, in art, splendor of color; radiance of light. (2) A nymph loved by Theseus].

**Ædilas:** æ'i-dai'as¹; æ'e-dī'as² [Apocrypha].

**ædile:** i'duil¹; æ'dil² [Ancient Roman magistrate].

**Ædon:** æ-i'don¹; æ-ē'dōn² [Wife of Zethus, King of Thebes].

**Ædul:** ed'yu-ai¹; æd'yu-i² [First Gallic people to form an alliance with the Romans, B. C. 58].

**Æetes:** i-i'tiz¹; æ-ē'tēs² [King of Colchis, who nailed the Golden Fleece to an oak in the Grove of Mars].

**Ægades:** i'gā-diz¹; æ'gā-dēs² [Islands W. of Sicily; off which a naval battle which ended first Punic War took place, B. C. 241].

**Ægean:** i-jī'on¹; æ-gē'an² [A sea between Greece and Asia Minor].

**Ægeon:** i-jī'on¹; æ-gē'on² [1. One of the Uranids. 2. A merchant in Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*].

**Ægeria:** same as EGERIA.

**Ægeus:** i'jūs¹ or i'ji-us¹; æ'gys² or æ'ge-ūs² [A mythical King of Athens drowned in the Ægean sea, which was named after him].

**Ægialea:** i'ji-a-lī'a¹; æ'gi-a-lē'a² [In mythology, the wife of Diomedes].

**Ægialeus:** i'ji-ē'h-us¹; æ'gi-ā'li-ūs² [A hero of the Theban War].

**Ægldi:** æ-gī'di¹; æ-gī'di² [Ger. statesman and jurist].

**Ægidius:** i-jid'i-us¹; æ-gid'i-ūs² [Roman general; king of the Franks].

**ægllops:** i'ji-lops¹; æ'gi-lōps². *E. & W.* i'jil-ops¹; *M. & W.* ej't-lops¹ [A disease of the eye].

**Ægimius:** i-jim'i-us¹; æ-gim'i-ūs² [In mythology, an ancestor of the Dorians].

**Ægimus:** ej'i-mus¹; æg'i-mūs² [Ancient Gr. physician].

**Ægina:** i-jai'nā¹; æ-gī'nā² [Gr. island and city].

**Æginetan:** i'ji-nī'an¹; æ'gī-nā'tan²; *not* i-jin-i'tan¹ [Pertaining to Ægina].

**Ægintum:** i-jin'i-um¹; æ-gī'a'i-ūm² [Gr. town famous in Roman wars].

**Ægir:** i'jir¹; æ'gīr² [Norse god of the raging sea].

**ægis:** i'jis¹; æ'gīs² [L., a shield].

**Ægisthus:** i'jis-thus¹; æ'gīs-thūs² [In Gr. mythology, the seducer of Clytemnestra].

**Ægium:** i'ji-um¹; æ'gi-ūm² [Achaean city where the Achaean League met].

**Ægospotami:** i'gos-pot'a-mai¹; æ'gōs-pōt'a-mī² [River of Thrace, scene of Lysander's defeat of Athenian fleet, B. C. 405].

**Ægyptus:** i-jip't us¹; æ-gy'p'tūs² [Egypt].

**Aehrenthal:** ā'ren-tāl¹; ā'rēn-tāl² [Ger. personal name].

2: art, æpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; I = ē; I = ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: æ = final; i = habit; ælsle; au = out; øil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**æelpathy:** æ-ai'pə-thi<sup>1</sup>; æ-i'pa-thy<sup>2</sup> [Constant suffering].

**Ælfgifu:** ælf'gi-fu<sup>1</sup>; ælf'gi-fu<sup>2</sup> [A.-S., elf-gift; personal name of several English queens of 10th and 11th centuries].

**Ælfred:** æl'fred<sup>1</sup>; æl'frēd<sup>2</sup> [A.-S. form of ALFRED].

**Ælfric:** æl'fri<sup>1</sup>; æl'friē<sup>2</sup> [Eng. bishop of 10th century].

**Ælfthryth:** ælf'thriθ<sup>1</sup>; ælf'thryθ<sup>2</sup> [A.-S., elf-strength. Daughter of King Alfred].

**Ælfwine:** ælf'win-ə<sup>1</sup>; ælf'win-e<sup>2</sup> [Eng. bishop of 11th century; celebrated in legend].

**Ælian:** i'li-ən<sup>1</sup>; ē'li-an<sup>2</sup> [Same as ÆLIANUS].

**Ælianus:** i'li-ē'nus<sup>1</sup>; ē'li-ā'nūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. & Rom. writers of 2d and 3d centuries respectively].

**Ælius:** i'li-us<sup>1</sup>; ē'li-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Rom. jurist, 3d century].

**Ælla:** æl'ə<sup>1</sup>; æl'a<sup>2</sup>; not el'ə<sup>1</sup> [One of several Eng. kings].

**Ællo:** æ-el'ə<sup>1</sup>; æ-əl'ə<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. mythology, a Harpie].

**æluropobia:** i'liū-ro-fō'bi-ə<sup>1</sup>; ē'liū-ro-fō'bi-a<sup>2</sup> [Dread of cats].

**Æmilla:** i-mil'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; ē-mil'i-a<sup>2</sup> [1. Roman matron, mother of the Gracchi.  
2. An abbess in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"].

**Æmillianus:** i-mil'i-ē'nus<sup>1</sup>; ē-mil'i-ā'nūs<sup>2</sup> [Roman emperor].

**Æmillus:** i-mil'i-us<sup>1</sup>; ē-mil'i-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Roman masculine personal name].

**Æneas:** i-ni'əs<sup>1</sup>; ē-nē'əs<sup>2</sup> [Trojan hero of Vergil's **Æneid**: i-ni'əd<sup>1</sup>; ē-nē'əd<sup>2</sup>].

**Ængus:** æn'gus<sup>1</sup>; æn'gūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gaelic mythology, the god or spirit of love].

**Ænon:** i'non<sup>1</sup>; ē'nōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Æolla:** i-ō'li-ə<sup>1</sup>; ē-ō'li-a<sup>2</sup> [Country of ancient Greece or of Asia Minor].

**Æollan, Æollic, etc.** See ÆOLIAN, etc.

**æollpille:** i-ol'i-pail<sup>1</sup>; ē-øl'i-pil<sup>2</sup>. *C.* i'ə-li-pail<sup>1</sup>; *M.* i'ə-li-pail<sup>1</sup>. In simpler form spelled **æOLPILæ**. [winds.]

**Æolus:** i'ə-lus<sup>1</sup>; ē'ə-lūs<sup>2</sup>; not i-ō'lus<sup>1</sup> [In classic mythology, the god of the æon: i'on<sup>1</sup>; ē'ōn<sup>2</sup>; not ē'on<sup>1</sup>.]

**aerate:** ē'ər-ēt<sup>1</sup>; æ'er-ēt<sup>2</sup>; not æ'rēt<sup>1</sup>.

**aerial** (*a. & n.*): ē-i'ri-əl<sup>1</sup>; æ-ē'ri-əl<sup>2</sup>; not æ'ri-əl<sup>1</sup>.

**aerie:** ē'ər-ē<sup>1</sup>; æ'er-ē<sup>2</sup>. *C.* æ'ri<sup>1</sup>; *I.* i'ri<sup>1</sup>; *M.* æ'ri<sup>1</sup>; *St. & W.* i'ri<sup>1</sup>.

**aeriform:** ē'ər-i-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; æ'er-i-fōrm<sup>2</sup>; not æ'r-i-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; favored by Jameson (1827) but now illiterate.

**aerify:** ē'ər-i-fui<sup>1</sup>; æ'er-i-fū<sup>2</sup>; not æ'r-i-fui<sup>1</sup>.

**Ærö:** æ'rū<sup>1</sup>; æ'rū<sup>2</sup> [Dan. island in Baltic sea].

**aerodrome:** ē'ər-o-drōm<sup>1</sup>; æ'er-o-drōm<sup>2</sup>; not æ'ro-drōm<sup>1</sup>.

**aerogram:** ē'ər-o-gram<sup>1</sup>; æ'er-o-gram<sup>2</sup>; not æ'ro-gram<sup>1</sup>

**aerograph:** ē'ər-o-graf<sup>1</sup>; æ'er-o-graf<sup>2</sup>; not æ'ro-graf<sup>1</sup>.

2: wølf, dɔ; bœk, bœt; fyll, ryle, cūre, bāt, bårn; øil, bøy; gø, gem; in; chin, this.



1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

**aerography:** ē'ar-eg'ra-fi<sup>1</sup>; ā'er-ōg'ra-fy<sup>2</sup>; *not* ā-reg'ra-fi<sup>1</sup> (Jameson, 1827).

**aeroides:** ē'ar-ei'diz<sup>1</sup>; ā'er-ōi'dēs<sup>2</sup>.

[Wr. ē'i-rē-lait<sup>1</sup>.

**aerolite:** ē'ar-o-lait<sup>1</sup>; ā'er-o-lit<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ē'ar-el-ait<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ē'ūr-o-lait<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ē'r'ō-lait<sup>1</sup>;

**aerology:** ē'ar-ol'o-ji<sup>1</sup>; ā'er-ōl'o-gī<sup>2</sup>; *not* ār-el'ō-ji<sup>1</sup> (Jameson, 1827).

**aerometer:** ē'ar-om'i-tar<sup>1</sup>; ā'er-ōm'i-ter<sup>2</sup>; *not* ā-rom'i-tar<sup>1</sup>.

**aeromotor:** ē'ar-o-mō'tar<sup>1</sup>; ā'er-o-mō'tor<sup>2</sup>; *not* ā'ro-mō'tar<sup>1</sup>.

**aeronaut:** ē'ar-o-nōt<sup>1</sup>; ā'er-o-nat<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ē'ā-ro-nōt<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ē'ar-on-ōt<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ē'ūr-ō-nōt<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ē'r'ō-nōt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ē'i-rē-nōt<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation given by Stormonth (indicated also by Jameson, 1827, Knowles, 1835, and Smart, 1836), altho in wide use, is not now accepted as correct.

**Aerope:** ē'er'o-pī<sup>1</sup>; ā-ēr'o-pē<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the mother of Agamemnon].

**aerophane:** ē'ar-o-fēn<sup>1</sup>; ā'er-o-fān<sup>2</sup>.

**aerophone:** ē'ar-o-fōn<sup>1</sup>; ā'er-o-fōn<sup>2</sup>.

**aerophore:** ē'ā-o-fōr<sup>1</sup>; ā'er-o-fōr<sup>2</sup>.

**aeroplane:** ē'ar-o-plēn<sup>1</sup>; ā'er-o-plān<sup>2</sup>. Commonly mispronounced ā'r'o-plēn<sup>1</sup>. In all aeronautical terms of the *aero*-series the o, being unstressed, is pronounced short as in *obey*, not long as in *go*, excepting in *aerology*, which see.

**aerostat:** ē'ar-o-stat<sup>1</sup>; ā'er-o-stāt<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ē'ā-ro-stat<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ē'ar-os-tat<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ē'ūr-ō-stat<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ē'r'ō-stat<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ē'i-rē-stat<sup>1</sup>.

**aery (a.):** ē'ar-i<sup>1</sup>; ā'er-y<sup>2</sup>; see AERIE.

**æsc:** ask<sup>1</sup>; æs<sup>2</sup> [A.-S., Norseman's galley].

**Aerschot:** ār'sket<sup>1</sup>; ār'seōt<sup>2</sup> [Belg. town].

**Æschines:** es'[or is']ki-niz<sup>1</sup>; ēs'[or ēs']ei-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Athenian orator].

**æschrolalia:** es'kro-lē'h-a<sup>1</sup>; ēs'ero-lā'li-a<sup>2</sup>.

**Æschylean:** es'ki-lī'an<sup>1</sup>; ēs'ey-lē'an<sup>2</sup>.

**Æschylus:** es'[or is']ki-lus<sup>1</sup>; ēs'[or ēs']ey-lūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. tragic poet].

**æscigenin:** i-sij'i-nin<sup>1</sup>; ē-çīg'e-nīn<sup>2</sup>.

**Æsculapius:** es'kiu-lē'pi-us<sup>1</sup>; ēs'eu-lā'pi-ūs<sup>2</sup> [In classic myth, the son of Apollo, and god of medicine].

**Æsora:** i-sō'rā<sup>1</sup>; ē-sō'ra<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha, R. V.].

**æsthesia, æsthesis, æsthete, æsthetic, etc.** Classic forms of ESTHESIA, ESTHESIS, ESTHETE, ESTHETIC, etc., which see.

**æstival:** es'ti-val<sup>1</sup>; ēs'ti-val<sup>2</sup>. *E.* es-tai'val<sup>1</sup>; *I.* es-tai'val<sup>1</sup>; *St.* es'tai-val<sup>1</sup>.

**Æthelbald, Æthelred, Æthelwolf:** Same as ETHELBALD, ETHELRED, etc.

**Æthelstan:** Same as ATHELSTAN.

**Æthra:** i'thrā<sup>1</sup>; ē'thra<sup>2</sup> [In myth, the mother of Theseus].

**æthroscope:** i'thri-o-skōp<sup>1</sup>; ē'thri-o-seōp<sup>2</sup>. *C.* eth'ri-o-skōp<sup>1</sup>; *E.* eth'ri-os-kōp<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ith'ri-ō-skōp<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ith'ri-ō-skōp<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* i'thri-ō-skōp<sup>1</sup>. [A thermometric instrument used in meteorology].

**ætiology:** Same as ETIOLOGY.

2: art, æpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**aetites:** ē'i-tai'tīz<sup>1</sup>; ā'e-tī'tēs<sup>2</sup>.

**Aetius:** ē-i'shi-us<sup>1</sup>; ā-ē'shi-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. writer or Roman general of 5th cent.].

**Ætna:** et'nə<sup>1</sup>; ēt'na<sup>2</sup> [Same as ETNA].

**Ætnean:** et-nī'an<sup>1</sup>; ēt-nē'an<sup>2</sup>.

**Ætolla:** i-tō'li-a<sup>1</sup>; ē-tō'li-a<sup>2</sup> [Gr. district famous for the **Ætollan** (i-tō'li-an<sup>1</sup>; ē-tō'li-an<sup>2</sup>) League of several tribes against Macedon, B. C. 338].

**Afer:** ē'fər<sup>1</sup>; ā'fer<sup>2</sup> [L., the southwest wind].

Notus and Afer, black with thundrous clouds.

MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. x, l. 702.

**affaire** [F.]: a'fūr<sup>1</sup>; ā'fār<sup>2</sup> [Used in combination in French phrases, such as *affaire d'amour*; *a. du cœur*; *a. d'honneur*, etc. See under AMOUR, etc.]

**afferent:** af'ər-ent<sup>1</sup>; āf'er-ēnt<sup>2</sup>. Contrast with EFFERENT.

**affetuosio:** af-fet'tu-ō-zo<sup>1</sup>; āf-fēt'tu-ō-zo<sup>2</sup> [It., in music, a direction to play with feeling].

**affinage:** a-fai'ni<sup>1</sup>; ā-fī-nāg<sup>2</sup>; *not* af-fin'ēj<sup>1</sup>.

**affine:** af-fain<sup>1</sup>; āf-fīn<sup>2</sup>.

**affinitio:** af'i-nish'an<sup>1</sup>; āf'i-nīsh'on<sup>2</sup>.

**affirm:** a-fūrm<sup>1</sup>; ā-fīrm<sup>2</sup>.

**affirmation:** af'ər-mē'shən<sup>1</sup>; āf'ir-mā'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**affirmative:** a-fūrm'ə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ā-fīrm'a-tiv<sup>2</sup>.

**affix** (n.): af'iks<sup>1</sup>; āf'īks<sup>2</sup>.

**affix** (v.): a-fiks<sup>1</sup>; ā-fīks<sup>2</sup>.

**afflatus:** a-flē'tus<sup>1</sup>; ā-flā'tūs<sup>2</sup> [Inspiration].

**affleuré** [F.]: a'flū'rē<sup>1</sup>; ā'flū'rē<sup>2</sup> [Blossomed].

**affluence:** af'lū-ens<sup>1</sup>; āf'ly-ēng<sup>2</sup>.

**afflux:** af'luks<sup>1</sup>; āf'lūks<sup>2</sup>.

**affluxion:** a-fluk'shən<sup>1</sup>; ā-flūk'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**Affonso** [Pg.]: a-fōn'zō<sup>1</sup>; ā-fōn'zō<sup>2</sup> [Personal name: Alphonso].

**afforest:** a-for'est<sup>1</sup>; ā-fōr'ēst<sup>2</sup>.

**afforestation:** a-for'es-tē'shon<sup>1</sup>; ā-fōr'ēs-tā'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**affranchise:** a-fran'chiz<sup>1</sup>; ā-frān'chiz<sup>2</sup>. C. & *Standard* prefer a-fran'chiz<sup>1</sup>; E. a-fran'chiz<sup>1</sup>; I. & W. a-fran'chiz<sup>1</sup>; M. a-fran'chiz<sup>1</sup>; W. a-fran'chiz<sup>1</sup>.

**affray** (n. & v.): a-frē<sup>1</sup>; ā-frā<sup>2</sup>.

**affront:** a-frunt<sup>1</sup>; ā-frōnt<sup>2</sup>; *not* af-front<sup>1</sup>.

**affronté:** a'frōn'tē<sup>1</sup>; ā'frōn'tē<sup>2</sup> [F., facing: a term in art & heraldry].

**Afghan:** af'gan<sup>1</sup>; āf'gān<sup>2</sup>.

**Afghanistan:** af-gan'i-stan<sup>1</sup>; āf-gān'i-stān<sup>2</sup>. C. af-gan-is-tūn<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation af'ga'ni-stān<sup>1</sup> is now heard only occasionally.

2: wolf, dog; book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rule*; but, *börn*;

**Aflalo:** a-flä'lo<sup>1</sup>; ä-flä'lo<sup>2</sup> [Family name].

**aflaunt:** a-flänt<sup>1</sup>; a-flänt<sup>2</sup>. *E. & M.* a-flönt<sup>1</sup>; *I.* a-flönt<sup>1</sup>.

**afofa:** a-fö'fa<sup>1</sup>; ä-fö'fä<sup>2</sup> [Portuguese dance].

**a fortiori:** ē fēr'shi-ō'rai<sup>1</sup>; ä fôr'shi-ō'ri<sup>2</sup> [L., by a stronger reason].

**Afranlus:** a-frē'nī-us<sup>1</sup>; a-frä'nī-üs<sup>2</sup> [Roman consul or poet].

**Afrasian:** af-rē'shän<sup>1</sup>; äf-rä'shan<sup>2</sup>.

**Africaine, l':** laf'ri'kēn<sup>1</sup>; luf'ri'eän<sup>2</sup> [Opera by Meyerbeer].

**Africander:** af'ri-kan'dər<sup>1</sup>; äf'ri-eän'dər<sup>2</sup>. Also spelled **Afrikander**.

**Africanism:** af'ri-kən-izm<sup>1</sup>; äf'ri-eän-izm<sup>2</sup>.

**Africanus:** af'ri-kē'nus<sup>1</sup>; äf'ri-eän'ntüs<sup>2</sup>; *not* af'rik-ē'nus<sup>1</sup> [1. Roman orator of 1st cent. 2. Christian historian of 3d cent.].

**Afrikantaal:** af'ri-kan-täl<sup>1</sup>; äf'ri-kän-täl<sup>2</sup> [The speech of the Africander: South-African Dutch].

**aft:** aft<sup>1</sup>; äft<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation äft<sup>1</sup>, preferred by Stormonth, is more common on the south coast of England than elsewhere.

**after:** af'tər<sup>1</sup>; äf'tər<sup>2</sup>. The Editor of *The Evening Sun*, New York (Nov. 14, 1912) remarks that Professor Walter Rippmann, like the rest of the English reformers, turns such words as "answer," "after," and "grass" into "aanser," "nafter," and "graaß," etc., the double a in the new spelling of course representing the a in *father*. This will not go down in New York, nor in Edinburgh, nor in Dublin. It is essentially southern English. It may be added that in many English counties north of the Ouse and south of the Tweed usage differs from that of London and southern England. In Walker's time the "a" in *after* was given the sound of a in "fat." See **ASK**.

**Afton:** af'tən<sup>1</sup>; äf'ton<sup>2</sup> [River in Ayrshire, Scotland].

**Agaba:** ag'ä-bä<sup>1</sup>; äg'a-bä<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Agabus:** ag'ä-bus<sup>1</sup>; äg'a-büs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Agag:** ä'gag<sup>1</sup>; ä'gäg<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Agagite:** ä'gag-ait<sup>1</sup> or ag'ä-gait<sup>1</sup>; ä'gäg-it<sup>2</sup> or äg'a-git<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**again:** ä-gen<sup>1</sup>; a-gēn<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ä-gēn<sup>1</sup>; *I.* a-gēn<sup>1</sup>; *S.* ä-gen<sup>1</sup>. Altho the pronunciation ä-gēn<sup>1</sup> is used occasionally in poetry, and is commonly heard in London and southern England, a-gen<sup>1</sup> predominates throughout the English-speaking world. Derived from the Anglo-Saxon *agein*, *agein*, and the Middle English, *agein*, *agein*, or *agen*, this word has been variously written from Wyclif's time *agen*, *agein*, *ageyn*, and *agen*. Shakespeare wrote:

I grant, sweet love, thy lovely argument  
Deserves the travail of a worthier pen;  
Yet what of thee thy poet doth invent,  
He robs thee of, and pays it thee *again*.

*Sonnet lxxix.*

Burns, riming it with "chain," penned the following:

This day Time winds th' exhausted *chain*  
To run the twelvemonth's length *again*.

*Sketch, New Year's Day 1790 st. 1.*

**against:** ä-genst<sup>1</sup>; a-gēnst<sup>2</sup>. Compare **AGAIN**.

**agama:** ag'ä-mä<sup>1</sup>; äg'a-mä<sup>2</sup> [A lizard of the Old World tropics].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, loe; I=ē; I=ä; gö, nót, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ʊu = out; ɔll; iū = feud; ɛhin; go; ɪ = sing; ɛhin, this.

**Agamedes:** ag'ə-mi'diz<sup>1</sup>; ʔg'a-mē'dēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. architect].

**Agamemnon:** ag'ə-mem'nən<sup>1</sup>; ʔg'a-mēm'nōn<sup>2</sup> [Gr. leader in the Trojan war].

**Agamenticus:** ag'ə-men'ti-kus<sup>1</sup>; ʔg'a-mēn'ti-ēs<sup>2</sup> [Hill in York county, Maine].

**agamic:** ə-[or ɛ]-gam'ik<sup>1</sup>; a-[or ʌ]-gām'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**agamist:** ag'ə-mist<sup>1</sup>; ʔg'a-mist<sup>2</sup>.

**agamobium:** ag'ə-mō'bi-um<sup>1</sup>; ʔg'a-mō'bi-ūm<sup>2</sup>.

**agamogenesis:** ag'ə-mo-jen'i-sis<sup>1</sup>; ʔg'a-mo-gēn'e-sīs<sup>2</sup>.

**agamous:** ag'ə-mus<sup>1</sup>; ʔg'a-mūs<sup>2</sup>.

**agamy:** ag'ə-mi<sup>1</sup>; ʔg'a-my<sup>2</sup>.

**Aganippe:** ag'ə-nip<sup>1</sup>; ʔg'a-nīp'e<sup>2</sup> [A Boeotian fountain-nymph].

**agape:** ə-gēp<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-gāp<sup>2</sup>. C., Standard, St., W., & Wr., ə-gāp<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation here recorded is that which the writer has heard most frequently in the United States and Great Britain. It is given as alternative by C. & W., but is preferred by E., I., & M. This pronunciation was first recorded by Perry (1775) but Walker (1791) introduced ə-gāp<sup>1</sup>.

**agape:** ag'ə-pī<sup>1</sup>; ʔg'a-pē<sup>2</sup> [L., a love feast]. [England in 1846].

**Agapemone:** ag'ə-pem'o-nī<sup>1</sup>; ʔg'a-pēm'o-nē<sup>2</sup> [A religious community in the early Church].

**Agapeti:** ag'ə-pī'tui<sup>1</sup>; ʔg'a-pē'ti<sup>2</sup> [A community of monks and virgins in the early Church].

**Agapetus:** ag'ə-pī'tus<sup>1</sup>; ʔg'a-pē'tūs<sup>2</sup> [Either of two popes].

**Agar:** ə'gār<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'gār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Agarenes:** ag'ə-rīnz<sup>1</sup> or ɛ'gə-rīnz<sup>1</sup>; ʔg'a-rēns<sup>2</sup> or ʌ'gə-rēns<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Agarens:** ɛ'gə-renz<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'gə-rēns<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**agaric:** ə-gar'ik<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-gār'ie<sup>2</sup>, Standard; C., M., W., & Wr. ag'ə-rik<sup>1</sup>; E. ag'ər-ik<sup>1</sup>; I. a-gar'ik<sup>1</sup>; St. ag-ar'ik<sup>1</sup>. C., M., & W. record the Standard's preferred form as alternative.

**Agarites:** ɛ'gar-aits<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'gar-its<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Agasias:** ə-gē'si-as<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-gā'sī-ās<sup>2</sup> [Ephesian sculptor].

**Agassiz:** ag'ə-sī<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) ʌ'gā'sī<sup>1</sup>; ʔg'a-sī or (Fr.) ʌ'gā'sī<sup>2</sup> [Swiss naturalists in United States].

**agate:** ag'it<sup>1</sup>; ʔg'ut<sup>2</sup> [A mineral].

**agate:** ə-gēt<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-gāt<sup>2</sup> [N. Eng. or Scot., on the move].

**Agatha:** ag'ə-thā<sup>1</sup>; ʔg'a-thā<sup>2</sup> [Personal name. In D. a-gā'thā<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-gā'thā<sup>2</sup>. In Fr. Agathe, a'gāt<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'gāt<sup>2</sup>; Ger. a-gā'te<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-gā'te<sup>2</sup>; I. ag'ə-thī<sup>1</sup>; ʔg'a-thē<sup>2</sup>. In It., Pg., & Sp., Agata, a'ga-ta<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'gā-tā; Sw. a-gā'te<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-gā'te<sup>2</sup>].

**Agatharchus:** ag'ə-thār'kus<sup>1</sup>; ʔg'a-thār'ēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. painter].

**Agathocles:** ə-gath'o-kliz<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-gāth'o-elēs<sup>2</sup> [Tyrant of Syracuse].

**Agathon:** ag'ə-thon<sup>1</sup>; ʔg'a-thōn<sup>2</sup> [1. Gr. tragic poet. 2. An author named by Chaucer in the Prolog to his *Legend of Good Women*].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔl, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**Agave:** ə-gē'vī<sup>1</sup>; a-gē'vē<sup>2</sup>. *I.* a-gē'vī<sup>1</sup>; *S.* ag'av-i<sup>1</sup> [In Greek legend, the daughter of Cadmus].

**Agawam:** əg'ə-wēm<sup>1</sup>; äg'a-wam<sup>2</sup> [Colonial name of Ipswich, Hampden county, Mass., preserved in Nathaniel Ward's *The Simple Cobbler of Agawam* (1647)].

**Agde:** ägd<sup>1</sup>; ägd<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**aged** (*a.*): ē'jed<sup>1</sup>; ä'gēd<sup>2</sup>.

Time, that aged nurse.

KEATS *Endymion* bk. 1, st. 25.

I am a bending, aged tree.

BURNS *Lament of Glencairn* l. 25.

**aged** (*p.*): ējd<sup>1</sup>; ägd<sup>2</sup>, especially in compounds.

**Agee:** ē'gī<sup>1</sup> or ē'jī<sup>1</sup>; ä'gēē<sup>2</sup> or ä'gēē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**agelast:** əj'i-last<sup>1</sup>; äg'ē-läst<sup>2</sup> [One who never laughs].

Men whom Rabelais would have called *agelasts*.

GEORGE MEREDITH in *The Times*, London, Feb. 5, 1877, p. 4, col. 5.

**Agen:** ə'zūn<sup>1</sup>; ä'zhān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**agendum:** ə-jen'dum<sup>1</sup>; a-gēn'düm<sup>2</sup>.

**agenesic:** əj'i-nēs'ik<sup>1</sup>; äg'ē-nēs'ie<sup>2</sup>; *not* əj'i-nī'sik<sup>1</sup>.

**agenesis:** ə-jen'i-sis<sup>1</sup>; a-gēn'ē-sis<sup>2</sup> [Imperfect development].

**agenesis:** əj'ē-nī'sis<sup>1</sup>; äg'ē-nē'sis<sup>2</sup> [Absence of reproductive power; also, mixture of species].

**Agenor:** ə-jī'nor<sup>1</sup>; a-gē'nör<sup>2</sup> [In myth, a Phœnician king; also, a warrior in the Trojan war].

**agent:** ē'jent<sup>1</sup>; ä'gēnt<sup>2</sup>. See the next.

**agential:** ə-jen'shəl<sup>1</sup>; a-gēn'shal<sup>2</sup>.

**ager:** ē'jər<sup>1</sup>; ä'ger<sup>2</sup> [L., enclosed field].

**Agesander:** əj'i-san'dər<sup>1</sup>; äg'ē-sän'der<sup>2</sup> [Rhodian sculptor].

**Agésilas of Colchos:** ə-jēs'i-lan<sup>1</sup>, kol'kōs<sup>1</sup>; a-gēs'i-län<sup>2</sup>, ēl'ēōs [Leading character in "Amadis the Gaul," bks. xi & xii].

**Agesilaus:** ə-jēs'i-lō'us<sup>1</sup>; a-gēs'i-lā'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Spartan king and conqueror].

**Aggaba:** əg'ə-bə<sup>1</sup>; äg'a-ba<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha, R. V.].

**Aggæus:** ə-gī'us<sup>1</sup>; ä-gē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha, R. V.].

**agger:** əj'ər<sup>1</sup>; äg'er<sup>2</sup>; *not* əg'ər<sup>1</sup>.

**Aggeus:** ə-gī'us<sup>1</sup>; ä-gē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Aggl:** əg'ai<sup>1</sup>; äg'i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Aggle:** əg'i<sup>1</sup>; äg'i<sup>2</sup> [Diminutive of AGNES].

**agglutinant:** ə-glū'ti-nant<sup>1</sup>; ä-glū'ti-nant<sup>2</sup>. *E.* & *I.* ə-glū'ti-nant<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ə-glū'ti-nant<sup>1</sup>; *S.* ə-glūt'i-nant<sup>1</sup>; *W.* ə-glū'ti-nant<sup>1</sup>.

**agglutinative:** ə-glū'ti-nā-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ä-glū'ti-nā-tiv<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ə-glū'ti-nā-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ə-glū'ti-nā-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ə-glū'ti-nā-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ə-glū'ti-nā-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *S.* ə-glūt'i-nā-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *W.* ə-glū'ti-nā-tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**aggrandize:** əg'ran-daiz<sup>1</sup>; äg'ran-dīz<sup>2</sup>.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, lce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

**aggrandizement:** ag'rən-daiz'ment<sup>1</sup> or -mənt<sup>1</sup>; äg'rən-diz'mənt<sup>2</sup> or -mənt<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ag'rən-daiz-mənt<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ag-grand'iz-mənt<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ag'gran-daiz-mənt<sup>1</sup>; *M.* a-gran'diz-mənt<sup>1</sup>; *S.* ag'gran-daiz-mənt<sup>1</sup>; *W.* a-gran'diz-mənt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ag'grən-daiz-mənt<sup>1</sup>. The first syllable of this word has been stressed since the days of Walker (1791), who gave the penultima the diphthongal ai sound, Perry (1775) giving it the sound of i in "hit," but accenting the antepenult. [Fatimites].

**Aghlabites:** ag'lə-baits<sup>1</sup>; äg'la-bits<sup>2</sup> [Arab dynasty that preceded the

**Aghrim:** ə'grim<sup>1</sup>; ä'grim<sup>2</sup> [Parish in Galway].

**Agla:** ə'gi-ə<sup>1</sup>; ä'gi-a<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**agile:** ə'jil<sup>1</sup>; äg'il<sup>2</sup>; not a-jail<sup>1</sup>.

**agility:** ə-jil'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; a-gil'i-ty<sup>2</sup>.

**Agincourt:** a'zan'kūr<sup>1</sup>; ä'zhän'eür<sup>2</sup>. In English usage now commonly əj'in-kōrt<sup>1</sup>.

**agio:** əj'i-ō<sup>1</sup> or ə'ji-ō<sup>1</sup>; äg'i-ō<sup>2</sup> or ä'gi-ō<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ə'ji-ō<sup>1</sup>; *M.* əj'i-ō<sup>1</sup>; *S.* ə'ji-ō<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ə'ji-ō<sup>1</sup> or əd'ji-ō<sup>1</sup> [Exchange premium].

**agiotage:** əj'i-ō-tij<sup>1</sup>; äg'i-ō-täg<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ə'ji-ot-əj<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ə'ji-ot-əj<sup>1</sup>; *S.* ə'ji-ō-təj<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* əj'i-ō-təj<sup>1</sup>.

**Agis:** ə'jis<sup>1</sup>; ä'gis<sup>2</sup> [Ancient Spartan kings].

**Aglaia:** ə-glə'ya<sup>1</sup>; a-glā'ya<sup>2</sup> [Gr., brightness. One of the three Graces].

**agley:** ə-gli<sup>1</sup> or ə-glai<sup>1</sup>; a-glē<sup>2</sup> or a-gli<sup>2</sup> [Scottish, awry].

**Agnadello:** ä'nya-del'lo<sup>1</sup>; ä'nyä-dēl'lo<sup>2</sup> [Village of Cremona province, Italy; scene of Venetian defeat].

**agneau:** a'nyō<sup>1</sup>; ä'nyō<sup>2</sup> [F., lamb].

**Agnes:** ag'nes<sup>1</sup>; äg'nēs<sup>2</sup>. Dan., D., Ger., & L. äg'nes<sup>1</sup>; äg'nēs<sup>2</sup>; F. a'nyōs<sup>1</sup>; ä'nyōs<sup>2</sup>. It. **Agnese:** ä'nyēs<sup>1</sup>; ä'nyēs<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name. Compare INES].

**Agnoetæ:** ag'no-ī'ti<sup>1</sup>; äg'no-ē'tō<sup>2</sup> [Religious sect].

**Agnola:** a-nyō'lu<sup>1</sup>; ä-nyō'lü<sup>2</sup> [It., Angelina].

**agnomen:** ag-nō'men<sup>1</sup>; äg-nō'mēn<sup>2</sup> [L., a personal name descriptive of some achievement, as, Scipio *Africanus*—the word in italics being the agnomen].

**agnomical:** ag-nom'i-kəl<sup>1</sup>; äg-nōm'i-eal<sup>2</sup>.

**agnostic:** ag-nos'tik<sup>1</sup>; äg-nōs'tic<sup>2</sup>.

**agnosticism:** ag-nes'ti-sizm<sup>1</sup>; äg-nōs'ti-çizm<sup>2</sup>; not ag-nos'tis-izm<sup>1</sup>.

**agnus:** ag'nus<sup>1</sup>; äg'nūs<sup>2</sup> [L., lamb].—**agni:** ag'nai<sup>1</sup>; äg'nī<sup>2</sup>; not ag'nī<sup>1</sup>.

**Agobard:** ag'o-bard<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) a'gō'bār<sup>1</sup>; äg'o-bärd<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) ä'gō'bār<sup>2</sup> [Archbishop of Lyons in 816].

**agoge:** ə-gō'ji<sup>1</sup>; a-gō'ge<sup>2</sup> [In ancient Gr. music, rhythm; time].

**agogics:** ə-gō'jiks<sup>1</sup>; a-gō'gēs<sup>2</sup> [Theory concerning expression in music].

**agomphiasis:** ag'om-fai'ə-sis<sup>1</sup>; äg'ōm-fī'a-sis<sup>2</sup> [Loosening of the teeth].

**agon:** ag'on<sup>1</sup> or ə'gon<sup>1</sup>; äg'ōn<sup>2</sup> or ä'gōn<sup>2</sup> [Gr. assembly or games].

**agone:** ag'ōn<sup>1</sup>; äg'ōn<sup>2</sup> [An agonie line].

**agone:** ə-gōn<sup>1</sup>; a-gōn<sup>2</sup> [Archaic form of AGO]. Compare GONE.

2: wolf, dog; book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Agonistes:** ag'o-nis'tēz<sup>1</sup>; äg'o-nis'tēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. contestant. Compare SAMSON].

**agora:** ag'o-rä<sup>1</sup>; äg'o-ra<sup>2</sup>—o as in "obey," not as in "go" [Gr. popular assembly].

**Agostinho:** ä'gos-ti'nyo<sup>1</sup>; ä'gos-ti'nyo<sup>2</sup> [Pg., Augustine].

**Agostino:** ä'gos-ti'nō<sup>1</sup>; ä'gos-ti'nō<sup>2</sup> [It., Augustine].

**Agoult:** a'gū<sup>1</sup>; ä'gū<sup>2</sup> [Fr. countess and author].

**Agra:** ā'grā<sup>1</sup>; ä'grā<sup>2</sup>. W. ā'grā<sup>1</sup>. If the final a be given the sound of a in "art" the chief stress should fall on the last syllable, ā'grā<sup>1</sup>, but this is seldom or never heard. [Division of British India.]

**Agram:** ā'gram<sup>1</sup> or og'rom<sup>1</sup>; ä'grām<sup>2</sup> or ag'ram<sup>2</sup> [City of Hungary].

**Agramante:** ā'gra-män'tē<sup>1</sup>; ä'grā-män'tē<sup>2</sup> [King of the Moors in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso"].

**agrarian:** ä-grär'i-än<sup>1</sup>; a-grär'i-än<sup>2</sup>; not ag-rē'ri-än<sup>1</sup>. See BARBARIAN.

**agréé:** a'grē'sē<sup>1</sup>; ä'grē'zhē<sup>2</sup> [Fr., added].

**agrestial:** ä-gres'chäl<sup>1</sup>; a-grēs'chal<sup>2</sup>.

**agrestian:** ä-gres'chan<sup>1</sup>; a-grēs'chan<sup>2</sup>.

[Innamorato].

**Agricane:** ä'gri-kä'nē<sup>1</sup>; ä'grī-eä'ne<sup>2</sup> [Tatar King in Boiardo's "Orlando

**Agricola:** ä-grik'o-lä<sup>1</sup>; a-grī'e'o-la<sup>2</sup> [Roman general, governor of Britain].

**agriculture:** ag'ri-kul'chur<sup>1</sup> or -tiur<sup>1</sup>; äg'ri-eül'chur<sup>2</sup> or -tür<sup>2</sup>; not -chär<sup>1</sup>.

**agriculturist:** ag'ri-kul'chur-ist<sup>1</sup> or -tiur-ist<sup>1</sup>; äg'ri-eül'chur-ist<sup>2</sup> or -tür-ist<sup>2</sup>.

**Agrigentum:** ag'ri-jen'tum<sup>1</sup>; äg'ri-gén'tüm<sup>2</sup> [Greek city of ancient Sicily; modern GIRGENTI].

**agrimony:** ag'ri-mo-ni<sup>1</sup>; äg'ri-mo-ny<sup>2</sup>; not ä-grim'o-ni<sup>1</sup>.

**Agrippa:** ä-grip'ä<sup>1</sup>; a-gríp'a<sup>2</sup> [Roman statesman & general].

**Agrippina:** ag'ri-pai'nä<sup>1</sup>; äg'ri-pī'na<sup>2</sup>; not ag-rip-ai'nä<sup>1</sup> [1. Mother of Caligula. 2. Mother of Nero].

**ague:** ä'giu<sup>1</sup>; ä'gū<sup>2</sup>; not äg'yū<sup>1</sup> [Chills and fever].

**Agullar (Grace):** ä'gi-lär<sup>1</sup>; ä'gī-lär<sup>2</sup>. In Sp. *gu* before *e* & *i* are pronounced as *g* in *gu*. [English authoress of Sp. descent.]

**Aguinaldo:** ä'gi-näl'do<sup>1</sup> or [Colloq.] ag'wi-näl'do<sup>1</sup>; ä'gī-näl'do<sup>2</sup> or [Colloq.] äg'wi-näl'do<sup>2</sup> [Filipino leader].

**Agulre:** a-gi'rä<sup>1</sup>; ä-gī'rē<sup>2</sup> [Sp. explorer].

**Agulhas:** a-gül'yas<sup>1</sup>; ä-gül'yäs<sup>2</sup> [Pg., needles; cape of Southern Africa].

**Agur:** ä'gur<sup>1</sup>; ä'gür<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Agyleus:** ä-jai'yūs<sup>1</sup>; ä-gī'yūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, Apollo].

**Agnilan:** ä-jin'i-än<sup>1</sup>; ä-gyn'i-än<sup>2</sup> [A Gnostic sect of the 7th cent.].

**agryate:** ä-jai'rēt<sup>1</sup>; ä-gy'rät<sup>2</sup>.

**aha<sup>1</sup> (interj.):** ä-hä<sup>1</sup>; a-hä<sup>2</sup>.

**aha<sup>2</sup> (n.):** ä'ha<sup>1</sup>; ä'hä<sup>2</sup> [Sunken fence; also, HA-HA].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, loe; i=ē; i=ē; gö, nót, ör, wön,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlsle; ɔu = out; ɔll; ɪu = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

**Ahab:** ə'həb<sup>1</sup>; ə'həb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahalab:** ə'hə-lab<sup>1</sup>; ə'ha-ləb<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Ahalya:** ə-həl'ya<sup>1</sup>; ə-həl'yā<sup>2</sup> [In Hindu legend, a beautiful woman; wife of Rishi Gautama].

**Ahara:** ə-har'ə<sup>1</sup>; ə-hār'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Aharah:** ə-har'a<sup>1</sup>; ə-hār'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aharehel:** ə-har'i-hel<sup>1</sup>; ə-hār'e-hēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Aharhel:** ə-hūr'hel<sup>1</sup>; ə-hār'hēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Asasai:** ə-hē'sai<sup>1</sup> or ə-has'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; ə-hā'sī<sup>2</sup> or ə-hās'a-ī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Asabai:** ə-has'bai<sup>1</sup> or ə-has'bi-ai<sup>1</sup>; ə-hās'bi<sup>2</sup> or ə-hās'ba-ī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Asasthar:** ə-has'ṭha-rai<sup>1</sup>; ə-hās'tha-rī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Asasuerus:** ə-haz'yū-ī'rus<sup>1</sup>; ə-hās'yū-ē'rūs<sup>2</sup> [1. The legendary Wandering Jew. 2. One of several Median or Persian kings].

**Avava:** ə-hē'və<sup>1</sup>; ə-hā'va<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahaz:** ə'haz<sup>1</sup>; ə'hāz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahazl:** ə-hē'zai<sup>1</sup>; ə-hā'zī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Ahaziah:** ə'hə-zai'a<sup>1</sup>; ə'ha-zī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahban:** ə'ban<sup>1</sup>; ə'bān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aher:** ə'hūr<sup>1</sup>; ə'hēr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahi<sup>1</sup>:** ə'hai<sup>1</sup>; ə'hī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**ahi<sup>2</sup>:** ə-hī<sup>1</sup>; ə-hī<sup>2</sup> [Hawaiian fish].

**Ahia:** ə-hai'ə<sup>1</sup>; ə-hī'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Ahiiah:** ə-hai'ə<sup>1</sup>; ə-hī'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahialon:** ə-hai'ə-lon<sup>1</sup>; ə-hī'a-lōn<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Ahiham:** ə-hai'əm<sup>1</sup>; ə-hī'am<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahian:** ə-hai'en<sup>1</sup>; ə-hī'an<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahias:** ə-hai'əs<sup>1</sup>; ə-hī'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Ahicam:** ə-hai'kam<sup>1</sup>; ə-hī'eam<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Ahiezer:** ə'hai-ī'zer<sup>1</sup>; ə'hī-ē'zer<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahihud:** ə-hai'hud<sup>1</sup>; ə-hī'hūd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahiyah:** ə-hai'ja<sup>1</sup>; ə-hī'jā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahikam:** ə-hai'kam<sup>1</sup>; ə-hī'kām<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Compare AHICAM].

**Ahihud:** ə-hai'hud<sup>1</sup>; ə-hī'hūd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahimaaz:** ə-him'ə-az<sup>1</sup>; ə-him'a-āz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahiman:** ə-hai'mən<sup>1</sup>; ə-hī'man<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahimelech:** ə-him'ī-lek<sup>1</sup>; ə-hīm'e-lēe<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahimoth:** ə-hai'moth<sup>1</sup>; ə-hī'mōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahinadab:** ə-hin'ə-dab<sup>1</sup>; ə-hīn'a-dāb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʌl, rʌl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊn; ɔl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Ahinoam:** ə-hin'o-am<sup>1</sup>; a-hin'o-äm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahlo:** ə-hai'o<sup>1</sup>; a-hi'o<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahlon:** ə-hai'en<sup>1</sup>; a-hi'on<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Ahnr:** ə-hir'<sup>1</sup>; a-hir'<sup>2</sup> [Hindu caste].

**Ahira:** ə-hai'ra<sup>1</sup>; a-hi'ra<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahram:** ə-hai'ram<sup>1</sup>; a-hi'ram<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ahramites:** ə-hai'räm-aits<sup>1</sup>; a-hi'ram-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahisahar:** ə-his'a-här<sup>1</sup>; a-his'a-här<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible. Compare AHISHAHAR].

**Ahisamach:** ə-his'a-mak<sup>1</sup>; a-his'a-mäe<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahisar:** ə-hai'sar<sup>1</sup>; a-hi'sär<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Ahishahar:** ə-hish'a-här<sup>1</sup> or ə-hai'sha-här<sup>1</sup>; a-hish'a-här<sup>2</sup> or a-hi'sha-här<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Compare AHISHAHAR].

**Ahishar:** ə-hai'shar<sup>1</sup>; a-hi'shär<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Compare AHISHAR].

**Ahithophel:** ə-hith'o-fel<sup>1</sup>; a-hith'o-fel<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Compare ACHITHOPHEL].

**Ahitob:** ə-hai'tob<sup>1</sup>; a-hi'töb<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Ahitub:** ə-hai'tub<sup>1</sup>; a-hi'tüb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahiud:** ə-hai'ud<sup>1</sup>; a-hi'üd<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Ahlab:** ə'lab<sup>1</sup>; ä'läb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahlai:** ə'lai<sup>1</sup>; ä'li<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahluist:** əl'kwist<sup>1</sup>; ä'kwist<sup>2</sup> [Finnish philologist].

**Ahmadabad:** ə'mä-da-bäd'<sup>1</sup>; ä'ma-lä-bäd'<sup>2</sup> [District & capital, Bombay pres., British India].

**Ahmednagar:** ə'med-nug'är<sup>1</sup>; ä'mäd-nüg'är<sup>2</sup> [District & capital, Bombay pres., British India].

**Ahoah:** ə-hö'a<sup>1</sup>; a-hö'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahoe:** ə-hö'i<sup>1</sup>; a-hö'e<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Ahohite:** ə-hö'hait<sup>1</sup>; a-hö'hüt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aholah:** ə-hö'la<sup>1</sup>; a-hö'lä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aholiab:** ə-hö'li-ab<sup>1</sup>; a-hö'li-äb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aholibah:** ə-hö'li-bä<sup>1</sup> or ə-hö'li-bä<sup>1</sup>; a-hö'li-bä<sup>2</sup> or a-hö'li-bä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aholibamah:** ə-hö'li-bä'mä<sup>1</sup>; a-hö'li-bä'mä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahriman:** ə'ri-män<sup>1</sup>; ä'ri-man<sup>2</sup> [In Persian myth, the ruler of the dominion of darkness].

**Ahuizotl:** ə'hwit-zö'tl<sup>1</sup>; ä'hwit-zö'tl<sup>2</sup> [Mexican king of the 12th century].

**Ahumai:** ə-hiü'mai<sup>1</sup> or -mäi<sup>1</sup>; a-hü'mi<sup>2</sup> or -mäi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahuramazda:** ə'hu-ra-maz'dä<sup>1</sup>; ä'hü-rä-mäz'dä<sup>2</sup> [In Zoroastrianism, the Supreme God].

**Ahuzam, Ahuzzam:** ə-hü'zam<sup>1</sup>; a-hü'zäm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wät, äll; mä, gët, präy, fërn; hit, lee; I=ä; I=ä; gö, nôt, ör, wön,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**Ahuzzath:** ə-huz'əθh<sup>1</sup>; a-hūz'ath<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ahzai:** ə'zai<sup>1</sup>; ə'zi<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**ai:** ə'i<sup>1</sup>; ə'i<sup>2</sup> [A three-toed sloth].

**AI<sup>1</sup>:** ə'ai<sup>1</sup> or ai<sup>1</sup>; ə'i<sup>2</sup> or i<sup>2</sup> [1. A Bible city. 2. In Babylonian myth, the female power of the sun].

**AI<sup>2</sup>:** ai<sup>1</sup>; i<sup>2</sup> [Rus. river].

**Aia:** ə'yə<sup>1</sup>; ə'ya<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Aiah:** ə-ai'ə<sup>1</sup> or ē'yə<sup>1</sup>; ə-i'a<sup>2</sup> or ə'ya<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Alalon:** ə'yə-lon<sup>1</sup>; ə'ya-lōn<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Alantea:** ə'yan-ti'yə<sup>1</sup>; ə'yān-tē'ya<sup>2</sup> [Festivals observed in Greek antiquity]

**Alath:** ə-ai'aθh<sup>1</sup> or ē'yāθh<sup>1</sup>; ə-i'āth<sup>2</sup> or ə'yāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aida:** ə-i'də<sup>1</sup>; ə-i'də<sup>2</sup> [Title of an opera by Verdi, and the name of its heroine, an Ethiopian captive].

**alde-de-camp:** əd'=dɛ-kamp<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) əd'=dæ-kūn<sup>1</sup>; əd'=de-eāmp<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) əd'=dɛ-eūn<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I.* əd'de-koñ<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ed'da-kañ<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) əd'da-koñ<sup>1</sup>; *S.* əd'de-koñ<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* əd'i-kōñ<sup>1</sup>. The *e* of the penultima is weak and should not be rendered long *e* as by some phoneticists. Walker (1806) recorded the Fr. pronunciation and remarked: *Aid-de-camp* . . . like most other military terms from the French, is universally adopted; but the polite pronunciation of the nasal vowel in the last syllable is not to be attained by a mere Englishman. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* p. 15 (1806).

**alde-mémoire** [F.]: əd'mə'mwār<sup>1</sup>; əd'mə'mwār<sup>2</sup> [An aid to memory].

**Aldoneus:** ə'i-dō'n-us<sup>1</sup>; ə'i-dō'ne-ūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, Hades or Pluto].

**aiglet:** ə'glet<sup>1</sup>; ə'glēt<sup>2</sup> [In heraldry, an eaglet].

**Algion:** ə'glōn<sup>1</sup>; ə'glōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr., the eaglet. Cognomen of the son of Napoleon Bonaparte sometimes known as Napoleon II or the Duke of Reichstadt; also, title of a drama of which he is the central figure].

**Algnan:** ə'nyūn<sup>1</sup>; ə'nyūn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. scholar; translator of Homer's "Iliad"].

**algrette:** ə'gret<sup>1</sup>; ə'grēt<sup>2</sup>. *C. & W.* ə-gret<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ə'grit<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ə-gret<sup>1</sup>.

**Algues-Mortes:** ə'gmōrt<sup>1</sup>; ə'gmōrt<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**algulère:** ə'gi-ār<sup>1</sup> or ē'gyār<sup>1</sup>; ə'gi-ār<sup>2</sup> or ə'gyār<sup>2</sup> [Fr., a ewer or flagon].

**alguille:** ə'gwil<sup>1</sup> or ē'gwil<sup>1</sup>; ə'gwil<sup>2</sup> or ə'gwil<sup>2</sup>. In Fr. the final syllable is obscured, ə'gwil'əɪ.

**Alguillon:** ə'gwī'yōn<sup>1</sup>; ə'gwī'yōn<sup>2</sup>; not ə-gī-yōn<sup>1</sup> [Fr. town and dukedom].

**Aija:** ə-ai'ja<sup>1</sup> or ai'ja<sup>1</sup>; ə-i'ja<sup>2</sup> or i'ja<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ajalon:** ə'[or ai']ja-lon<sup>1</sup>; ə'[or i']ja-lōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible, a valley; also a city in Palestine].

**Ajeleth-shahar:** ai-jī'leth-shē'har<sup>1</sup>; i-jē'leth-shā'hār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Alken:** ə'ken<sup>1</sup>; ə'kēn<sup>2</sup> [Personal & place name].

**Alla:** ə'i-lə<sup>1</sup>; ə'i-lə<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**allanthus:** ə-lan'θus<sup>1</sup>; ə-lān'thūs<sup>2</sup>.

**Allath:** ə'i-lath<sup>1</sup>; ə'i-lāth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fɒll, rɪl, ɔʊr, bʌt, bʌrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; go, ɡem; ɪn; θɪn, θɪs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **not**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **būrn**;

**alleron**: ē'h-rōn<sup>1</sup> or ē'la-rēn<sup>1</sup>; ā'le-rōn<sup>2</sup> or ā'le-rōn<sup>2</sup>.

**Aillesbury**: ēlz'bār-1; āls'bur-y<sup>2</sup> [English family name. Corruption of AS. *Aeglesbery*. Compare *AYLESBURY*].

**Aillin**: āl'yīn<sup>1</sup>; āl'yīn<sup>2</sup> [In Ir. legend, the daughter of Lewy].

**Ailly**: ā'yī'1; ā'yī'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. cardinal, Pierre d'Ailly].

**ailment**: ēl'mənt<sup>1</sup>; āl'mənt<sup>2</sup>. In conversation the final syllable *-ment* is obscured; seldom or never is it given the formal pronunciation -ment<sup>1</sup>.

**Ailsa Craig**: ēl'sə krēg<sup>1</sup>; āl'sa erāg<sup>2</sup> [Islet in Firth of Clyde].

**Aimak**: ai'mak<sup>1</sup>; i'māk<sup>2</sup> [Afghan tribe].

**Aimard**: ē'mār<sup>1</sup>; ā'mār<sup>2</sup> [Fr. traveler].

**Ain<sup>1</sup>**: ē'in<sup>1</sup>; ā'in<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ain<sup>2</sup>**: aīn<sup>1</sup>; āīn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. river & department].

**ain<sup>1</sup>**: ēn<sup>1</sup>; ān<sup>2</sup> [Scot., own].

**ain<sup>2</sup>**: ā'yīn<sup>1</sup>; ā'yīn<sup>2</sup> [Hebrew letter. Spelled also **ayin**].

**ainé**: ē'nē'<sup>1</sup>; ā'ng'<sup>2</sup> [Fr., elder; as, Dumas, *ainé*].

**Ainmüller**: ain'mül-er<sup>1</sup>; īn'mül-ēr<sup>2</sup> [German painter].

**Aino**: ai'no<sup>1</sup>; i'no<sup>2</sup> [A people of Japan. Spelled also *Ainu*, -nū<sup>1</sup>; -ny<sup>2</sup>].

**alre**: ai'ri<sup>1</sup> or ār<sup>1</sup>; i're<sup>2</sup> or ār<sup>2</sup> [In Ir. history, a freeman].

**Alre**: ār<sup>1</sup>; ār<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**Airus**: ē-ai'rus<sup>1</sup>; ā-i'rūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Aisha** or **Ayesha**: ā-i-shā'<sup>1</sup> or ē'shā'<sup>2</sup>; ā'i-sha<sup>2</sup> or ā'sha<sup>2</sup> [Mohammed's favorite wife].

**aisle**: ail<sup>1</sup>; il<sup>2</sup>.

**Aisne**: ēn<sup>1</sup>; ān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. river and department].

**ait**: ēt<sup>1</sup>; āt<sup>2</sup> [An islet. From AS. *iget*, diminutive of *ig*, island. Sometimes written *eyot*, ai'et<sup>1</sup>; y'et<sup>2</sup>].

**Aitchison**: ēch'i-sen<sup>1</sup>; āch'i-son<sup>2</sup> [An English family name].

**Aiton**: ē'tən<sup>1</sup>; ā'tōn<sup>2</sup> [Scottish botanist].

**Aix<sup>1</sup>**: ēks<sup>1</sup>; āks<sup>2</sup> [Fr. cathedral city].

**Aix<sup>2</sup>**: ē<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. island in the mouth of the Charente river off which Napoleon I surrendered to the English on the "Bellerophon" in 1815].

**Aix-la-Chapelle**: ēks'-la-sha"pel<sup>1</sup>; āks"-lä-chü"pēl<sup>2</sup> [Prussian city].

**Aix-les-Bains**: ēks'-lē-bān<sup>1</sup>; āks"-lē bān<sup>2</sup> [French town].

**Ajaccio**: a-yā'cho<sup>1</sup>; ā-yā'cho<sup>2</sup>. In Italian the letter *j* before a vowel has the sound of *i* or *y*. [Capital of Corsica, birthplace of Napoleon I.]

**Ajah**: ē'ja<sup>1</sup>; ā'jā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ajalon**: aj'ā-lon<sup>1</sup>; āj'a-lōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ajan**: a-zān<sup>1</sup>; ā-zhān<sup>2</sup> [Former name of east African coast from Zanzibar to Cape Guardafui].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äll**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fēr**; **hīc**, **īce**; **ī=ē**; **ī=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**.

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Ajax:** ə'jaks<sup>1</sup>; ā'jaks<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, son of Telamon; a hero of the Trojan war].

**Ajodhya:** a-yōd'ya<sup>1</sup>; ā-yōd'ya<sup>2</sup> [Indian city of pilgrimage].

**Akan:** ə'kən<sup>1</sup>; ā'kan<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Akatan:** ak'ə-tan<sup>1</sup>; āk'a-tān<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Akbar:** ak'bar<sup>1</sup>; āk'bār<sup>2</sup>. From the Arabic *agbar*, "very great." [Mogul emperor of Hindustan.]

**Akeldama:** ə-kel'də-mə<sup>1</sup>; a-kəl'da-ma<sup>2</sup>. Compare ACELDAMA.

**Akerman:** ak'ər-mən<sup>1</sup>; āk'er-man<sup>2</sup> [Family name].

**Akerman:** ā'kər-mān<sup>1</sup>; ā'ker-mān<sup>2</sup> [Russian city].

**Akers=Douglas:** ə'kərz-dug'ləs<sup>1</sup>; ā'kərs-dūg'las<sup>2</sup> [British family name].

**Akka:** ūk'a<sup>1</sup>; āk'ā<sup>2</sup>; not ak'a<sup>1</sup> [1. Syrian town. 2. Saharan village].

**Akkos:** ak'oz<sup>1</sup>; āk'ōs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Akkra:** ak'rə<sup>1</sup>; āk'ra<sup>2</sup>; not āk'ra<sup>1</sup> [Capital of Gold Coast Colony].

**Akkub:** ak'ub<sup>1</sup>; āk'ūb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Akrabattine:** ak'ra-bə-tai'ni<sup>1</sup>; āk'ra-ba-ti'nē<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Akrabbim:** ak-rab'im<sup>1</sup>; āk-rāb'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Akron:** ak'rən<sup>1</sup>; āk'ron<sup>2</sup>; not ē'krun<sup>1</sup> [A city in Ohio].

**Akud:** ak'ud<sup>1</sup>; āk'ūd<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**ala:** ē'lə<sup>1</sup>; ā'la<sup>2</sup> [L., wing].

**à la:** ā lā<sup>1</sup>; ā lā<sup>2</sup> [Fr., after the manner of; according to].—**à la carte:** ā lā kār't<sup>1</sup>; ā lā kār't<sup>2</sup>; not a la kār't<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation of *à la* when used in combination with other words does not change. [Fr., by the card.]

**Alabama:** al'a-bam'ə<sup>1</sup>; āl'a-bām'a<sup>2</sup>; not ul'a-bā'mə<sup>1</sup>.

**alabaster** (a. & n.): al'a-bas'tər<sup>1</sup>; āl'a-bās'ter<sup>2</sup>. *E.* al-a-bast'ər<sup>1</sup>; *I.* al'a-bas'tūr<sup>1</sup>.

**Aladdin:** ə-lad'in<sup>1</sup>; a-lād'in<sup>2</sup> [In the "Arabian Nights," the hero of the story of "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp"].

**Alain de Lille:** a'lañ də līl<sup>1</sup>; ā'lāñ də līl<sup>2</sup> [Fr. sage].

**Alamath:** al'a-math<sup>1</sup>; āl'a-māth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Alameda:** ā'lə-mē'də<sup>1</sup>; ā'la-mē'də<sup>2</sup> [A county & city in California].

**Alameth:** al'a-meth<sup>1</sup> or ə-lē'meth<sup>1</sup>; āl'a-mēth<sup>2</sup> or a-lā'mēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Alammelech:** ə-lam'i-lek<sup>1</sup>; a-lām'e-lē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**alamo:** ā'la-mō<sup>1</sup>; ā'lā-mō<sup>2</sup> [Sp.-Am. cottonwood; specif., a mission building of San Antonio, Texas, where Colonel James Bowie, W. B. Travis, and David Crockett with 140 men opposed Santa Anna with 4,000 Mexicans in 1836].

**alamode:** ā'lā'mōd'<sup>1</sup>; ā'lā'mōd'<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation al-a-mōd'<sup>1</sup>; āl-a-mōd'<sup>2</sup>, introduced by Walker, is erroneous. When first used in English the word was written *al-a-mode*. To-day it is properly treated as three French words, *à la mode* [Fr., according to custom; as, beef *à la mode*].

2: wolf, dog; book, boat; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**à la mort:** ā lā mōr<sup>1</sup>; ā lā mōr<sup>2</sup> [Fr., to the death. Formerly Anglicized and written as one word, **alamort**, then pronounced al<sup>o</sup>-mōr<sup>1</sup>; āl<sup>o</sup>-mōr<sup>2</sup>].

**Alamoth:** al<sup>o</sup>-a-mōth<sup>1</sup> or -mōth<sup>2</sup>; āl<sup>o</sup>-a-mōth<sup>2</sup> or -mōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Alan:** al<sup>o</sup>-an<sup>1</sup>; āl<sup>o</sup>-an<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name]. Fr. **Alain**, ā<sup>o</sup>-lan<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>o</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup>; It. & Sp. **Alano**, ā<sup>o</sup>-lānō<sup>1</sup>; a-lānō<sup>2</sup>.

**Aland:** ā<sup>o</sup>-land<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>o</sup>-lānd<sup>2</sup>. *Standard*, between ā<sup>o</sup>- & ā<sup>o</sup>-land<sup>1</sup> [Russian island group in Gulf of Bothnia].

**à l'anglaise:** ā lān<sup>o</sup>-glēz<sup>1</sup>; ā lān<sup>o</sup>-glās<sup>2</sup> [Fr., literally, "in the English style." In Fr., adjectives derived from proper nouns are correctly written with a small initial letter].

**Alani:** ā<sup>o</sup>-Jē<sup>o</sup>-nai<sup>1</sup>; a-lā<sup>o</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup> [An ancient nomadic people of Europe & Asia].

**Al Araf:** āl ā<sup>o</sup>-raf<sup>1</sup>; āl ā<sup>o</sup>-raf<sup>2</sup>; *not* al ā<sup>o</sup>-rāf<sup>1</sup> [In the Koran, the boundary between heaven and hell].

**Alaric:** al<sup>o</sup>-a-rik<sup>1</sup>; āl<sup>o</sup>-a-rīe<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name]. In Fr., ā<sup>o</sup>-lā<sup>o</sup>-rik<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>o</sup>-lā<sup>o</sup>-rīe<sup>2</sup>; G. **Alarich**, ā<sup>o</sup>-lā<sup>o</sup>-rīh<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>o</sup>-lā<sup>o</sup>-rīh<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Alarico**, ā<sup>o</sup>-lā<sup>o</sup>-rī<sup>o</sup>-kō<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>o</sup>-lā<sup>o</sup>-rī<sup>o</sup>-eō<sup>2</sup>; L. **Alaricus**, al<sup>o</sup>-a-rū<sup>o</sup>-kēs<sup>1</sup>; āl<sup>o</sup>-a-rī<sup>o</sup>-eūs<sup>2</sup>; Dan. **Alarik**, ā<sup>o</sup>-lā<sup>o</sup>-rik<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>o</sup>-lā<sup>o</sup>-rik<sup>2</sup>.

**alarum:** ā-lār<sup>o</sup>-um<sup>1</sup> or ā-lar<sup>o</sup>-um<sup>1</sup>; a-lār<sup>o</sup>-um<sup>2</sup> or a-lār<sup>o</sup>-um<sup>2</sup>. C., E., S., & W. prefer ā-lar<sup>o</sup>-um<sup>1</sup>; I. a-lār<sup>o</sup>-um<sup>1</sup>; M. ā-lār<sup>o</sup>-em<sup>1</sup>; W. ā-lār<sup>o</sup>-em<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1775) favored ā-lār<sup>o</sup>-em<sup>1</sup>.

**alas:** ā-las<sup>1</sup>; a-lās<sup>2</sup>; *not* ā-las<sup>1</sup>.

**Alastor:** ā-las<sup>o</sup>-tōr<sup>1</sup>; a-lās<sup>o</sup>-tōr<sup>2</sup>; *not* al<sup>o</sup>-as-tōr<sup>1</sup> [1. In myth, Zeus. 2. In Homer & Ovid, a Lycian slain by Odysseus].

**alate<sup>1</sup>:** ā<sup>o</sup>-lēt<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>o</sup>-lāt<sup>2</sup> [Winged].

**alate<sup>2</sup>:** ā<sup>o</sup>-lēt<sup>1</sup>; a-lāt<sup>2</sup> [Lately].

**a latticino:** ā lāt<sup>o</sup>-tī-chī<sup>o</sup>-nī-ō<sup>1</sup>; ā lāt<sup>o</sup>-tī-chī<sup>o</sup>-nī-ō<sup>2</sup> [It., so as to resemble milk: said of glassware decoration].

**alay:** ā-lē<sup>1</sup>; a-lā<sup>2</sup> [To carve].

**alaya:** ā-lā<sup>o</sup>-yā<sup>1</sup>; ā-lā<sup>o</sup>-yā<sup>2</sup> [In theosophy, the cosmic principle].

**alb:** alb<sup>1</sup>; ālb<sup>2</sup>; *not* āb<sup>1</sup>.

**alba<sup>1</sup>:** al<sup>o</sup>-bā<sup>1</sup>; āl<sup>o</sup>-bā<sup>2</sup> [1. The alb. 2. The white substance of the central nervous system].

**alba<sup>2</sup>:** āl<sup>o</sup>-bā<sup>1</sup>; āl<sup>o</sup>-bā<sup>2</sup> [A lyric poem of the troubadours].

**Alba<sup>1</sup>:** āl<sup>o</sup>-bā<sup>1</sup>; āl<sup>o</sup>-bā<sup>2</sup> [A town in Italy].

**Alba<sup>2</sup>:** al<sup>o</sup>-bā<sup>1</sup>; āl<sup>o</sup>-bā<sup>2</sup> [Gaelic name for Scotland].

**Alba Longa:** al<sup>o</sup>-bā lōn<sup>o</sup>-gā<sup>1</sup>; āl<sup>o</sup>-bā lōn<sup>o</sup>-gā<sup>2</sup> [A city of ancient Latium; legendary birthplace of Romulus & Remus].

**alban:** al<sup>o</sup>-bēn<sup>1</sup>; āl<sup>o</sup>-bān<sup>2</sup> [A chemical product].

**Alban:** āl<sup>o</sup> or al<sup>o</sup>-bēn<sup>1</sup>; āl<sup>o</sup> or āl<sup>o</sup>-bān<sup>2</sup> [First Christian martyr in Great Britain].

**Albani:** al<sup>o</sup>-bā<sup>o</sup>-nī<sup>1</sup>; āl<sup>o</sup>-bā<sup>o</sup>-nī<sup>2</sup> [Canadian soprano: Emma LaJeunesse].

**Albania:** al<sup>o</sup>-bē<sup>o</sup>-nī-ā<sup>1</sup>; āl<sup>o</sup>-bā<sup>o</sup>-nī-ā<sup>2</sup> [A Balkan country].

**Albany<sup>1</sup>:** āl<sup>o</sup>-bā<sup>o</sup>-nī<sup>1</sup>; āl<sup>o</sup>-bā<sup>o</sup>-ny<sup>2</sup> [1. Capital of New York State. 2. Scottish dukedom].

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

**Albany**<sup>2</sup>: al'ba-ni<sup>1</sup>; āl'ba-ny<sup>2</sup> [The Scottish highlands: ancient name].

**Albati**: al-bē'tai<sup>1</sup>; āl-bā'ti<sup>2</sup> [A European fanatical 15th cent. sect, the White Brethren].

**albatross**: al'bə-tres<sup>1</sup>; āl'ba-trös<sup>2</sup>. C. & W. al'bə-trös<sup>1</sup>; I. & S. al'ba-tres<sup>1</sup>. E., I., M., S., & W., agreeing with *Standard*, give to the last syllable the sound of o in "not."

O! is it thy will

On the breezes to toss?

Or, capriciously still,

Like the lone Albatross,

Incumbent on night

(As she on the air)

To keep watch with delight

On the harmony there?

EDGAR ALLAN POE *Al Aaraaf* pt. II, st. 4.

**albe**<sup>1</sup>: āl-bi'<sup>1</sup>; āl-bē'<sup>2</sup> [Albeit].

**albe**<sup>2</sup>: al'bi<sup>1</sup>; āl'be<sup>2</sup> [*Roman Antiq.*, an album].

**Albemarle**: al'bi-mār<sup>1</sup>; āl'be-mār<sup>2</sup>; not al'bi-mār<sup>1</sup> [County, island, or sound; also, dukedom or earldom].

**Alberic**: al'bə-rik<sup>1</sup>; āl'be-rīc<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name].

**Alberich**: āl'ber-ih<sup>1</sup>; āl'bēr-ih<sup>2</sup> [In Ger. myth, a vassal of the Nibelungen kings; also, a dwarf in Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelung"]. See AUBREY.

**Alberico**: See AUBREY.

**Alberoni**: āl'bē-rō-ni<sup>1</sup>; āl'bē-rō-ni<sup>2</sup> [It. cardinal & statesman].

**Albers**: āl'bərz<sup>1</sup>; āl'berz<sup>2</sup>; not āl'bərs<sup>1</sup> [Ger. physician].

**Albert**: al'hərt<sup>1</sup>; āl'bert<sup>2</sup> [Masculine proper name]. Fr. al'bār'<sup>1</sup>; āl'bēr'<sup>2</sup>; Sw. āl'bert<sup>1</sup>; āl'bērt<sup>2</sup>; It. & Sp., **Alberto**: āl-ber'to<sup>1</sup>; āl'bēr'to<sup>2</sup>; L., **Albertus**: al-būr'tus<sup>1</sup>; āl-bēr'tūs<sup>2</sup>.

**Alberta**: al-būr'ta<sup>1</sup>; āl'bēr'ta<sup>2</sup> [Feminine proper name and Canadian province].

**Alberti**: al-ber'ti<sup>1</sup>; āl'bēr'ti<sup>2</sup> [1. Dutch theologian. 2. Ger. anatomist. 3. It. architect or painter].

**albertite**: al'hərt-ait<sup>1</sup>; āl'bert-it<sup>2</sup>.

**Albertville**<sup>1</sup>: al'hərt-vil<sup>1</sup>; āl'bert-vīl<sup>2</sup> [A town in Alabama].

**Albertville**<sup>2</sup>: al'bār'vīl<sup>1</sup>; āl'bēr'vīl<sup>2</sup> [A town in France].

**albertype**: al'bər-taip<sup>1</sup>; āl'ber-typ<sup>2</sup>.

**Albi**: al'bi<sup>1</sup>; āl'bi<sup>2</sup> [Fr. cathedral city whence came the Albigenes].

**Albigenses**: al'bi-jen'sīz<sup>1</sup>; āl'bi-gēn'sēs<sup>2</sup> [A sect of religious reformers of the 11th to the 13th centuries: named from ALBI].

**Albinen**: al-bi'nen<sup>1</sup>; āl-bī'nēn<sup>2</sup> [Swiss mountain village].

**albino**: al-bai'no<sup>1</sup>; āl-bi'no<sup>2</sup>. C., I., M., S., W., & W., -nō<sup>1</sup>. E. & W. give al-bi'no<sup>1</sup>, and M. al-bīn'o<sup>1</sup> as alternative.

**Alboni**: al-bō'ni<sup>1</sup>; āl-bō'ni<sup>2</sup> [It. contralto].

**alborak**: al'bo-rak<sup>1</sup>; āl'bo-rāk<sup>2</sup>. E. al-bōr'āk<sup>1</sup>; I. & S. al'bō-rak'<sup>1</sup> [Ar., the white mule on which Mohammed is said to have gone to heaven].

**Albrecht**: al'brent<sup>1</sup>; āl'brēht<sup>2</sup>. Compare ADALBERT.

**Albuera**: āl'bu-ē'ra<sup>1</sup>; āl'bu-ē'rā<sup>2</sup>; not al-bwē'ra<sup>1</sup> [Sp. town].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*.

**Albufeira:** *äl'bu-fē'i-ra*<sup>1</sup>; *äl'bu-fē'i-rä*<sup>2</sup> [Pg. seaport].

**albuginea:** *äl'biu-jin'i-ə*<sup>1</sup>; *äl'bū-gin'e-a*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *äl'biu-jin'i-ə*<sup>1</sup>—the penultimate is obscure.

**albumen:** *äl-biū'men*<sup>1</sup>; *äl-bū'mēn*<sup>2</sup>.

**albumin:** *äl-biū'min*<sup>1</sup>; *äl-bū'min*<sup>2</sup>.

**albuminuria:** *äl-biū'mi-niū'ri-ə*<sup>1</sup>; *äl-bū'mi-nū'ri-a*<sup>2</sup>.—Note that the primary stress is on the antepenult.

**Albuquerque:** *äl'bū-ker'kē*<sup>1</sup>; *äl'bū-ker'ke*<sup>2</sup> [Pg. navigator].

**Albuquerque:** *äl'bū-kūr'kī*<sup>1</sup>; *äl'bū-ker'ke*<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* *äl'biū-kūr'kī*. [City in New Mexico.]

**Alburg:** *äl'būrg*<sup>1</sup>; *äl'būrg*<sup>2</sup> [Village in Vermont].

**Albury:** *äl'her-i*<sup>1</sup>; *äl'bēr-y*<sup>2</sup> [Town in New South Wales].

**Albyn:** *äl'bin*<sup>1</sup>, *äl'bŷn*<sup>2</sup> [Scottish name for Scotland].

**alcabala:** *äl'ka-vā'la*<sup>1</sup>; *äl'kā-vā'lā*<sup>2</sup>. In Sp. *b* when between vowels becomes a bilabial *v* having the sound of *b* softened by not bringing the lips into firm contact [Sp. tax].

**Alcæus:** *äl-sī'us*<sup>1</sup>; *äl-çē'tis*<sup>2</sup> [Gr. poet].

**Alcaic:** *äl-kē'ik*<sup>1</sup>; *äl-eā'ie*<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to Alcæus].

**alcalde:** *äl-kāl'dē*<sup>1</sup> or *äl-kal'di*<sup>1</sup>; *äl-eāl'dē*<sup>2</sup> or *äl-eāl'de*<sup>2</sup> [Sp., magistrate].

**Alcamenes:** *äl-kam'i-niz*<sup>1</sup>; *äl-eām'e-nēz*<sup>2</sup> [Gr. sculptor].

**Alcañiz:** *äl'ka-nyīth*<sup>1</sup>; *äl'eā-nyīth*<sup>2</sup> [Sp. town].

**Alcantara:** *äl-kūn'ta-ra*<sup>1</sup>; *äl-eān'tā-rā*<sup>2</sup> [Sp. monk].

**Alcantarine:** *äl-kan'ta-rin*<sup>1</sup>; *äl-eān'ta-rin*<sup>2</sup> [A Franciscan of the order of Alcantara].

**alcazar:** *äl-kā'zar*<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) *äl-kā'char*<sup>1</sup>; *äl-eā'zār*<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) *äl-eā'thār*<sup>2</sup> [Sp. or Moorish palace].

**alcazava:** *äl'ka-thū'va*<sup>1</sup>; *äl'kā-thā'vā*<sup>2</sup> [Sp., fort].

**Alceste:** *äl'sest*<sup>1</sup>; *äl'çēst*<sup>2</sup> [Hero of Molière, *Le Misanthrope*].

**Alcester:** *äl'stər*<sup>1</sup> or *ös'tər*<sup>1</sup>; *äls'ter*<sup>2</sup> or *as'ter*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town and personal name]. In England the tendency is toward shortening many of the proper names. See ALNWICK, ALNEMOUTH, ALVESTON.

**Alcestis:** *äl-ses'tis*<sup>1</sup>; *äl-çēs'tis*<sup>2</sup> [Class. Myth. A daughter of Pelias].

**alchemic:** *äl-kem'ik*<sup>1</sup>; *äl-eēm'ie*<sup>2</sup>.

**alchemist:** *äl'ki-mist*<sup>1</sup>; *äl'ee-mist*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *äl'kī-mist*<sup>1</sup> [The *e* in this and the following word has the same sound as *e* in "valley," not as *e* in "me," as is sometimes erroneously claimed].

**alchemy:** *äl'ki-mi*<sup>1</sup>; *äl'ee-my*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *äl'kī-mi*<sup>1</sup>. See preceding.

**alchitran:** *äl'ki-tran*<sup>1</sup>; *äl'ei-trān*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *äl'chi-tran*<sup>1</sup> [Resinous exudation from fir-trees].

**Alciati:** *äl-chū'ti*<sup>1</sup>; *äl-chā'ti*<sup>2</sup> [It. author and jurist].

**Alciades:** *äl'si-bai'ə-diz*<sup>1</sup>; *äl'çi-bī'a-dēz*<sup>2</sup> [Athenian general].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪf = feud; ɔɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ɔɪn, this.

**Aleidas:** al'si-das<sup>1</sup>; əl'ci-dəs<sup>2</sup> [Spartan naval commander].

**Aleides:** al-sai'diz<sup>1</sup>; əl'ci-dēs<sup>2</sup> [Class. Myth. Hercules as grandson of Alceus].

**Alcimus:** al'si-mus<sup>1</sup>; əl'ci-mūs<sup>2</sup> [Jewish high priest & Hellenist leader].

**Alcinous:** al-sin'o-us<sup>1</sup>; əl'ɔɪn'o-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher; also a king in Homer's "Odyssey"].

**Alciphron:** al'si-fren<sup>1</sup>; əl'ci-frōn<sup>2</sup> [Gr. sophist; also, title of poem by Moore].

**Alcira:** al-thi'ra<sup>1</sup>; əl-thi'rä<sup>2</sup> [Sp. town].

**Alcmaeon:** alk-mi'en<sup>1</sup>; əle-mē'ōn<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher; also (Class. Myth.), leader of Epigoni against Thebes].

**Alcmena,** } alk-mi'na<sup>1</sup>, -nī<sup>1</sup>; əle-mē'na<sup>2</sup>, -nē<sup>2</sup> [Class. Myth. Mother of  
**Alcmene:** } Hercules].

**Alcock:** ɔl'kok<sup>1</sup>; əl'eɔk<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Alcofribas Nasler:** al'ko'fri'bū' nū'si'e<sup>1</sup>; əl'eo'fri'bū' nā'si'e<sup>2</sup> [Pen-name of François Rabelais].

**Alcoran:** al'ko-rān<sup>1</sup>; əl'eo-rān<sup>2</sup>. *C.* al'ko-rən<sup>1</sup>; *E.* al-kōr'en<sup>1</sup>; *I.* al'kō-ran<sup>1</sup>; *M.* al-ko-rān<sup>1</sup> or al'ko-rān<sup>1</sup>; *S.* al'kō-ran<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* al'ko-ran<sup>1</sup>. Notwithstanding the variety of pronunciations recorded by lexicographers, the pronunciation given by Worcester is followed by the majority of persons who use the word. Walker pronounces it al'kō-ran<sup>1</sup>. Orientalists pronounce it əl'ko'rān<sup>1</sup> [Fr., the Koran, from Ar., al, the, & qorān, book].

**Alcorn:** ɔl'kōrn<sup>1</sup>; əl'eōrn<sup>2</sup>. [1. Am. statesman. 2. County in Mississippi].

**alcornoque:** əl'kōr-nō'kē<sup>1</sup>; əl'eōr-nō'ke<sup>2</sup> [Sp., a S. Am. medicinal bark].

**Alcott:** ɔl'kot<sup>1</sup>; əl'eɔt<sup>2</sup> [Am. author].

**alcove:** al'kōv<sup>1</sup> or al-kōv<sup>1</sup>; əl'eɔv<sup>2</sup> or əl'eōv<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation recorded by Walker, who accents the final syllable, is that preferred by *M.* & recorded as prevailing in England to-day. It was indicated by all lexicographers from Perry (1775) to Webster (1828); the latter, however, accented the penult.

**Alcoy:** əl-kō'i<sup>1</sup>; əl'eɔ'y<sup>2</sup> [Sp. town].

**Alcuescar:** al-kwes'kar<sup>1</sup>; əl-ewes'eür<sup>2</sup> [Sp. town].

**Alcuin:** al'kwīn<sup>1</sup>; əl'ewīn<sup>2</sup>; not al-kū'm<sup>1</sup> [Eng. scholar].

**Alcyone:** al-sai'o-nī<sup>1</sup>; əl'ɔɪ'o-nē<sup>2</sup> [Class. Myth. Daughter of Æolus].

**alcyonite:** al'si-o-nai<sup>1</sup>; əl'ɔɪ-o-nit<sup>2</sup> [A sponge-like fossil].

**Aldan:** əl-dān<sup>1</sup>; əl-dān<sup>2</sup> [Siberian mountain & river].

**aldane:** əl'dēn<sup>1</sup>; əl'dān<sup>2</sup> [Chemical substance].

**Aldborough:** əld'bur-o<sup>1</sup> or ə'bɹe<sup>1</sup>; əld'būr-o<sup>2</sup> or əl'bro<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town].

**Aldebaran:** əl-deb'a-rən<sup>1</sup>; əl-dēb'a-ran<sup>2</sup> [Ar., the follower: a star that follows the Pleiades].

**Aldeburgh:** əl'bur-o<sup>1</sup> or əl'bɹe<sup>1</sup>; əld'būr-o<sup>2</sup> or əl'bro<sup>2</sup>; not əl'de-bɹɔg<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town.]

**Alden:** əl'den<sup>1</sup>; əl'dēn<sup>2</sup> [Am. family & place name].

2: wɛlf. dg; bɔk, bɔt; fʊl, rʏl, cʏr, bʏt, bʏrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.



1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rāle; but, būrn;

**Aldenhām:** ăl'də-nām<sup>1</sup>; ăl'de-nām<sup>2</sup>—the *h* silent [Eng. family name].

**alder:** ăl'dər<sup>1</sup>; ăl'der<sup>2</sup>; *not* ăl'dər<sup>1</sup>. Compare **ELDER**.

**Alderete:** ăl'dē-rē'tē<sup>1</sup>; ăl'de-re'te<sup>2</sup> [Sp. scholar].

**alderman:** ăl'dər-mən<sup>1</sup>; ăl'der-man<sup>2</sup>; *not* ăl'dər-mən<sup>1</sup>.

**aldermanic:** ăl'dər-man'ik<sup>1</sup>; ăl'der-mān'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**Alderney:** ăl'dər-nī<sup>1</sup>; ăl'der-ny<sup>2</sup> [Island in Eng. channel].

**Aldershot:** ăl'dər-shōt<sup>1</sup>; ăl'der-shōt<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town & military camp].

**Aldhelm:** ăld'helm<sup>1</sup>; ăld'hēlm<sup>2</sup> [Eng. bishop].

**Aldiborontiphoscophornio:** ăl'di-bo-ren'ti-fos'ko-fūr'm-ōi<sup>1</sup>; ăl'di-bo-rōn'ti-fōs'eo-fūr'n-i-ō<sup>2</sup> [A haughty character in Henry Carey's burlesque "Chrononhotontologos"; applied by Sir Walter Scott as a nickname to James Ballantyne].

**Aldine:** ăl'dain<sup>1</sup> *or* ăl'dain<sup>1</sup>; ăl'dīn<sup>2</sup> *or* ăl'dīn<sup>2</sup>. *C., E., & M.* prefer the first; *I., S., W., & W.* favor the second. *Standard* prefers ăl'dīn<sup>1</sup>; *Fallows*, ăl'dīn<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation ăl'dīn<sup>1</sup> is used by many persons. [1. Belonging to, printed by or in imitation of Aldus Manutius or his family. 2. A book printed at the Aldine press.]

**Aldingar:** ăl'dīn-gār<sup>1</sup>; ăl'dīn-gār<sup>2</sup> [1. In the Percy "Reliques," a ballad about a false steward. 2. A prior in Scott's poem, "Harold the Dauntless"].

**Aldini:** ăl-dī'nī<sup>1</sup>; ăl-dī'nī<sup>2</sup> [It. scholar or statesman].

**Aldred:** ăl'dred<sup>1</sup>; ăl'drēd<sup>2</sup>; *not* ăl'dred<sup>1</sup> [Eng. archbishop].

**Aldrich:** ăl'drich<sup>1</sup> *or* ăl'drij<sup>1</sup>; ăl'drich<sup>2</sup> *or* ăl'drij<sup>2</sup> [Am. author].

**Aldridge:** ăl'drij<sup>1</sup>; ăl'dridgē<sup>2</sup> [Family name].

**Alduin:** ăl'dwīn<sup>1</sup>; ăl'dwīn<sup>2</sup> [King of the Longobardi in 6th cent.].

**Aldus:** ăl'dus<sup>1</sup> *or* ăl'dus<sup>1</sup>; ăl'dūs<sup>2</sup> *or* ăl'dūs<sup>2</sup> [Prenomen of MANUTIUS].

**Alea:** ă'lī-ā<sup>1</sup>; ă'lē-ā<sup>2</sup> [A town in ancient Arcadia].

**Alecto:** ă-lek'tō<sup>1</sup>; ă-lēe'tō<sup>2</sup> [Class. Myth. One of the Furies].

**Alectryon:** ă-lek'trī-on<sup>1</sup>; ă-lēe'try-ōn<sup>2</sup> [Gr., Chanticleer].

**alegar:** ă'lī-gār<sup>1</sup> *or* ă'lī-gār<sup>1</sup>; ă'lē-gār<sup>2</sup> *or* ă'lē-gār<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ă'lī-gār<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ă'lī-gūr<sup>1</sup>; *M., W., & W.* ă'lī-gār<sup>1</sup>; *S.* ă'lē-gār<sup>1</sup> [Sour ale].

**Alema:** ă'lī-mā<sup>1</sup>; ă'lē-mā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Aleman:** ăl'mān<sup>1</sup>; ăl'mān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. ecclesiastic].

**Aleman:** ă'lē-mān<sup>1</sup>; ă'lē-mān<sup>2</sup> [Sp. novelist].

**Alemanni:** ă'lī-man'āi<sup>1</sup>; ă'lē-mān'ī<sup>2</sup> [Confederation of Ger. tribes].

**Alemanni:** ă'lī-mān'nī<sup>1</sup>; ă'lē-mān'nī<sup>2</sup> [It. diplomat].

**Alembert:** ă'lān'bār<sup>1</sup>; ă'lān'bēr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. philosopher & encyclopedist].

**Alemeth:** ă'lī-mēth<sup>1</sup> *or* ă'lī-mēth<sup>1</sup>; ă'lē-mēth<sup>2</sup> *or* ă'lē-mēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Alemeto:** ă'lān-tē'zō<sup>1</sup>; ă'lān-tē'zho<sup>2</sup> [Pg. province].

**Alençon:** ă-len'sən<sup>1</sup> *or* (*F.*) ă'lān'sōn<sup>1</sup>; ă-len'çon<sup>2</sup> *or* (*F.*) ă'lān'çōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. city].

**aleph:** ă'lef<sup>1</sup>; ă'lēf<sup>2</sup>; *not* ă'lef<sup>1</sup> [First letter of Hebrew alphabet].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lōe; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊslɛ = out; ɔɪl; ɪʊ = feud; ɛɦɪn; go; ɪŋ = sing; ɦɦɪn, this.

**Aleppo:** ə-lep'o¹; a-lɛp'o² [Turk. vilayet & city in Syria].

**alert:** ə-lɜrt'¹; a-lɛrt'²; not al'ert¹.

**alerta:** ə-lār'ta¹; ä-lêr'tä² [Sp. military call, "on duty"].

**Alesia:** ə-lɪ'shi-ə¹; a-lɛ'shi-a² [A town of ancient Gaul].

**Alesi:** ə-lɪ'shi-us¹; a-lɛ'shi-üs² [Scottish divine].

**Alessandria:** ə'les-sün'dri-a¹; ä'les-sün'dri-ä² [It. province & city].

**Alessandro:** ə'les-sün'dro¹; ä'les-sün'dro² [It., Alexander].

**Alessun:** ə'lə-sun¹; ä'le-sun² [Norw. town].

**Alethea:** ə'lɪ-thɛ'ə¹ or ə-lɪ'ɦɦɪn-ə¹; ä'le-thɛ'ä² or a-lɛ'the-a² [A feminine personal name]. Ger. ä'le-tɛ'ə¹; ä'le-tɛ'ä²; It. **Altea:** ä'le-tɛ'ə¹; ä'le-tɛ'ä²; Sp. **Aletea:** ä'le-tɛ'ə¹; ä'le-tɛ'ä².

**alethorama:** ə'lɪ-tho-rū'mə¹; ä'le-tho-rū'mä²; not ə-leth'o-rɛ'mə¹.

**alethoscope:** ə-lɪ'ɦɦo-sköp¹; a-lɛ'ɦɦo-seöp²; not ə-leth'o-sköp¹.

**Aletium:** ə-lɪ'shi-um¹; a-lɛ'shi-üm² [Ancient Calabrian town].

**Aleut:** ə-lɪ-ūt¹; ä'le-ūt² [Native of the Aleutian islands].

**Aleutian:** ə-lɪ-ū'shi-ən¹ or ə-liū'shən¹; ä'le-ū'shi-an² or a-lū'shan² [Alaskan islands].

**Alexander:** ə'egz-an'dər¹; ä'egz-än'der²; not ə'eg-zan'dər¹ [A masculine personal name]. D. & Ger. ä'leks-än'dər¹; ä'leks-än'der²; Fr. **Alexandre:** ä'leks-än'dr¹; ä'leks-än'dr²; Pg. ä'leks-än'dr¹; ä'leks-än'dr².

**Alexander Balas:** ə'egz-an'dər bɛ'ləs¹; ä'egz-än'der bā'las² [Syrian king].

**Alexandria:** ə'egz-an'dri-a¹; ä'egz-än'dri-ä² [Egyptian seaport].

Bentley . . . may call it *Alexandria*, but you had better pronounce it *Alexandria*.

SAMUEL PARR quoted by Lounsbury in *The Standard of Pronunciation in English*, p. 261. [1894.]

**Alexandrina:** ə'egz-an'dri-nə¹; ä'egz-än'dri-nä² [Rus. feminine personal name; Alexandrina].

**Alexandrina:** ə'egz-an'dri-nə¹; ä'egz-än'dri-nä² [Lake in Australia].

**Alexandrine:** ə'egz-an'drin¹ or -drin¹; ä'egz-än'drin² or -drin². C. & W. ə-eg-zan'drin¹; E. ə-eks-än'drin¹; M. ə-egz-än'drin¹; W. ə-egz-an'drin¹.

**Alexandrovsk:** ə'legz-an'drofsk¹; ä'legz-än'dröfsk² [Rus. city].

**alexia:** ə-leks-i-ə¹; a-lɛks-i-a² [Inability to read correctly].

**Aleyn:** ə'lɪn¹; ä'lyn² [Eng. poet].

**alezan:** ə'lɛzən¹; ä'zän² [Fr., sorrel].

**alèze:** ə-lɛz¹; a-lɛz²; not ə-liz¹ [Fr., a waterproof sheet].

**Alfarabius:** ə'fə-rɛ'bi-us¹; ä'fa-rū'bi-üs² [Ar. scholar and encyclopedist].

**Alfaro:** ə-lfū'ro¹; ä-lfū'ro²; not ə-lfɛ'ro¹ [Sp. town].

**Alfeo:** ə-lfɛ'o¹; ä-lfɛ'o² [It. & Sp., ALPHEUS].

**Alfieri:** ə'fi-ɛ'rɪ¹; ä'fi-ɛ'rɪ² [It. architect or poet].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, ɛʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ɦɦɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**Alfonso:** al-fon'so¹; älfön'so² [Sp. masculine personal name]. **Alphonso†.**

**Alford:** ðl'færd¹; æl'ford²; not al'förd¹ [Eng. churchman].

**Alford:** æl'færd¹; æl'förd² [Scottish town].

**Alfordsville:** ðl'færdz-vil¹; æl'fordz-vil² [Village in North Carolina].

**Alfred:** al'fred¹; æl'fræd² [Masculine personal name]. Dan., æl'fred¹; æl'fræd²; D. & G., æl'fræt¹; æl'fræt²; Fr. æl'fred¹; æl'fræd²; It. & Sp., **Alfredo**, al-fræ'do¹; æl-fræ'do²; L., **Alfredus**, al-fræ'dus¹; æl-fræ'dus².

**al fresco:** al fres'ko¹; æl fræs'eo²; not al fres'ko¹. [It., in the open air.]

**Alfreton:** ðl'fri-tən¹; æl'fre-ton² [Eng. city].

**Alfric:** ðl'frik¹; æl'fræ² [Anglo-Saxon writer].

**alga** (*n. sing.*): al'gæ¹; æl'gæ².—**algæ** (*n. pl.*), al'jī¹; æl'gæ².—**algal** (*a.*): al'gæl¹; æl'gæl².

**Algardi:** æl-gär'dī¹; æl-gär'dī² [It. sculptor].

**Algarotti:** æl'gä-ret'tī¹; æl'gä-röt'tī² [It. author].

**algarroba:** al'gä-rö'bæ¹; æl'gä-rö'ba² [Sp., one of several trees, as the carob].

**Algarsife:** al'gär-sif¹; æl'gär-sif² [In Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," the elder son of Cambuscan in "The Squire's Tale"].

**Algebar:** al'jī-bār¹; æl'gæ-bär² [Ar., the giant; a constellation].

**algebra:** al'jī-bræ¹; æl'gæ-bræ²; not al'jī-bræ¹, nor al'jī-bræ¹. Altho the pronunciation in vogue in Walker's day was al'jī-bræ¹, modern usage so obscures the *e* that it approximates to *i* in "habit."

**algebraic:** al'jī-bræ'ik¹; æl'gæ-bræ'ie². In *Standard & W.* the first syllable is given secondary stress, the principal stress falling on the penult.

**algebraist:** al'jī-bræ'ist¹; æl'gæ-bræ'ist². *M.* records al'jī-brist¹ as an alternative.

**Algeciras:** al'jī-sī-ras¹; æl'gæ-çī-ras²; *Sp.* æl'hæ-thī-ras¹; æl'hæ-thī-räs² [Sp. seaport].

**algedo:** al-jī'do¹; æl-gæ'do²; not al-gæ'do¹.

**Alger:** al'jer¹; æl'ger² [Am. inventor or banker].

**Algeron:** al'jer-nen¹; æl'ger-nön² [Masculine personal name].

**algisia:** al-jī'si-æ¹ or -zi-æ¹; æl-gæ'si-a² or -gi-a².

**Algiers:** al-jīrz¹; æl-gærs² [Department or seaport of Algeria].

**Algoa:** al-gō'æ¹; æl-gō'a² [Bay of southeastern coast of Africa].

**algodon:** æl'go-thōn¹; æl'gō-thōn² [Sp., the cotton-plant; cotton].

**Algodones:** al'go-dō'nez¹ or (*Sp.*) -nef¹; æl'gō-dō'næ² or (*Sp.*) -næth² [Town in Chile & New Mexico].

**algodonite:** al-god'o-nit¹; æl-göd'o-nit² [Mineral from Algodones, Chile].

**Algonkian,** } al-gon'ki-an¹; æl-gön'ki-an². In this and the following word,

**Algonquian:** } *qu* has the sound of *k*, not of *kw* [A linguistic stock of North-American Indians].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʕhin, this.

**Algonkin**, { al-ɡoŋ'kin<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-ɡɔŋ'kin<sup>2</sup> [Am. Indian of the Algonkian  
**Algonquin**: } stock].

**algor**: al'ɡor<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'ɡɔr<sup>2</sup> [L., cold].

**algorism**: al'go-rizmə<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'ɡo-rɪzm<sup>2</sup> [Arabic system of notation now in use].

**algosis**: al-ɡo'sis<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-ɡɔ'sis<sup>2</sup> [Pathological condition due to the presence of algae].

**alguazil**: al'gwa-zil<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'ɡwä-zil<sup>2</sup> [Sp., an officer of the law]. **alguacil**†.

**Alhagi**: al-hə'jai<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-hä'gi<sup>2</sup>. *C.* al-haj'i<sup>1</sup>; *E.* a-hög'i<sup>1</sup>; *M.* al-hāj'i<sup>1</sup> [A genus of African or Asiatic shrubby plants].

**Alhambraic**: al'ham-brə'ik<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'häm-brä'ie<sup>2</sup> [Relating to the Alhambra, a Moorish palace in Grenada, Spain].

**Alhambresque**: al'ham-bresk<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'häm-brəsk<sup>2</sup>. *I.* ʌl-äm'bresk<sup>1</sup> [Alhambraic].

**Ali**: ʌ'li<sup>1</sup>; ä'li<sup>2</sup>; not ɔ'lai<sup>1</sup> [Mohammed's adopted son].

**Aliah**: al'i-ɑ<sup>1</sup> or ɔ-lai'ɑ<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'i-ä<sup>2</sup> or a-li'ä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Allamet**: ʌ'lyä'mə<sup>1</sup>; ä'lyä'mə<sup>2</sup> [Fr. engraver].

**Allan**: al'i-ən<sup>1</sup> or ɔ-lai'ən<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'i-an<sup>2</sup> or a-li'an<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**alias**: ɔ'li-əs<sup>1</sup>; ä'li-as<sup>2</sup>; not ʌ'li-əs<sup>1</sup>; nor al'yəs<sup>1</sup>.

**Ali Baba**: ʌ'li bā'ba<sup>1</sup>; ä'li bā'hä<sup>2</sup>. Notwithstanding the dictionaries this is very commonly pronounced al'i bā'ba.

**Albert**: ʌ'li'bär<sup>1</sup>; ä'li'bär<sup>2</sup> [Fr. physician].

**alibi**: al'i-bai<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'i-bi<sup>2</sup>; not al'ib-ai<sup>1</sup>.

**Allbrandi**: ʌ'li-brän'di<sup>1</sup>; ä'li-brän'di<sup>2</sup>; not al'i-bran'di [It. painter].

**allicant**: al'i-kant<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'i-känt<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* al'i-känt<sup>1</sup>; *C., E., & I.* al'i-kant<sup>1</sup>; *M.* al-i-kant<sup>1</sup>; *W.* al'i-känt<sup>1</sup>.

**Alicante**: ʌ'li-kän'tä<sup>1</sup>; ä'li-eän'tä<sup>2</sup> [Sp. province or its capital].

**Alice**: al'is<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'lyä<sup>2</sup>. A feminine personal name]. *Fr.* ɑ'lis<sup>1</sup>; ä'liä<sup>2</sup>. See *ELSA*; *ELSE*; *ELSER*.

**Alicia**: ʌ-lish'i-ä<sup>1</sup>; a-lish'i-ä<sup>2</sup> [L., Alice].

**alidade**: al'i-däd<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'i-däd<sup>2</sup>; not ʌ'li'däd<sup>1</sup>.

**alien**: ʌ'i-en<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'i-än<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., I., S., & W.* ɔ'yen<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ɔ'li-ən<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ʌ'i-en<sup>1</sup>; *W.*, ɔ'yen<sup>1</sup>. While in English usage this word has three syllables, in American and Scottish it has but two.

**alienate**: ʌ'i-en-ət<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'i-än-ät<sup>2</sup>. *Standard*, ɔ'yen-ət<sup>1</sup>, so also most of the other dictionaries. See preceding. In Walker's time there was "a strong propensity in undisciplined speakers to pronounce this word with the accent on e in the penultimate," but Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton and Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) recorded ɔ'yen-ət<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1775) al'i-en-ət<sup>1</sup>.

**Allgarh**: ʌ'i-gur<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'i-ğür<sup>2</sup> [A district or city of British India].

**Allighieri**: ʌ'li-gi-ə'ri<sup>1</sup>; ä'li-ği-e'ri<sup>2</sup>. *W.* ʌ'li-gy-ə'ri<sup>1</sup> [Dante's family name].

**Alima**: al'i-mä<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'i-mä<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒk, bɒt, fʌl, rʌl, çʌr, bʌt, bʌrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*; prey, *hlt*, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Ali Masjid:** *ä'li mus'jid<sup>1</sup>*; *ä'li müs'jid<sup>2</sup>* [Fort in Khaibar Pass, Peshawur, Brit. Ind.].

**alliment:** *al'i-ment<sup>1</sup>*; *äl'i-mënt<sup>2</sup>*; *not al'im-ent<sup>1</sup>*, which is contrary to usage.

**allimentation:** *al'i-men-të'shan<sup>1</sup>*; *äl'i-mën-tä'shon<sup>2</sup>*. Compare with preced-

**allimentative:** *al'i-men'tä-tiv<sup>1</sup>*; *äl'i-mën'tä-tiv<sup>2</sup>*; *not al'i-men-të'tiv<sup>2</sup>*. [ing.]

**allimony:** *al'i-mo-ni<sup>1</sup>*; *äl'i-mo-ny<sup>2</sup>*; *not al'i-mö'ni<sup>1</sup>*; *nor al'i-mun-i<sup>1</sup>* as given by Walker.

**allineation:** *ä-lin'i-ë'shan<sup>1</sup>*; *a-lin'c-ä'shon<sup>2</sup>*.

**Allington:** *öl'ing-tän<sup>1</sup>*; *äl'ing-ton<sup>2</sup>* [English family name].

**alliquant:** *äl'i-kwënt<sup>1</sup>*; *äl'i-kwant<sup>2</sup>*.

**Alliris:** *äl'i-ris<sup>1</sup>*; *äl'i-ris<sup>2</sup>* [The hero in Moore's "Lalla Rookh"].

**Allwal:** *ä'li-wäl<sup>1</sup>*; *ä'li-wäl<sup>2</sup>* [A town in the Punjab, India].

**allizarin:** *ä-liz'ä-rin<sup>1</sup>*; *a-liz'a-rin<sup>2</sup>*. *C.* *al-i-zä'rin<sup>1</sup>*; *E.* *al-iz'är-in<sup>1</sup>*; *I.* *a-liz'ä-rin<sup>1</sup>* [Orangered dye].

**aljibar:** *äl-hi'bar<sup>1</sup>*; *äl-hi'bär<sup>2</sup>* [Sp., cistern].

**alkahest:** *äl'kä-hest<sup>1</sup>*; *äl'ka-hëst<sup>2</sup>*; *not al-kë'hest<sup>1</sup>*.

**alkalamid:** *äl'kä-lam'id<sup>1</sup>*; *äl'ka-läm'id<sup>2</sup>*. *C.* *al-kal'a-mid<sup>1</sup>* or *-maid<sup>1</sup>*; *E.* *äl'kal-a-maid<sup>1</sup>*; *M.* *äl'ka-lä-maid<sup>1</sup>*; *W.* *äl'kal-am'aid<sup>1</sup>* or *-id<sup>1</sup>*.

**alkal:** *äl'kä-lai<sup>1</sup>* or *-li<sup>1</sup>*; *äl'ka-li<sup>2</sup>* or *-li<sup>2</sup>*, so also *W.*; *C.*, *M.*, & *Wr.* *äl'kä-li<sup>1</sup>*; *E.* *äl'kal-i<sup>1</sup>*; *I.* & *S.* *äl'ka-li<sup>1</sup>*. Walker gives the *i* the sound of *e* in "me."

**alkalfy:** *äl'kä-li-fai<sup>1</sup>*; *äl'ka-li-fy<sup>2</sup>*, so also *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*; *not al-kal'if-ai<sup>1</sup>* *E.* *äl'kal-i-fai<sup>1</sup>*; *I.* *äl'ka-li-fai<sup>1</sup>* or *äl'kal'i-fai<sup>1</sup>*; *W.* *äl'kal'i-fai<sup>1</sup>*.

**alkaline:** *äl'kä-lain<sup>1</sup>* or *-lin<sup>1</sup>*; *äl'ka-lin<sup>2</sup>* or *-lin<sup>2</sup>*, so also *W.*; *C.* *äl'kä-lin<sup>1</sup>* or *-lain<sup>1</sup>*; *E.* *äl'kal-ain<sup>1</sup>*; *I.* *äl'ka-lain<sup>1</sup>*; *M.* *äl'ka-lain<sup>1</sup>*; *S.* & *Wr.* *äl'ka-lin<sup>1</sup>*; *W.* *äl'ka-lain<sup>1</sup>* as alternative, a pronunciation indicated by Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835).

**alkalization:** *äl'kä-lai-zë'shan<sup>1</sup>*; *äl'ka-li-zä'shon<sup>2</sup>*.

**alkalize:** *äl'kä-lai-z<sup>1</sup>*; *äl'ka-liz<sup>2</sup>*.

**Alkmaar:** *älk'mär<sup>1</sup>*; *älk'mär<sup>2</sup>* [Dutch town].

**alkyl:** *äl'kül<sup>1</sup>*; *äl'kyl<sup>2</sup>*; *not al'kail<sup>1</sup>*.

**Allacci:** *äl-lä'chi<sup>1</sup>*; *äl-lä'ch<sup>2</sup>* [Gr. scholar].

**allagite:** *äl'ä-jait<sup>1</sup>*; *äl'a-git<sup>2</sup>*.

**Allah:** *äl'la<sup>1</sup>* or *äl'a<sup>1</sup>*; *äl'lä<sup>2</sup>* or *äl'a<sup>2</sup>* [Arabic, the Supreme Being].

**Allahabad:** *äl'lä-hä'bäd<sup>1</sup>* or *Standard* *äl'a-hä-bäd<sup>1</sup>*; *äl'la-hä'bäd<sup>1</sup>* or *äl'a-hä-bäd<sup>2</sup>*; *C.* & *Heilprin*, in "Lippincott's Gazetteer," give *äl-lä-hä-bäd<sup>1</sup>*; *W.* *äl'a-hä-bäd<sup>1</sup>* [A division, district or its capital, in British India].

**Allan:** See ALAN.

**allantiasis:** *äl'en-tai'ä-sis<sup>1</sup>*; *äl'an-ti'ä-sis<sup>2</sup>*; *not al'en-ti'ä-sis<sup>1</sup>*.

**allantois:** *a-lan'to-is<sup>1</sup>*; *ä-län'to-ys<sup>2</sup>*; *not a-lan'tois<sup>1</sup>*.

**Allapaha:** *a-lap'ä-hö<sup>1</sup>*; *ä-läp'a-hä<sup>2</sup>* [River in Georgia].

2. *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *what*, *all*; *më*, *gët*, *fërn*; *hlt*, *lee*; *I=ä*; *I=ë*; *gö*, *nöt*, *ör*, *wön*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

**Allar:** al'ur<sup>1</sup>; ɔl'är<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Allegany:** al'i-gē'n<sup>1</sup>; ɔl'e-gē'ny<sup>2</sup> [County in Maryland or New York].

The forms **Alleghany** [Mountain range or county in North Carolina or Virginia] and **Allegheny** [A geological formation, county in Pennsylvania or river in W. New York State] are pronounced as the first.

**allegiance:** a-l'i-jəns<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-lē'gəns<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ə-l'i-jəns<sup>1</sup>; *E.* əl-l'i-jəns<sup>1</sup>; *I.* al-l'i-jəns<sup>1</sup>; *M.* (alternative) ə-l'i-jəns<sup>1</sup>. *Standard, M., S., W., & Wr.* prefer the first pronunciation given above.

**allegoric:** al'i-gər'ik<sup>1</sup>; ɔl'e-gör'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**allegorism:** al'i-go-rizm<sup>1</sup>; ɔl'e-gō-rizm<sup>2</sup>.

**allegorist:** al'i-go-rist<sup>1</sup>; ɔl'e-gō-rist<sup>2</sup>.

**allegorize:** al'i-go-raiz<sup>1</sup>; ɔl'e-gō-riz<sup>2</sup>.

**allegorization:** al'i-gər'i-zē'shən<sup>1</sup>; ɔl'e-gör'i-zā'shən<sup>2</sup>.

**allegory:** al'i-go'r<sup>1</sup>; ɔl'e-gō'ry<sup>2</sup>. *Walker, E., & I.* al'i-gər'<sup>1</sup>.

**allegretto:** al'lē-gret-ti'no<sup>1</sup>; ɔl'lē-grēt-ti'no<sup>2</sup> [It. direction in music].

**allegretto:** al'lē-gret'to<sup>1</sup>; ɔl'lē-grēt'to<sup>2</sup> [It. direction in music].

**Allegri:** al-lē'gr<sup>1</sup>; ɔl-lē'gr<sup>2</sup> [It. composer or poet].

**allegro:** al-lē'gro<sup>1</sup>; ɔl-lē'gro<sup>2</sup> [It. direction in music].

**Allegro, L':** lal-lē'gro<sup>1</sup>; lal-lē'gro<sup>2</sup> [Poem by Milton].

**Alaine:** al'im<sup>1</sup>; ɔl'in<sup>2</sup> [Eng. author].

**alleja:** al'i-jā'<sup>1</sup>; ɔl'e-jā'<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-lē'yə<sup>1</sup> [Silk fabric].

**alleleu:** al'i-lū'<sup>1</sup>; ɔl'e-lū'<sup>2</sup>. Compare HALLELUJAH.

**alleleuia:** al'i-lū'yə<sup>1</sup>; ɔl'e-lū'ya<sup>2</sup>.

**allmande:** ɔl'mānd'<sup>1</sup> or al'a-mānd'<sup>1</sup>; ɔl'mānd'<sup>2</sup> or ɔl'a-mānd'<sup>2</sup>. *C.* al-e-mānd'<sup>1</sup>; *E.* al'e-mānd<sup>1</sup>; *I.* al-l-mānd'<sup>1</sup>; *M.* al-a-mānd'<sup>1</sup>; *W.* a'l-mānd'<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* al-i-mānd'<sup>1</sup> [*Fr.* music or dance of Ger. origin].

**Allemeth:** al'i-meth<sup>1</sup>; ɔl'e-mēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Allende:** al-yen'dē<sup>1</sup>; ɔl-yēn'dē<sup>2</sup> [Chilean dramatist or Mex. city].

**Allenstein:** ɔl'en-shtain<sup>1</sup>; ɔl'en-shtin<sup>2</sup> [Prus. town].

**alleviative:** a-l'i-vi-ə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-l'i-vi-a-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* a-l'i-vi-ē-tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**Alleyn:** al'm<sup>1</sup>; ɔl'yn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. actor].

**Allhusen:** al-hiū'sən<sup>1</sup>; ɔl-hū'sen<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Allia:** al'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; ɔl'i-a<sup>2</sup> [It. river; scene of battle B. C. 390].

**alliable:** a-lai'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-l'i-a-bl<sup>2</sup>; *not* al'lai-ə-bl<sup>1</sup>.

**allaceous:** al'i-ē'shus<sup>1</sup>; ɔl'i-ā'shūs<sup>2</sup>.

**Allance:** a-lai'əns<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-l'i-anç<sup>2</sup> [U. S. city].

**Alliance** [F.]: ɔ'l'i'yāns<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'l'i'yānç<sup>2</sup>. See BELLE ALLIANCE.

**allicient:** a-līsh'ent<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-līsh'ent<sup>2</sup>.

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bɔɔk, bɔɔt; full, rɔle, cɔre, bɔt, bɔrn; ɔɪl, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪpk; ɕhin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prey*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *but*, *börn*;

**Allienus:** al'i-f'nus<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'i-ē'nūs<sup>2</sup> [Roman proconsul].

**Allier:** ä'l'yē<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'yē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. river or dept.].

**Allingham:** al'ŋ-əm<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'ing-am<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is silent. [Anglo-Ir. poet].

**alliterative:** a-lit'er-a-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ä-lit'er-a-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* a-lit'er-ē'tiv. (*C.* a-lit'er-ri-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *E.* & *W.* al-lit'er-a-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *I.* al-lit'ür-ēt'iv<sup>1</sup>; *M.* a-lit'er-a-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *S.* al-lit'er-ē'tiv<sup>1</sup>; *W.* a-lit'er-i-tiv<sup>1</sup>).

**Allix:** ä'liks<sup>1</sup>; ä'liks<sup>2</sup> [Fr. preacher].

**Allobroges:** a-leb'ro-jiz<sup>1</sup>; ä-löb'ro-gēs<sup>2</sup> [Gallie nation].

**Allobrological:** al'o-broj'i-käl<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'o-brögg'i-eäl<sup>2</sup>.

**allocate:** al'o-kēt<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'o-eät<sup>2</sup>; *not* al-lö'kēt<sup>1</sup> [To place; apportion].

**allochiral:** al'o-kai'ral<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'o-ei'ral<sup>2</sup>.

**alloclastite:** a-lok'lä-sait<sup>1</sup>; ä-löe'la-sit<sup>2</sup>; *not* al'lo-klas'ait<sup>1</sup> [Mineral].

**allogamete:** al'o-gam'it<sup>1</sup> or -gä-mit<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'o-gäm'ēt<sup>2</sup> or -gä-müt<sup>2</sup> [Botanical term].

**allogamy:** a-log'a-mi<sup>1</sup>; ä-lögg'a-mi<sup>2</sup> [Botanical fecundation].

**Allom:** al'öm<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'om<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Allon:** al'en<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'ön<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Allon-bachuth:** al'on-bak'ufh<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'ön-bäe'üth<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. In R. V. spelled **Allon-bacuth**.

**allonge:** a-lunj<sup>1</sup>; ä-löng<sup>2</sup>; *not* a-lenj<sup>1</sup> [Term in law & commerce].

**allopath:** al'o-path<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'o-päth<sup>2</sup>. See ALLOPATHY.

**allopathic:** al'o-path'ik<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'o-päth'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**allopathist:** a-lop'a-thist<sup>1</sup>; ä-löp'a-thist<sup>2</sup>; *not* al'lö-path'ist<sup>1</sup>.

**allopathy:** a-lop'a-thi<sup>1</sup>; ä-löp'a-thy<sup>2</sup> [System of medical treatment].

**allopsychic:** al'o-sai'kik<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'o-sy'eie<sup>2</sup> [Term in psychology].

**allotriophagy:** a-löt'ri-of'a-ji<sup>1</sup>; a-löt'ri-öf'a-gy<sup>2</sup>; *not* al-lö'trai-of'a-gi<sup>1</sup> [Depraved appetite].

**allotrophic:** al'o-tref'ik<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'o-tröf'ie<sup>2</sup>; *not* al'lö-tröf'ik<sup>1</sup>.

**allotropic:** al'o-trop'ik<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'o-tröp'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**allotropism:** a-lot'ro-pizm<sup>1</sup>; ä-löt'ro-pizm<sup>2</sup>; *not* r-ö-pizm<sup>1</sup>.

**allotropy:** a-lot'ro-pi<sup>1</sup>; ä-löt'ro-py<sup>2</sup>; *not* r-ö-pi<sup>1</sup> [Chemical term].

**alloy:** a-loi<sup>1</sup> or al'oi<sup>1</sup>; a-löy<sup>2</sup> or ä'l'öy<sup>2</sup>. *C., E., I., M., S., Standard, W., & W.* give the first pronunciation for both noun and verb.

**alloy (v.):** a-loi<sup>1</sup>; ä-löy<sup>2</sup>.

**Allston:** ä'l'stän<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'ston<sup>2</sup> [Am. poet and painter].

**allude:** a-liüd<sup>1</sup>; ä-lüd<sup>2</sup>. The *u* as in "feud," *not* as in "rule"; see also the six following words.

**allure:** a-liür<sup>1</sup>; ä-lür<sup>2</sup>; *not* a-lür<sup>1</sup>.

**allusion:** a-liü'žen<sup>1</sup>; ä-lü'zhon<sup>2</sup>. Compare ALLUDE.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, lee; I=ä; I=ē; gö, nót, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; au = out; ɔɪ; lū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

**alluvial:** a-liū'vɪ-əl<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-lū'vɪ-əl<sup>2</sup>; not -lū'vɪ-əl<sup>1</sup>.

**alluvion:** a-liū'vɪ-ən<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-lū'vɪ-ən<sup>2</sup>; not -lū'vɪ-ən<sup>1</sup>.

**alluvium:** a-liū'vɪ-um<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-lū'vɪ-um<sup>2</sup>; not -lū'vɪ-um<sup>1</sup>.

**ally** (*n. & v.*): a-lai'ɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-lī'ɪ<sup>2</sup>; not al'ɪ<sup>1</sup>, nor al'lai<sup>1</sup>, as sometimes heard. The last pronunciation is based on false analogy. Modern dictionaries (*Standard, C., & W.*) give the same pronunciation to the noun as to the verb. See quotation.

A few years ago [*circa* 1785] there was an affectation of pronouncing this word, when a noun, with the accent on the first syllable; and this had an appearance of precision from the general custom of accenting nouns in this manner, when the same word, as a verb, had the accent on the last; but a closer inspection into the analogies of the language shewed this pronunciation to be improper, as it interfered with an universal rule, which was, to pronounce the *y* like *e* in a final unaccented syllable. But, whatever was the reason of this novelty, it now seems to have subsided; and this word is now generally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as it is uniformly marked by all the Orthoepists in our language.—WALKER *A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, page 21 (1806).

**allyl:** al'ɪl<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'yɪ<sup>2</sup> [Chemical].

**Alma<sup>1</sup>:** al'mə<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'mə<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name].

**Alma<sup>2</sup>:** al'mə<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'mə<sup>2</sup> or (*Rus.*) ʌl'y'-mə<sup>1</sup> [River in the Crimea, Russia; scene of battle in 1854].

**Almack:** ɔl'mak<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'mæ<sup>2</sup> [English family name].

Among the twenty-seven original members of *Almack's Club* [established about 1763, by William Almack in Pall Mall, London] were the Duke of Portland and Charles James Fox. *LESLIE STEPHEN Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. 1, s. v. [s. e. & co. 1885].

**Alma Dagh:** ʌl'mə dāg<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'mə dāg<sup>2</sup> [Syrian mountain range].

**Almaden:** ʌl'mə-thən<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'mā-thən<sup>2</sup> [Sp. town].

[omy].

**Almagest:** al'mə-jest<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'mə-gĕst<sup>2</sup> [Title of Ptolemy's work on astron-]

**almagra:** al-mā-grā<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-mā-grā<sup>2</sup> [Sp. deep-red ocher].

**Almagro:** ʌl-mā-grō<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-mā-grō<sup>2</sup> [Sp. soldiers in Peru].

[mother].

**alma mater:** al'mə mē'ter<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'mə mā'ter<sup>2</sup>; not al'mə mā'tar<sup>1</sup> [L., fostering]

**almanac:** ɔl'mə-nak<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'ma-næ<sup>2</sup>.

**almandite:** al'mən-dait<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'man-dit<sup>2</sup> [A mineral, the garnet].

**Almansa:** ʌl-mān'sa<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-mān'sā<sup>2</sup> [Sp. city; scene of battle, April 25, 1707].

**Almanzor:** al-man'zor<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-mān'zōr<sup>2</sup> [A knight errant in Dryden's "Conquest of Granada"].

**Alma-Tadema:** al'mə-tad'i-mə<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'ma-tād'e-ma<sup>2</sup> [Brit. painter, born in the Netherlands].

**Almaviva:** ʌl'mā-vi'vā<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'mā-vi'vā<sup>2</sup> [In Beaumarchais's *Le Mariage de Figaro*, the disillusioned husband].

**Almela:** ʌl-mē'l-dā<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-mē'l-dā<sup>2</sup>; *erroneously*, al-mē'dā<sup>1</sup> [Pg. town where Wellington defeated Massena, Aug. 5, 1811].

**almemar:** al-mī'mar<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-mē'mār<sup>2</sup> [A platform in a synagog].

**Almeria:** ʌl'mē-rī'a<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'mē-rī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Sp. province or town].

**Almira:** al-mai'rə<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-mī'ra<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʌl, rʌl, cʌr, bʌt, bʌrn; ɔɪ, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Almodad:** al-mō'dad<sup>1</sup>; ä'l-mō'däd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Almohades:** al'mo-hēdz<sup>1</sup> or -hadz<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'mo-hädz<sup>2</sup> or -hädz<sup>2</sup> [Moslem dynasty].

**Almon:** al'mən<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'mon<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**almond:** ā'mənd<sup>1</sup> or al'mənd<sup>1</sup>; ä'mond<sup>2</sup> or ä'l'mond<sup>2</sup>. Only *Standard, C.*, & *W.* give the alternative which is preferred by *E.* as al'mund<sup>1</sup>; *M.* & *Wr.* ā'mənd<sup>1</sup>; *S.* & *W.* ā'mund<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1775) recorded ä'l'mənd<sup>1</sup>.

**Almon-diblathaim:** al'mən-dib<sup>1</sup>la-thē'im<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'mon-dib<sup>2</sup>la-thā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Almondsbury:** ēmz'ber-1; äms'ber-y<sup>2</sup>; not ā'mənz-bār-1 [English town].

**almoner:** al'mən-ər<sup>1</sup> or ām'nər<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'mon-er<sup>2</sup> or äm'ner<sup>2</sup>. Compare **ALMS**.

**Almonte<sup>1</sup>:** al-mōn'tē<sup>1</sup>; ä'l-mōn'tē<sup>2</sup> [Mex. dictator].

**Almonte<sup>2</sup>:** al-mon'ti<sup>1</sup>; ä'l-mön'te<sup>2</sup> [Canadian town].

**Almoravides:** al-mō'ra-voidz<sup>1</sup>; ä'l-mō'ra-vīdz<sup>2</sup> [Moslem dynasty].

**almost:** ol'mōst<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'mōst<sup>2</sup>; not al-mōst<sup>2</sup>.

**Almqvist:** älm'kvist<sup>1</sup>; älm'kvīst<sup>2</sup> [Swedish novelist].

**alms:** ämz<sup>1</sup>; äms<sup>2</sup>.

**Alnaschar:** al-nāsh'er<sup>1</sup> or -nas'kār<sup>1</sup>; ä'l-nāsh'ar<sup>2</sup> or -nās'eär<sup>2</sup> [In "The Arabian Nights," the "Barber's Fifth Brother"].

**Alnathan:** al'nə-thən<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'na-than<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Alnmouth:** el'məuth<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'mouth<sup>2</sup>—the *n* is silent. [Eng. town on the Alne river]. **Alnmouth.**

**Alnwick:** an'ik<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'ik<sup>2</sup>—the *l* is silent. [Eng. town].

**Aloadæ:** ə-lō'ə-dī<sup>1</sup>; ə-lō'a-dē<sup>2</sup> [Two giants in Gr. myth].

**aloe:** al'ot<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'o<sup>2</sup>.—**aloes:** al'oz<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'og<sup>2</sup>; not al'o-ēz<sup>1</sup>, nor al'o-iz<sup>1</sup>.

**Alogian:** ə-lō'ji-an<sup>1</sup>; ə-lō'gi-an<sup>2</sup> [Religious sect (2d & 3d cent.)].

**Alohes:** ə-lō'hīz<sup>1</sup>; ə-lō'hēz<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**aloin:** al'o-in<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'o-īn<sup>2</sup> [Chemical].

**aloja:** ə-lō'ha<sup>1</sup>; ä-lō'hā<sup>2</sup> [Spiced liqueur].

**along:** ə-lōŋ<sup>1</sup>; ə-lōŋg<sup>2</sup>. British lexicographers & *Wr.* uniformly give *o* the sound it has in "not," American that which it has in "or."

**Alonzo:** ə-lōn'zo<sup>1</sup>; ə-lōn'zo<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name]. See **ALPHONSO**.

**Alost:** ā'lōst<sup>1</sup>; ä'lōst<sup>2</sup> [Belgian town].

**Aloth:** ē'lōth<sup>1</sup>; ä'lōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**à l'outrance:** (common but erroneous form for *Fr.* **à outrance**, ā ū'-trāns<sup>1</sup>; ä ū'trāns<sup>2</sup>) a lū'trāns<sup>1</sup>; ä lū'trāns<sup>2</sup>. [name].

**Aloysius:** al'o-is<sup>1</sup>[or -ish<sup>1</sup>]i-us<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'o-ys<sup>2</sup>[or -ysh<sup>2</sup>]i-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name].

**alpaca:** al-pak'ə<sup>1</sup>; ä'l-pä'e'a<sup>2</sup>.

**alpaga:** al-pag'a<sup>1</sup>; ä'l-pä'g'a<sup>2</sup>; not ä'l'pā'gā<sup>1</sup> [Fr. dress goods].

**alpargata:** ä'l'par-gū'ta<sup>1</sup>; ä'l'pär-ḡä'tä<sup>2</sup> [Sp. sandal-like shoe].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊ = out; ɔɪ = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**alpasotes:** ʌl'pɑ-sō'tēs<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'pɑ-sō'tēs<sup>2</sup> [Mex. tea].

**alpestrine:** ʌl-pes'trɪn<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-pēs'trɪn<sup>2</sup>; *not* ʌl-pes'troin<sup>1</sup>.

**Alpha:** ʌl'fə<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'fɑ<sup>2</sup>.

**alphabetize:** ʌl'fə-bə-taɪz<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'fɑ-be-tiz<sup>2</sup>. Notwithstanding that the pronunciation ʌl'fə-bet-aɪz<sup>1</sup> is the only one recorded by the dictionaries, that given above predominates.

**Alpheus:** ʌl-fɪ'ʊs<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-fē'ʊs<sup>2</sup> [River-god in mythology].

**Alphonse:** ʌl'fōns<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'fōns<sup>2</sup> [Fr. masculine personal name].

**Alphonso:** ʌl-fen'so<sup>1</sup> or -zo<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-fōn'so<sup>2</sup> or -so<sup>2</sup>. L. **Alphonsus**, ʌl-fen'-ʊs<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-fōn'sūs<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name]. Compare ALFONSO.

**Alpine:** ʌl'pɪn<sup>1</sup> or ʌl'pain<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'pɪn<sup>2</sup> or ʌl'pɪn<sup>2</sup>. E., I., & M. prefer ʌl'pain<sup>1</sup>; S. ʌl'pɪn<sup>1</sup>, first recorded by Enfield (1807).

**Alpinus:** ʌl-pɪ'nūs<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-pɪ'nys<sup>2</sup> [It. botanist].

**Alpujaras:** ʌl'pū-hā'ras<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'pū-hā'rās<sup>2</sup> [Sp. mountain region].

**alquiler:** ʌl'kɪr<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'kēr<sup>2</sup> [Pg. & Braz. measure].

**Alsace:** ʌl-sēs<sup>1</sup> or ʌl'sās<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-sāç<sup>2</sup> or ʌl'sāç<sup>2</sup> [Ger. imperial state]. See ELZASS; LORRAINE; LOTHERINGEN.

**Alsatia:** ʌl-sē'shi-ə<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-sā'shi-ə<sup>2</sup> [Former name of Whitefriars, London].

**al segno:** ʌl sē'nyo<sup>1</sup>; ʌl sē'nyo<sup>2</sup> [It., "to the sign"; a direction in music].

**Alsen:** ʌl'zen<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'sēn<sup>2</sup> [Ger. island in Baltic Sea].

**Alsirat:** ʌl-sɪ'rat<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-sɪ'rāt<sup>2</sup> [In the Koran, the straight path]. **Al Sirat**.

**also:** ʌl'so<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'so<sup>2</sup>; *not* ʌl'so<sup>1</sup>.

**Alsop:** ʌl'səp<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'sop<sup>2</sup>. In southern Eng. ʌl'səp<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'söp<sup>2</sup>. [Family name].

**Alston:** ʌl'stən<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'ston<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town].

**Alstonia:** ʌl-stō'nɪ-ə<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-stō'ni-ə<sup>2</sup> [A genus of trees of the dogbane family].

**alta:** ʌl'ta<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'tā<sup>2</sup> [It., high; feminine of **alto**].

**Altai:** ʌl'tai<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'tī<sup>2</sup> [Asiatic mountain range].

**Altale:** ʌl-tē'ik<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-tā'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to the Altai Mts.].

**Altair:** ʌl-tār<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-tār<sup>2</sup> [A star used in determining lunar distance].

**Altamaha:** ʌl'tə-mə-hō<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'tə-mə-hū<sup>2</sup>; *not* ʌl'tə-mə-hā<sup>1</sup> [River in Georgia].

**Altamont:** ʌl'tə-mont<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'tə-mōnt<sup>2</sup> [1. Town in Illinois. 2. In Thackeray's "Pendennis," the alias of Amory].

**Altaneus:** ʌl'tə-nɪ'ʊs<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'tə-nē'ʊs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Altar:** ʌl-tār<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-tār<sup>2</sup> [Ecuadorian mountain].

**altar:** ʌl'tər<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'ter<sup>2</sup>.

**Altaschith:** ʌl-tas'kiθ<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-tās'eith<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Altashheth:** ʌl-tash'heth<sup>1</sup>; ʌl-tāsh'hēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**alter:** ʌl'tər<sup>1</sup>; ʌl'ter<sup>2</sup>.

2: wɒl, dʒ; bɒk, bōt; fʌl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪ, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**alter**<sup>2</sup>: al'tar<sup>1</sup>; öl'tar<sup>1</sup>; ält'er<sup>2</sup>; al'ter<sup>2</sup> [L., "other"].—**alter ego**: al' [or öl']tar eg'ot; ält' [or al't]är eg'ot [L., "other (or second) self"].

**alterative**: öl'tar-a-tiv<sup>1</sup>; al'ter-a-tiv<sup>2</sup>; not öl'tra-tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**altercate**: al'tar-kēt<sup>1</sup> or öl'tar-kēt<sup>1</sup>; ält'er-eüt<sup>2</sup> or al'ter-eüt<sup>2</sup>.

**altercation**: al'tar-kē'shan<sup>1</sup> or öl'tar-kē'shan<sup>1</sup>; ält'er-eä'shon<sup>2</sup> or al'ter-eä'shon<sup>2</sup>. C., M., & W. al'tar-kē'shan<sup>1</sup>; E. öl'tar-kē'shun<sup>1</sup>; I. al-tür-kē'shon<sup>1</sup>; M.<sup>2</sup> öl'tar-kē'shan<sup>1</sup>. Walker, who announced the principle that *a* followed by *ll* or *l* had the sound of *a* in "all," "bald," etc., pronounced this word al-tur-kē'shun<sup>1</sup>.

**altern**: al'tärn<sup>1</sup> or öl'tärn<sup>1</sup>; ält'ern<sup>2</sup> or al'tern<sup>2</sup>. I. al'turn<sup>1</sup>; M. al'törn<sup>1</sup>; W. al-törn<sup>1</sup>.

**alternate** (*a.* & *n.*): al-tür'nit<sup>1</sup> or öl-tür'nit<sup>1</sup>; ält-tär'nat<sup>2</sup> or al-tär'nat<sup>2</sup>. E. öl-tür'nit<sup>1</sup>; I. & St. al-tür'nät<sup>1</sup>; M. al-tür'nit<sup>1</sup> or öl-tür'nit<sup>1</sup>. See next entry.

**alternate** (*v.*): al'tär-nät<sup>1</sup> or öl'tär-nät<sup>1</sup>; ält'er-nät<sup>2</sup> or al'ter-nät<sup>2</sup>. E. öl-tür'nät<sup>1</sup> or öl'tär-nät<sup>1</sup>; I. al'tür'nät<sup>1</sup> or al-tür'nät<sup>1</sup>; St. al-tür'nät<sup>1</sup>; W. al-tür'nät<sup>1</sup>. There is a tendency to return to the accentuation first noted by Perry (1775) al-tür'nät<sup>1</sup> for both adjective and verb. See above.

**alternately**: al-[or öl]-tür'nit-lit<sup>1</sup>; ält-[or al]-tär'nat-ly<sup>2</sup>.

**alternation**: al'[or öl']tär-nä'shan<sup>1</sup>; ält'[or al']tär-nä'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**alternative**: al-[or öl]-tür'nä-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ält-[or al]-tär'na-tiv<sup>2</sup>.

**Althea**: al-thi'a<sup>1</sup>; ält-thē'a<sup>2</sup> [feminine personal name]. **Althæa**†.

**Althing**: öl'thing<sup>1</sup> or al'ting<sup>1</sup>; al'thing<sup>2</sup> or ält'ing<sup>2</sup> [The legislative body of Iceland].

**Althorp**: al'thörp<sup>1</sup>; ält'hörp<sup>2</sup> [English manor associated with the Spencer family].

**Altisidora**: al-tis'i-dō'ra<sup>1</sup>; ält-tis'i-dō'ra<sup>2</sup> [A damsel in Cervantes' "Don Quixote"].

**altissimo**: al-tis'si-mo<sup>1</sup>; ält-tis'si-mo<sup>2</sup> [It., "highest"; a direction in music].

**Altkirch**: ält'kirh<sup>1</sup>; ält'kirh<sup>2</sup> [Alsatian town].

**alto**: al'to<sup>1</sup> or al'to<sup>1</sup>; ält'to<sup>2</sup> or ält'to<sup>2</sup> [It., "high"; designating a voice quality].

**alto-cumulus**: al'to-kiū'miu-lus<sup>1</sup>; ält'to-eū'mū-lūs<sup>2</sup> [fleecy cloud].

**Alton**: öl'ton<sup>1</sup>; al'ton<sup>2</sup> [One of several cities in U. S. or Eng.].

**Altona**<sup>1</sup>: al-tō'nä<sup>1</sup>; ält-tō'na<sup>2</sup> [Town in N. Y. state].

**Altona**<sup>2</sup>: öl'to-nä<sup>1</sup>; ält'to-nä<sup>2</sup> [Town in Prussia].

**Altoona**: al-tū'nä<sup>1</sup>; ält-tō'nä<sup>2</sup> [Town in Pa. or Tex.].

**alto-rilievo**, (äl'to-ri-lyē'vo<sup>1</sup> or al'to-ri-livō<sup>1</sup>; ält'to-ri-lyē'vo<sup>2</sup> or ält'to-

**alto-relievo**: rē-livō<sup>2</sup> [It., high relief].

**alto-stratus**: al'to-strē'tus<sup>1</sup>; ält'to-strä'tūs<sup>2</sup> [In meteorology, a bluish-gray cloud].

**altruism**: al'tru-izm<sup>1</sup>; ält'ru-izm<sup>2</sup>.

**aludel**: al'yu-del<sup>1</sup>; ält'yu-däl<sup>2</sup> [A pear-shaped vessel used in chemistry].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ä; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aīse; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

**alula:** al'yū-lə<sup>1</sup>; āl'yū-la<sup>2</sup> [A tuft of feathers].

**alum:** al'um<sup>1</sup>; āl'ūm<sup>2</sup>.

**alumina:** ə-liū'mi-nə<sup>1</sup>; a-lū'mi-na<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-lū'mi-nə<sup>1</sup>.

**aluminium:** al'yū-min'i-um<sup>1</sup>; āl'yū-mīn'i-ūm<sup>2</sup>. Compare ALUMINUM.

**aluminum:** ə-liū'mi-num<sup>1</sup>; a-lū'mi-nūm<sup>2</sup>. Compare ALUMINIUM.

**alumnæ:** ə-lum'nī<sup>1</sup>; a-lūm'nē<sup>2</sup>.—**alumni:** ə-lum'nai<sup>1</sup>; a-lūm'nī<sup>2</sup>.

**Alush:** ə'lʊsh<sup>1</sup>; ā'lʊsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Alva:** al'və<sup>1</sup> *or* (Sp.) āl'va<sup>1</sup>; āl'va<sup>2</sup> *or* (Sp.) āl'vā<sup>2</sup> [Sp. general].

**Alvah:** al'və<sup>1</sup>; āl'vā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Alvan:** al'vən<sup>1</sup>; āl'van<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Alvarado<sup>1</sup>:** āl'va-rā'do<sup>1</sup>; āl'vā-rā'do<sup>2</sup> [Sp. soldier].

**Alvarado<sup>2</sup>:** al'və-rē'do<sup>1</sup>; āl'va-rā'do<sup>2</sup> [City in Texas].

**Alvarez<sup>1</sup>:** āl'və-rez<sup>1</sup>; āl'va-rēz<sup>2</sup>; but commonly also, al-vā'res<sup>1</sup>; *not* āl-vā'reth<sup>1</sup>  
[Stage name of Albert Raymond Gourron, French operatic singer].

**Alvarez<sup>2</sup>:** āl'va-resh<sup>1</sup>; āl'vā-rēsh<sup>2</sup> [Pg. traveler].

**Alvarez<sup>3</sup>:** āl'va-reth<sup>1</sup>; āl'vā-rēth<sup>2</sup> [Sp. sculptor].

**Alvarez<sup>4</sup>:** āl'va-res<sup>1</sup>; āl'vā-rēs<sup>2</sup> [Mex. soldier].

**Alvary:** al'və'rī<sup>1</sup>; āl-vā'ry<sup>2</sup> [Ger. tenor].

**alveolar:** al'vi-o-lar<sup>1</sup> *or* C., M., S., W., & Wr. al-vī'o-lar<sup>1</sup>; āl'vi-o-lar<sup>2</sup> *or* āl-vē'o-lar<sup>2</sup>; E. al've-ō-lar<sup>1</sup>; I. al-vī'o-lūr<sup>1</sup> [Pertaining to the ALVEOLUS].

**alveolate:** al'vi-o-lēt<sup>1</sup> *or* al-vī'o-lēt<sup>1</sup>; āl've-o-lāt<sup>2</sup> *or* āl-vē'o-lāt<sup>2</sup> [Pitted with cells].

**alveolus:** al-vī'o-lus<sup>1</sup>; āl-vē'o-lūs<sup>2</sup> [A small cavity as of a honeycomb].

**Alverstone:** al'vər-stən<sup>1</sup>; āl'ver-ston<sup>2</sup>; *not* āl'ver-stōn<sup>1</sup> [Eng. jurist]. In Eng. proper names ending in -stone, as Gladstone, Folkestone, etc., the tendency is to pronounce the o as u in "tun."

**Alveston:** ə'stən<sup>1</sup>; ā'stōn<sup>2</sup>—the *ve* are silent. [Eng. family name].

**Alvin:** al'vin<sup>1</sup>; āl'vin<sup>2</sup>; *not* āl'vin<sup>1</sup> [Masculine personal name].

**Alvincz:** al-vīn'tsi<sup>1</sup>; āl-vīn'tsī<sup>2</sup> [Austrian general].

**always:** əl'wɪz<sup>1</sup> *or* əl'wēz<sup>1</sup>; āl'wəz<sup>2</sup> *or* āl'wāz<sup>2</sup>.

**Alwin, Alwyn:** al'win<sup>1</sup>; āl'wŷn<sup>2</sup>; *not* āl'win<sup>1</sup> [Masculine personal name].

**Amaad:** am'a-ad<sup>1</sup>; ām'a-ād<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Amabel:** am'ə-bel<sup>1</sup>; ām'a-bēl<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name].

**amabile:** ə-mab'i-lī<sup>1</sup>; a-māb'i-le<sup>2</sup> [A groove in the upper lip].

**amabile:** ə-mā'bī-lē<sup>1</sup>; ā-mā'bī-lē<sup>2</sup> [It., tenderly; a direction in music].

**amacrine:** am'ə-krin<sup>1</sup> *or* -krin<sup>1</sup>; ām'a-erīn<sup>2</sup> *or* -erīn<sup>2</sup> [Without long fibers].

**Amad:** ə'mad<sup>1</sup>; ā'mād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: wɒl, dɒ, bɒk, bɒt, fʊl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn, ɔɪl, bɔɪ, go, ʒem, ɪŋk, θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**Amadatha:** ə-mad'ə-thə<sup>1</sup>; a-măd'a-tha<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Amadathi:** ə-mad'ə-thai<sup>1</sup>; a-măd'a-thi<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha: Douai Bible].

**Amadathus:** ə-mad'ə-thus<sup>1</sup>; a-măd'a-thūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Amadeus:** am''ə-dī'us<sup>1</sup>; ăm''a-dē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name].

**Amadis:** am''ə-dis<sup>1</sup>; ăm''a-dīs<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name. **A. of Gaul**, title of Lobeira's romance of chivalry; **A. of Greece**, title of a Spanish romance attributed to Feliciano de Silva].

**Amador<sup>1</sup>:** ā''ma-dŏr'<sup>1</sup>; ä''mü-dŏr'<sup>2</sup> [President of Panama].

**Amador<sup>2</sup>:** am''ə-dēr<sup>1</sup>; ăm''a-dŏr<sup>2</sup> [Californian county].

**amah:** ā''ma<sup>1</sup> or am''ə<sup>1</sup>; ä''mü or ăm''a<sup>2</sup> [A nurse-girl in Brit. India].

**Amalmon:** ə-mē'[or -moi']mon<sup>1</sup>; a-mā'[or -mī']mŏn<sup>2</sup> [In myth, a chief devil].

**Amal:** ē''mal<sup>1</sup>; ā''mäl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Amalech:** am''ə-lek<sup>1</sup>; ăm''a-lēe<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Amalek:** am''ə-lek<sup>1</sup>; ăm''a-lēk<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Amalekite:** am''ə-lek'uit<sup>1</sup>; ăm''a-lēk'it<sup>2</sup>. But ə-mal'ə-kait<sup>1</sup> is frequently heard. [Bible].

**Amalfi:** ə-mal'fī<sup>1</sup> or a-māl'fī<sup>1</sup>; a-māl'fī<sup>2</sup> or ä-mäl'fī<sup>2</sup> [It. seaport].

**amalgam:** ə-mal'gəm<sup>1</sup>; a-māl'gām<sup>2</sup> [An alloy or mixture].

**amalgamate:** ə-mal'gə-mŏt<sup>1</sup>; a-māl'gā-māt<sup>2</sup>.

**amalgamative:** ə-mal'gə-mē'tiv<sup>1</sup>; a-māl'gā-mā'tiv<sup>2</sup>; not ə-mal'gə-mŏ-tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**amalic:** ə-mal'ik<sup>1</sup>; a-māl'ie<sup>2</sup> [Term in chemistry].

**Amalric:** ā''māl'rik'<sup>1</sup>; ä''mäl'rie'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. theologian].

**Amalrician:** am''əl-rish'en<sup>1</sup>; ăm''al-rish'an<sup>2</sup> [A follower of Amalric].

**Amalthea:** am''al-thī'ə<sup>1</sup>; ăm''äl-thē'a<sup>2</sup> [Name in mythology].

**Amam:** ē''mam<sup>1</sup>; ā''mām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aman<sup>1</sup>:** am'an<sup>1</sup>; ăm'an<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**aman<sup>2</sup>:** am'an<sup>1</sup>; ăm'an<sup>2</sup> [Turk. blue cotton cloth].

**Amana<sup>1</sup>:** ā''ma-nū'<sup>1</sup>; ä''mü-nū'<sup>2</sup> [Braz. lake or Venez. river].

**Amana<sup>2</sup>:** a-mā'na<sup>1</sup> or am''ə-nə<sup>1</sup>; ä-mü'nä<sup>2</sup> or ăm''a-na<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Amanah:** am''ə-na<sup>1</sup>; ăm''a-nä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Amanda:** ə-man'də<sup>1</sup>; a-măn'da<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name]. **Amandine**, Fr. ä''mān'dīn'<sup>1</sup>; ä''mān'dīn'<sup>2</sup>.

**amandin:** am'an-dīn<sup>1</sup>; ăm'an-dīn<sup>2</sup> [Albuminous matter of sweet almonds].

**Amanita:** am''ə-nai'tə<sup>1</sup>; ăm''a-nī'ta<sup>2</sup>. But ə-man'i-tə<sup>1</sup> has its votaries. [A genus of fungi].

**amanitin:** ə-man'i-tin<sup>1</sup>; a-măn'i-tīn<sup>2</sup> [A fungoid poisonous principle].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, ăll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nŏt, ðr, wŏn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

**amanous:** am'ə-nus<sup>1</sup>; ʃm'a-nūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-mē'nus<sup>1</sup> [Handless].

**amanuensis:** ə-man'yu-en'sis<sup>1</sup>; a-mān'yu-ən'sis.<sup>2</sup>

**Amanvillers:** ā'mān'vil'yār<sup>1</sup>; ā'mān'vil'yēr<sup>2</sup>. [Village near Metz: sometimes substituted for Gravelotte in naming the battle of August 18, 1870].

**Amar:** ā'mār<sup>1</sup>; ā'mār<sup>2</sup> [Fr. revolutionist].

**Amarant:** am'ə-rant<sup>1</sup>; ʃm'a-rānt<sup>2</sup> [In Percy's "Reliques," a giant].

**amaranth:** am'ə-ranθ<sup>1</sup>; ʃm'a-rānth<sup>2</sup>.

**amaranthine:** am'ə-ran'θin<sup>1</sup>; ʃm'a-rān'thin<sup>2</sup>; *not* -θain<sup>1</sup>.

**Amariah:** am'ə-rai'ɑ<sup>1</sup>; ʃm'a-rī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Amarias:** am'ə-rai'əs<sup>1</sup>; ʃm'a-rī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Amaryllis:** am'ə-ril'is<sup>1</sup>; ʃm'a-ryl'is<sup>2</sup> [A country girl or shepherdess; also a flowering plant].

Here and there, on sandy beaches  
A milky-bell'd amaryllis blew.

TENNYSON, *The Daisies* st. 4.

**Amasa:** am'ə-sə<sup>1</sup>; ʃm'a-sa<sup>2</sup>. Also, occasionally ə-mō'sə<sup>1</sup> [Bible].

**Amasai:** am'ə-sē'ɑi<sup>1</sup> or am'ə-sai<sup>1</sup>; ʃm'a-sē'ī<sup>2</sup> or ʃm'a-sī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Amashai:** ə-mash'ɑi<sup>1</sup> or ə-mash'ɑi<sup>1</sup>; a-māsh'ɑ-ī<sup>2</sup> or a-māsh'ī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Amasia:** ə-mā'si-ɑ<sup>1</sup>; ä-mā'sī-ä<sup>2</sup> [City in Asia Minor where Strabo was born].

**Amasiah:** am'ə-sai'ɑ<sup>1</sup>; ʃm'a-sī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Amasis:** ə-mō'sis<sup>1</sup>; a-mā'sīs<sup>2</sup> [Egyptian king].

**amass:** ə-mas<sup>1</sup>; a-mās<sup>2</sup>. To indicate the sound of the ultima with a as in "ask" is erroneous, for that symbol (a) is used to indicate a sound that varies in different English-speaking regions from a in "at" to ā in "arm." While many persons say ask<sup>1</sup>, glas<sup>1</sup>, many more say āsk<sup>1</sup>, glās<sup>1</sup>, but no educated person says ə-mās<sup>1</sup>. See ASK.

**Amata:** ə-mō'tɑ<sup>1</sup>; a-mā'tɑ<sup>2</sup> [L., Amy: feminine personal name].

**amateur:** am'ə-tūr<sup>1</sup> or C., Wal., am'ə-tiūr<sup>1</sup>; ʃm'a-tūr<sup>2</sup> or ʃm'a-tūr<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* am-a-tiūr<sup>1</sup>.

**Amathas:** am'ə-θas<sup>1</sup>; ʃm'a-thās<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Amathels:** am'ə-thī'sis<sup>1</sup>; ʃm'a-thē'is<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Amathi:** am'ə-thai<sup>1</sup>; ʃm'a-thī<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha; Douai].

**Amathis:** am'ə-this<sup>1</sup>; ʃm'a-thīs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Amati:** ə-mā'tī<sup>1</sup>; ä-mā'tī<sup>2</sup> [Family of It. violin-makers].

**Amato:** ā'mā'tō<sup>1</sup>; ä'mā'tō<sup>2</sup> [It. operatic singer].

**amatory:** am'ə-tō-rī<sup>1</sup>; ʃm'a-tō-ry<sup>2</sup>.

**amaurosis:** am'ə-rō'sis<sup>1</sup>; ʃm'a-rō'sis<sup>2</sup>; *not* am-ōr-ō'sis<sup>1</sup> [Loss of sight].

**Amaxosa:** ā'mā-kō'sɑ<sup>1</sup>; ä'mā-kō'sä<sup>2</sup> [Negroes of the Zulu-Kafir tribe].  
In Zulu, the letter "x" is pronounced as a click which can not be reproduced phonetically in English.

2: wɒlf, dɒk, bʊt, fʊl, rʌl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊr, ɔɪl, bɔɪ, ɡo, ɡem, ɪŋk, θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rūie; but, bŭrn;

**Amaziah:** am'ə-zai'ā; ăm'a-zī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Amazon<sup>1</sup>:** am'ə-zen<sup>1</sup>; ăm'a-zōn<sup>2</sup> [Female warrior].

**Amazon<sup>2</sup>:** am'ə-zen<sup>1</sup>; ăm'a-zōn<sup>2</sup>. Sp., a-ma-θōn<sup>1</sup>; Sp.=Am., a-ma-sōn<sup>1</sup>.

**Amazonas:** ā'ma-zō'nas<sup>1</sup>; ăm'mā-zō'nās<sup>2</sup>. In Pg. z when between vowels remains z; when final or between voiceless consonants it is equivalent to sh; when before a voiced consonant it equals 3 (zh). *New Standard Dict.*

**Amazonomachia:** am'ə-zen-o-mak'ī-a<sup>1</sup>; ăm'a-zōn-o-māe'ī-a<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. antiquities, a battle in which the Amazons took part].

**ambage:** am'bij<sup>1</sup>; ăm'bag<sup>2</sup>; not am'bēj<sup>1</sup> [winding path].

**Ambarvalia:** am'bar-vē'li-a<sup>1</sup>; ăm'bār-vā'li-a<sup>2</sup>; not am'bar-val'ī-a<sup>1</sup> [festival].

**ambary:** am-bā'ri<sup>1</sup>; ăm-bā'ri<sup>2</sup>; not am'bə-ri<sup>1</sup> [Fibrous East-Ind. plant].

**ambassador:** am-bas'ə-dor<sup>1</sup>; ăm-bās'a-dōr<sup>2</sup>; not am-bas'ə-dŭr<sup>1</sup>.

**ambergris:** am'bar-gris<sup>1</sup>; ăm'ber-grīs<sup>2</sup>; *erroneously*, am'bar-gris<sup>1</sup>. Derived from the Fr. *ambre gris*, gray amber, the i retains its native sound as i in "police."

**Ambert:** ān'bār'ī; ăm'bēr'ī<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**ambidextrous:** am'bi-deks'trus<sup>1</sup>; ăm'bi-dēks'trūs<sup>2</sup>; not am'bi-deks'ter-us<sup>2</sup> [Able to use both hands equally well].

**Ambiorix:** am'bi-o-riks<sup>1</sup> or am-bui'o-riks<sup>1</sup>; ăm'bi-o-rīks<sup>2</sup> or ăm-bī'o-rīks<sup>2</sup> [King of the Eburones, 54 B. C.].

**Ambols:** ān'bwā'ī; ăm'bwā'ī<sup>2</sup> [Name of two characters in Chapman's play, "The Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois"].

**Ambolse:** ān'bwāz'ī; ăm'bwāz'ī<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town or cardinal].

**Amboyna:** am-boi'nā<sup>1</sup>; ăm-bōy'nā<sup>2</sup> [Island in Malaysia]. **Ambolna†.**

**Ambracia:** am-brō'shi-a<sup>1</sup>; ăm-brā'shi-a<sup>2</sup> [Capital of ancient Epirus].

**Ambrose:** am'brōz'ī; ăm'brōz'ī<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name]. Dan., D., or Ger., **Ambrosius:** am-brō'zi-us<sup>1</sup>; ăm-brō'gi-us<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Ambroise:** ān'brwāz'ī; ăm'brwāz'ī<sup>2</sup>; It. **Ambrogio:** am-brō'gi-ō<sup>1</sup>; ăm-brō'gi-ō<sup>2</sup>; L. **Ambrosius:** am-brō'zi-us<sup>1</sup>; ăm-brō'zhi-us<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Ambrosio:** ān-brō'si-ō<sup>1</sup>; ăm-brō'si-ō<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Ambrosio:** am-brō'si-ō<sup>1</sup>; ăm-brō'si-ō<sup>2</sup>.

**ambrosia:** am-brō'zi-a<sup>1</sup>; ăm-brō'zhi-a<sup>2</sup>. E., M., & W. am-brō'zi-a<sup>1</sup>.

**ambrosial:** am-brō'zēl<sup>1</sup>; ăm-brō'zhal<sup>2</sup>. M. am-brō'zi-ēl<sup>1</sup> or -zi-ēl<sup>1</sup>; W. am-brō'zi-ēl<sup>1</sup> or -zi-ēl<sup>1</sup>.

**ambulacrum:** am'biu-lē'krum<sup>1</sup>; ăm'bū-lā'erŭm<sup>2</sup>; not am'biu-lak'rum<sup>1</sup> [I., a shady walk].

**ambulancier:** am'biu-lən-sīr'ī; ăm'bū-lan-çēr'ī<sup>2</sup> [One attached to an ambulance].

**ambulate:** am'biu-lēt'ī; ăm'bū-lāt'ī<sup>2</sup>.

**ambulative:** am'biu-lə-tiv'ī; ăm'bū-la-tiv'ī<sup>2</sup>; not am'biu-lē'tiv'ī<sup>1</sup>.

**ambulatory:** am'biu-lə-to-ri'ī; ăm'bū-la-to-ry'ī<sup>2</sup>; not am'biu-lē'to-ri'ī.

**ambuscade (n. & v.):** am'būs-kēd'ī; ăm'būs-eād'ī<sup>2</sup> [Ambush].

**ambsace:** amz'ēs'ī; ămz'ē-āç'ī<sup>2</sup>. I., S., & W. ēmz'ēs'ī; M. amz'ēs'ī; W. ēmz'ēs'ī.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, ăl; mē. gēt, præy. ærn: hīt. Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt. ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪʊ = feud; ʧɪn; ɡo; ɪŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

**ameba:** ə-mī'bə<sup>1</sup>; a-mē'ba<sup>2</sup> [A protozoan].

**amebeum:** ə-mī'bi'um<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'e-bē'um<sup>2</sup> [A poem in dialog].

**Amedatha:** ə-med'ə-thə<sup>1</sup>; a-mēd'a-tha<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**ameer:** ə-mīr'<sup>1</sup>; a-mēr'<sup>2</sup> [From the Arabic, *amir*, "ruler"].

**Amella:** ə-mī'lyə<sup>1</sup>; a-mēl'ya<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name]. D. & G. **Amalia**, ə-mā'li-a<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-mā'li-a<sup>2</sup>; F. **Amélie**, ʌ'mē'li-a<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'mē'li-a<sup>2</sup>; It. **Amalia**, ə-mā'li-a<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-mā'li-a<sup>2</sup>; Pg. & Sp. **Amelia**, ə-mē'li-a<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-mē'li-a<sup>2</sup>.

**amellorate:** ə-mīl'yo-rēt'<sup>1</sup>; a-mēl'yo-rāt'<sup>2</sup>. C. ə-mī'lyə-rēt'<sup>1</sup>; E. ə-mī'li-ō-rēt'<sup>1</sup>; I. ə-mīl'yor-ēt'<sup>1</sup>; M. & Perry (1775), ə-mī'li-o-rēt'<sup>1</sup>; S. ə-mīl'yo-rēt'<sup>1</sup>; W. ə-mīl'yo-rēt'<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ə-mīl'yo-rēt'<sup>1</sup>. Of the foregoing only the *Standard* and *W.* agree.

**amellorative:** ə-mīl'yo-rə-tiv'<sup>1</sup>; a-mēl'yo-ra-tiv'<sup>2</sup>; not ə-mīl'yo-rē'tiv'<sup>1</sup>.

**amen<sup>1</sup>:** ē'men'<sup>1</sup> or (*Music*) ā'men'<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'mēn'<sup>2</sup> or (*Music*) ʌ'mēn'<sup>2</sup>.

**Amen<sup>2</sup>:** ə-men'<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'mēn'<sup>2</sup> [Egypt. name of the sun-god Ammon].

**amenable:** ə-mī'nə-bl'<sup>1</sup>; a-mē'na-bl'<sup>2</sup>; not ə-men'ə-bl'<sup>1</sup>. Compare AMENITY.

**amend:** ə-mend'<sup>1</sup>; a-mēnd'<sup>2</sup>. Compare AMENDE.

**amende:** ā'mānd'<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'mānd'<sup>2</sup>.—**amende honorable** [F.], ā'mānd' ə'ne'-rābl'<sup>1</sup>. In most French words the *h* is silent. [Lit., "honorable reparation" or "recantation"].

**amenide:** ə-men'id<sup>1</sup>; a-mēn'id<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to the god Amen].

**amenty:** ə-men'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; a-mēn'i-ty<sup>2</sup>; not ə-mī'ni-ti<sup>1</sup>. Compare AMENABLE.

**Amenophis:** ə-mī'nō'fis<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'e-nō'fis<sup>2</sup> [One of a dynasty of Egyptian kings].

**ament:** ə-men't<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'ent<sup>2</sup>. *W.* gives ē'ment<sup>1</sup> as alternative.

**amental<sup>1</sup>:** ə-men'təl<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'ēn-təl<sup>2</sup> [Bearing aments].

**amental<sup>2</sup>:** ə-men'təl<sup>1</sup>; a-mēn'təl<sup>2</sup> [Non-mental].

**Amenthes:** ə-men'thiz<sup>1</sup>; a-mēn'thōz<sup>2</sup> [In Egypt. myth, the world of the <sup>[dead]</sup>].

**Amentl:** ə-men'ti<sup>1</sup>; a-mēn'ti<sup>2</sup> [The Egypt. goddess of the world of the dead].

**Amergin:** əm'ər-gin<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'er-gin<sup>2</sup> [In Irish myth, a Milesian or Gaelic bard].

**America:** ə-mer'i-kə<sup>1</sup>; a-mēr'i-eə<sup>2</sup>; not ə-mūr'i-kə<sup>1</sup>—the antepenult is sometimes given the sound of *e* in "over" instead of that of *e* in "pen."

**Americus Vesputius:** ə-mer'i-kus ves-piū'shūti<sup>1</sup>; a-mēr'i-eūs vēs-pū'shūs<sup>2</sup> [Amerigo Vespucci].

**Amerigo Vespucci:** ā'mō-rī'gō ves-pū'chī<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'mō-rī'gō vēs-pū'chī<sup>2</sup> [It. navigator from whom American continent was named].

**Amerindian:** əm'ər-in'di-ən<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'er-īn'di-an<sup>2</sup> [American Indian].

**Ames:** əmz<sup>1</sup>; ʌmz<sup>2</sup>; not ē'mes<sup>1</sup>.

[Knights of the Holy Grail].

**Amfortas:** əm-fōr'tas<sup>1</sup>; ʌm-fōr'tūs<sup>2</sup> [In Wagner's *Parsifal*, the chief of the

**Amhara:** əm-hā'ra<sup>1</sup>; ʌm-hā'rū<sup>2</sup> [Kingdom in Abyssinia].

**Amharic:** əm-har'ik<sup>1</sup>; ʌm-hār'ie<sup>2</sup> [The speech of the Abyssinian court].

**Amherst:** əm'ərst<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'erst<sup>2</sup>. The *h* is silent.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʌl; eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʧɪn, this.



1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rüle; but, bōrn;

**Ami:** ʔ'mai<sup>1</sup>; ʔ'mi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**amiable:** ʔ'mi-ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; ʔ'mi-a-bl<sup>2</sup>.

**Amice<sup>1</sup>:** ə-mis<sup>1</sup>; a-miç<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name].

**amice<sup>2</sup>:** am'is<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'iç<sup>2</sup> [Ecclesiastical vestment].

**Amicls:** a-mi'chis<sup>1</sup>; ʔ-mi'chis<sup>2</sup>. Commonly mispronounced am'i-sis<sup>1</sup> [It. author].

**amid<sup>1</sup>:** ə-mid<sup>1</sup>; a-mīd<sup>2</sup> [Surrounded by].

**amid<sup>2</sup>, amide:** am'id<sup>1</sup> or am'uid<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'id<sup>2</sup> or ʔm'id<sup>2</sup> [Chemical compound].

**amidogen:** ə-mid'o-jen<sup>1</sup>; a-mīd'o-gēn<sup>2</sup>. Compare AMID<sup>2</sup>.

**Amiel<sup>1</sup>:** ʔ'mi-el<sup>1</sup>; ʔ'mi-ēl<sup>2</sup> [A character in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel"].

**Amiel<sup>2</sup>:** ʔ'miel<sup>1</sup>; ʔ'miēl<sup>2</sup> [Swiss scholar].

**Amlens:** am'i-enz<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) ʔ'mi'ān<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'i-ēns<sup>2</sup> or ʔ'mi'ān<sup>2</sup>. W. ʔ'myan<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation ʔ'mi-enz<sup>1</sup>; ʔ'mi-ēns<sup>2</sup>, sometimes heard, is erroneous [Fr. historic city].

**Amina<sup>1</sup>:** am'i-nə<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'i-na<sup>2</sup> [In the "Arabian Nights," the half-sister of Zobeide].

**Amina<sup>2</sup>:** a-mī'na<sup>1</sup>; ʔ-mi'nū<sup>2</sup> [The heroine of Bellini's opera "La Sonnambula"].

**Aminadab:** ə-min'ə-dab<sup>1</sup>; a-mīn'a-dāb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**amine<sup>1</sup>:** am'in<sup>1</sup> or -in<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'in<sup>2</sup> or -in<sup>2</sup>. M. am'ain<sup>1</sup> or, in combination, a-main<sup>1</sup>; S. am-in<sup>1</sup> [Chemical compound].

**Amine<sup>2</sup>:** am'i-nī<sup>1</sup> or ə-mīn<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'i-nē<sup>2</sup> or a-mīn<sup>2</sup> [In the "Arabian Nights," the wife of Sidi, in the "History of Sidi Nouman"].

**amir:** ə-mīr<sup>1</sup>; a-mīr<sup>2</sup>. Compare AMEER.

**Amish:** am'ish<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'ish<sup>2</sup> [Mennonite sect].

**Amitabha:** am'i-tā'ba<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'i-tā'ba<sup>2</sup> [Sanskrit, "infinite light"; a Buddha of the Mahayana school].

**Amital:** am'i-tal<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'i-tāl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Amttal:** am-it'ui<sup>1</sup> or -iui<sup>1</sup>; a-mīt't<sup>2</sup> or -a-t<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Amizabad:** ə-miz'ə-bad<sup>1</sup>; a-mīz'a-bād<sup>2</sup> [Bible, edition of 1611].

**Amjerah:** ʔm'jə-rā<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'jə-rā<sup>2</sup> [A state of central India].

**Amluch:** am'luk<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'luc<sup>2</sup> [Seaport in Anglesey].

**Ammah:** am'a<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ammaus:** am'i-us<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'a-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Ammedatha:** a-med'ə-thə<sup>1</sup>; ʔ-mēd'a-tha<sup>2</sup> [Bible, edition of 1611].

**Ammi:** am'ui<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ammidol:** a-mid'i-oi<sup>1</sup>; ʔ-mīd'i-ōi<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha, R. V.].

**Ammidol:** am'i-doi<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'i-dōi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; ou = out; ɔll; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Amiel:** am'i-el<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'i-ɛl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ammihel:** am'i-hel<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'i-hɛl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Ammihud:** ə-mai'hud<sup>1</sup> or am'i-hud<sup>1</sup>; a-mi'hud<sup>2</sup> or ʔm'i-hud<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ammihur:** am'i-hur<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'i-hur<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Amminadab:** a-min'ə-dab<sup>1</sup>; ʔ-mɪn'a-dɒb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Amminadib:** a-min'ə-dib<sup>1</sup>; ʔ-mɪn'a-dɪb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ammisaddai:** am'i-sad'ai<sup>1</sup> or am'i-sad'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'i-sad'ɪ<sup>2</sup> or ʔm'i-sad'a-ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Ammishaddai:** am'i-shad'ai<sup>1</sup> or am'i-shad'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'i-shad'ɪ<sup>2</sup> or ʔm'i-shad'a-ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ammiud:** ə-mai'ud<sup>1</sup>; ʔ-mi'ud<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Amimizabad:** a-miz'ə-bad<sup>1</sup> or ə-mai'zə-bad<sup>1</sup>; ʔ-miz'a-bad<sup>2</sup> or a-mi'za-bad<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ammon<sup>1</sup>:** am'ən<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'on<sup>2</sup> [The Gr. & Rom. name for the Egyptian sun-god Amen].

**Ammon<sup>2</sup>:** ʔm'ōn<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'ōn<sup>2</sup> [Ger. family name].

**Ammoni:** am'o-nai<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'o-nɪ<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**ammonia:** a-mō'ni-ə<sup>1</sup>; ʔ-mō'ni-a<sup>2</sup>; *not* am-mō'ni-ə<sup>1</sup>.

**ammoniacal:** am'o-nai'ə-kəl<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'o-nɪ'a-eal<sup>2</sup>.

**Ammonite:** am'ən-ait<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'on-ɪt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ammonitess:** am'ən-ait'es<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'on-ɪt'ɛs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ammonoosuc:** am'o-nū'suk<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'o-nōō'sūɛ<sup>2</sup> [Rivers in New Hampshire].

**amnesia:** am-ni'si-ə<sup>1</sup> or -zi-ə<sup>1</sup>; ʔm-nɛ'si-a<sup>2</sup> or -zhi-a<sup>2</sup> [Loss of memory].

**amnesty:** *v. & n.:* am'nes-tɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'nɛs-ty<sup>2</sup>.

**amnion:** am'ni-on<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'ni-ōn<sup>2</sup> [A membranous sac in mammals, etc.].

**amniotic:** am'ni-ot'ik<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'ni-ōt'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**Amnon:** am'nən<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'nōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**amœba:** ə-mi'hə<sup>1</sup>; a-mɛ'ba<sup>2</sup> [A protozoan. Compare AMEBA].

**Amok:** ə'mok<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'ɔk<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**amole** [Mex.]: a-mō'lɛ<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'ō'lɛ<sup>2</sup> [A saponaceous root or plant].

**Amona:** am'o-nə<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'o-na<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**amontillado:** a-mon'til-yā'do<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'ōn'tɪl-yā'do<sup>2</sup>. The penultimate is frequently mispronounced -lā' [Sp., a variety of sherry].

**Amoret:** am'o-ret<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'o-rɛt<sup>2</sup> [In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the wife of Sir Scudamore, & in Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess," a shepherdess loved by Perigot].

**Amorite:** am'o-rait<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'o-rɪt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Amorrhcan:** am'o-rɪ'an<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'ɔ-rɛ'an<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Amorrhite:** am'o-rait<sup>1</sup>; ʔm'ɔ-rɪt<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔll, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, fâre; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gô; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**amortize:** a-môr'tiz<sup>1</sup>; a-môr'tiz<sup>2</sup>. *W.* -taiz<sup>1</sup>.

**Amory:** ã'mo-ri<sup>1</sup>; ã'mo-ry<sup>2</sup> [English writer of the 18th cent. "The English Rabelais"].

**Amos:** ã'mos<sup>1</sup> or ã'mas<sup>1</sup>; ã'môs<sup>2</sup> or ã'mos<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Amosa:** am'o-sæ<sup>1</sup>; ã'm'o-sa<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Amoskeag:** am-os-keg'<sup>1</sup>; ãm-ôs-këg'<sup>2</sup> [Amerind tribe friendly to the English till 1676].

**Amon:** ã'mon<sup>1</sup>; ã'môn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**amour** [F.]: a"mûr'<sup>1</sup>; ã"mûr'<sup>2</sup>.

**amour propre** [F.]: a-mûr' prô'prû<sup>1</sup>; ã-mûr' prô'prâ<sup>2</sup> [Self-esteem].

**Amoz:** ã'moz<sup>1</sup>; ã'môz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**amperage:** am-pîr'ij<sup>1</sup>; ãm-për'ag<sup>2</sup> [Electric current in amperes].

**Ampère:** ãh"pâr'<sup>1</sup>; ãh"pêr'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. physicist].

**ampere:** am-pîr'<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) ãh"pâr'<sup>1</sup>; ãm-pêr'<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) ãh"pêr'<sup>2</sup> [Electrical unit].

**Amperian:** am-pî'ri-on<sup>1</sup>; ãm-pê'ri-an<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to Ampère].

**Amphialus:** am-fai'æ-lus<sup>1</sup>; ãm-fi'a-lûs<sup>2</sup> [In Sidney's "Arcadia," the valorous son of Cæropia].

**Amphiarus:** am'fi-a-rû-us<sup>1</sup>; ãm'fi-a-rû-us<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, an Argive ruler & hero].

**amphictyonic:** am-fik'ti-on'ik<sup>1</sup>; ãm-fle'ty-ôn'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to an amphictyony, as the **Amphictyonic league**, a confederacy constituted for the protection of the Temple of Apollo at Delphi and other objects].

**amphictyony:** am-fik'ti-o-ni<sup>1</sup>; ãm-fle'ty-o-ny<sup>2</sup> [Ancient Greek league of peoples for the protection of common interests].

**amphigenous:** am-fij'i-nus<sup>1</sup>; ãm-fîg'e-nûs<sup>2</sup> [Produced on all sides; growing around, as a plant].

**amphigonous:** am-fîg'o-nus<sup>1</sup>; ãm-fîg'o-nûs<sup>2</sup> [Transmitting the characteristics of both parents].

**amphimacer:** am'fim'æ-sær<sup>1</sup> or am'fi-mê'sær<sup>1</sup>; ãm-fîm'a-çer<sup>1</sup> or am'fi-mâ'çer<sup>2</sup> [In prosody, a foot of three syllables].

First and last being long, middle short, *Amphimacer*

Strikes his thundering hoofs like a proud high-bred racer.

COLERIDGE *Metrical Feet* st. 1.

**Amphion:** am-fai'on<sup>1</sup>; ãm-fi'on<sup>2</sup>; *not* am'fi-on<sup>1</sup>, a pronunciation formerly common in London with the middle class.

**Amphipolis:** am-fip'o-lis<sup>1</sup>; ãm-fîp'o-lis<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**amphisclians:** am-fish'enz<sup>1</sup>; ãm-fîsh'ang<sup>2</sup>; *not* -i-enz<sup>1</sup> [The inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows fall north or south at different seasons].

**amphisclia:** am-fish'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; ãm-fîsh'i-i<sup>2</sup> [The AMPHISCIANS].

**amphitheater,** } am'fi-thî'a-tær<sup>1</sup>; ãm'fi-thê'a-ter<sup>2</sup>. The first syllable of

**amphitheatre:** } this word should be stressed, but the primary stress falls on the third syllable.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**amphithecium:** am'fi-thi'shi-um<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'fi-thē'shi-ūm<sup>2</sup> [Outer layer of cells in moss].

**Amphitrite:** am'fi-trai'ti<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'fi-tri'te<sup>2</sup>. The sound that should be given to the ultima is that of e in "valley," not that of e in "me." [The goddess of the sea.]

**Amphitryon:** am-fit'rɪ-on<sup>1</sup>; ʌm-fit'ry-ɔn<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the foster-father of Hercules].

**amphor:** am'fer<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'fɔr<sup>2</sup>: pl. **amphora,** am'fo-rə<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'fo-ra<sup>2</sup>; not am-fēr'ə<sup>1</sup> [A pitcher or jar].

**Amphrysian:** am-frig'on<sup>1</sup>; ʌm-frȳzh'an<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to the Thessalian river Amphrysus, near which Apollo attended cattle].

**Amplias:** am'pli-as<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'pli-ʌs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**ampliation:** am'pli-ē'shan<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'pli-ā'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**ampliative:** am'pli-ē-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'pli-ā-tiv<sup>2</sup>; not am'pli-ə-tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**Ampliatius:** am'pli-ē'tus<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'pli-ā'tūs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**amplification:** am'pli-fi-kē'shan<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'pli-fi-eā'shon<sup>2</sup>; not -fai-kē'shan<sup>1</sup>.

**amplificative:** am'pli-fi-kē'tiv; ʌm'pli-fi-eā'tiv; not am'pli-fi-kə-tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**amplify:** am'pli-fai<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'pli-fȳ<sup>2</sup>.

**Amram:** am'ram<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'rām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Amramites:** am'rəm-aits<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'ram-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Amraphel:** am'rə-fel<sup>1</sup> or am-rē'fel<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'ra-fēl<sup>2</sup> or ʌm-rā'fēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Amri:** am'rai<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'rɪ<sup>2</sup> [In Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," a sobriquet for Sir Heneage Finch].

**amrita:** am-rɪ'tə<sup>1</sup>; ʌm-rɪ'ta<sup>2</sup> [In Hindu myth, the ambrosia of immortality].

From the divine *Amrtta* tree,  
That blesses heaven's inhabitants  
With fruits of immortality.

Moore *Lalla Rookh, Light of the Harem* st. 11.

**amt:** ʌmt<sup>1</sup>; ʌmt<sup>2</sup>; not amt<sup>1</sup>. Plural **ānter:** emt'ər<sup>1</sup>; ɛmt'er<sup>2</sup> [Dan. or Norw. territorial division].

**Amundsen:** ʌ'nun-sen<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'mun-sēn<sup>2</sup>; not ə-nund'sən<sup>1</sup> [Norw. polar explorer].

**Amur:** ə-mūr<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-mūr<sup>2</sup> [Rus. government & territory, & river in E. Asia].

**Amurath:** ə'mū-rūt<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'my-rūt<sup>2</sup> [Any one of several sultans of Turkey].

**amurea:** ə-mūr'kə<sup>1</sup>; ə-mūr'ea<sup>2</sup> [From Gr. *amoryē*, olive-lees].

**amusive:** ə-miū'zɪv<sup>1</sup>; ə-mū'siv<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation ə-miū'siv<sup>1</sup>, preferred by Walker, and recorded by W., as alternative, is not registered by other dictionaries.

**Amy:** ɛ'mɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'my<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name]. Fr., **Aimée:** ɛ'mē<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'mē<sup>2</sup>; It., **Amata:** ə-mā'ta<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-mā'tā<sup>2</sup>.

**Amyas:** am'ɪ-as<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'y-us<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name].

**Amyclæan:** am'ɪ-klɛ'an<sup>1</sup>; ʌm'y-elē'an<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to Amyclæa, ancient Laconian city where, according to tradition, Castor & Pollux—the *Amyclæan* brothers—were born].

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

**Amycus:** am'i-kus<sup>1</sup>; äm'y-eüs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, king of Bebrycles].

**Amzi:** am'zoi<sup>1</sup> or am'zi<sup>1</sup>; äm'zi<sup>2</sup> or äm'zi<sup>2</sup>. [äm'yl<sup>2</sup>, starchy].

**amylaceous:** am'i-lē'shus<sup>1</sup>; äm'y-lä'shüs<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to **amyl**, am'il<sup>1</sup>;

**ana:** ē'nä<sup>1</sup> or an'ä<sup>1</sup>; ä'nä<sup>2</sup> or ä'nä<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C., E., & I.*,  
an'ä<sup>1</sup>; S., ä'nä<sup>1</sup> [Literary notes, etc.].

**Anab:** ē'nab<sup>1</sup>; ä'näb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Anabaptist:** an'a-bap'tist<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'a-bäp'tist<sup>2</sup> [A sect in church history].

**anabasis:** ə-nab'ə-sis<sup>1</sup>; a-näb'a-sis<sup>2</sup>; *incorrectly* an-a-bē'sis<sup>1</sup> [A military advance; specif., that of Cyrus, the Younger, as told by Xenophon].

**anacharis:** ə-nak'ə-ris<sup>1</sup>; a-näe'a-ris<sup>2</sup> [A water-weed].

**Anacharsis:** an'a-kär'sis<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'a-eär'sis<sup>2</sup> [Scythian philosopher]. [country].

**anachorism:** ə-nak'o-rizm<sup>1</sup>; a-näe'o-rism<sup>2</sup> [Something foreign to a

**anachronism:** ə-nak'ro-nizm<sup>1</sup>; a-näe'ro-nism<sup>2</sup>; *not* an-ak'rō-nizm<sup>1</sup> [An error in date, as of an event]. [Bolivia].

**Anacliche:** a'na-klä'chē<sup>1</sup>; ä'nä-elä'chē<sup>2</sup> [Andean mountain peak in

**anacialis:** ə-nak'la-sis<sup>1</sup>; a-näe'la-sis<sup>2</sup> [A term in prosody from Gr. *ana*,  
back, and *klao*, break].

**anaclastic:** an'a-klas'tik<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'a-eläs'tie<sup>2</sup>.

**anacoluthia:** an'a-ko-liū'thi-ä<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'a-eō-lū'thi-ä<sup>2</sup> [A change of form in  
grammar or rhetoric].

**Anacore:** ə-nak'ri-on<sup>1</sup>; a-näe're-ön<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-nak'ri-on<sup>1</sup>. The penultimate  
syllable being unstressed, the vowel is obscured [Gr. lyric poet].

**anadrom:** an'a-drem<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'a-dröm<sup>2</sup>.

**anadromous:** ə-nad'ro-mus<sup>1</sup>; a-näd'ro-müs<sup>2</sup>.

**Anadyomene:** an'a-dai-öm'i-ni<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'a-dy-öm'e-nē<sup>2</sup>. The penultimate  
syllable, being unstressed, is obscure; -i, *not* -i [Aphrodite rising from the sea].

**Anael:** an'i-el<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'a-äl<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**anæmia, anæmic.** See ANEMIA; ANEMIC.

**anæsthesia, anæsthetic.** See ANESTHESIA; ANESTHETIC.

**Anah:** ē'na<sup>1</sup> or an'a<sup>1</sup>; ä'nä<sup>2</sup> or ä'nä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Anaharath:** ə-nä'hə-räth<sup>1</sup>; a-nä'ha-räth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Anahuac:** ə-nä'wak<sup>1</sup>; ä-nä'wäe<sup>2</sup> [Mexican name for ancient kingdom of  
Mexico].

**Anala:** an'i-ai'ä<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'a-i'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Analah:** an'i-ai'a<sup>1</sup> or ə-nai'a<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'a-i'ä<sup>2</sup> or a-ni'ä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Anak:** ē'nak<sup>1</sup>; ä'näk<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Anakim:** an'a-kim<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'a-kim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**analgesia:** an'al-jī'si-ä<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'äl-gē'si-ä<sup>2</sup> [Insensibility to pain].

**analgetic:** an'al-jet'ik<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'äl-gēt'ie<sup>2</sup>.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**analog, analogue:** an'ə-leg<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'a-lɒg<sup>2</sup> [Anything similar to something else].

**analogical:** an'ə-lej'ɪ-kəl<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'a-lɒg'ɪ-eal<sup>2</sup>.

**analogism:** ə-nal'o-jizm<sup>1</sup>; a-nāl'o-g'ɪzm<sup>2</sup>.

**analogous:** ə-nal'o-gus<sup>1</sup>; a-nāl'o-g'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Resembling].

**analogy:** ə-nal'o-ji<sup>1</sup>; a-nāl'o-gy<sup>2</sup> [Similarity without identity].

**analysis:** ə-nal'ɪ-sis<sup>1</sup>; a-nāl'y-sis<sup>2</sup>; plural-sīz<sup>1</sup>; -sēs<sup>2</sup> [Minute examination].

**analyst:** an'ə-list<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'a-lɪst<sup>2</sup> [One who examines minutely].

**Anam:** a-nām<sup>1</sup> or an'am<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-nām<sup>2</sup> or ʌn'ām<sup>2</sup> [Asiatic country].

**Anamabo:** Same as ANNAMABOE.

**Anamelech:** ə-nam'ɪ-lek<sup>1</sup>; a-nām'e-lē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Anamese:** an'ə-mīs<sup>1</sup> or -mīz<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'a-mēs<sup>2</sup> or -mēs<sup>2</sup> [People of Anam].

**Anamim:** an'ə-mim<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'a-mīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Anammelech:** ə-nam'ɪ-lek<sup>1</sup>; a-nām'e-lē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**anamnesis:** an'am-nī'sis<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ām-nē'sis<sup>2</sup> [Reproduction in memory].

**anamorphosis:** an'ə-mōr'fo-sis<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'a-mōr'fo-sis<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1775) indicated the stress on the antepenult; *E., I. & S.* accent the first and the penultimate syllables, but Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton and Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835) and Craig (1849), recorded an-a-mōr-fō'sis<sup>2</sup> [Gradual change of form].

**Anan:** ɛ'nan<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'nān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**ananas:** ə-nū'nās<sup>1</sup> or ə-nū'nas<sup>1</sup>; a-nū'nas<sup>2</sup> or a-nū'nas<sup>2</sup>. *C.* an-an'əs<sup>1</sup>; *E.* & *M.* an-ɛ'nas<sup>1</sup>; *I.* an-ɛ'nas<sup>1</sup> [The pineapple].

**Anani:** ə-nū'nai<sup>1</sup>; a-nū'nī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Anania:** an'ə-nai'ə<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'a-nī'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible]. **Ananiah** † [Bible].

**Ananias:** an'ə-nai'əs<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'a-nī'as<sup>2</sup> [Bible; A Hebrew name, meaning "grace of the Lord," occurring in *Acts* v, ix, and xxiii].

**Ananiel:** ə-nan'ɪ-el<sup>1</sup>; a-nān'ɪ-əl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**anapellatic:** an'ə-pai-rat'ɪk<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'a-pī-rāt'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**anapest:** an'ə-pest<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'a-pēst<sup>2</sup> [A metrical foot in prosody].

**anaphora:** ə-naf'o-rə<sup>1</sup>; a-nāf'o-ra<sup>2</sup> [Repetition of a word or phrase].

**anaphoria:** an'ə-fō'ri-ə<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'a-fō'ri-a<sup>2</sup>; not ə-naf'o-ri-ə<sup>1</sup> [Tendency to turn upward].

**anapodictic:** an-ap'o-dik'tik<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-ʌp'o-dī'e'tē<sup>2</sup> [Undemonstrable].

**anaptoctic:** an'ap-tot'ɪk<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-ʌp-tōt'ie<sup>2</sup> [Having lost inflections].

**anarch:** an'ərək<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'are<sup>2</sup>.

**anarchic:** an-ār'kik<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-ār'eie<sup>2</sup>; not ə-nūr'kik<sup>1</sup>.

[wrong].

**anarchism:** an'ərək-izm<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'are-ɪzm<sup>2</sup> [Theory that all government is

**anaseismic:** an'ə-sais'mik<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'a-sis'mie<sup>2</sup>.

2: wɒl, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; full, rʌl, eʃ, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rule; but, būn;

**Anastasia:** an'əs-tē'shī-ə¹; än'as-tā'shī-ə² [Feminine proper name].

**Anastasilus:** an'əs-tē'shī-us¹ or -shus¹; än'as-tā'shī-ūs² or -shūs² [Masculine proper name; also, one of several churchmen].

**Anath¹:** ē'nəth¹; ā'nath [Bible].

**Anath²:** a-nūt¹; ā-nāt² [In Syrian myth, a war-goddess].

**anathema:** ə-nath'ī-mə¹; a-nāth'e-ma²; not ə-nath'ī-mə¹.

**anathema maranatha:** ə-nath'ī-mə mar'ə-nā'thə¹ or -nath'ə¹; a-nāth'e-ma mār'a-nā'tha² or -nāth'a² [Bible].

**Anathoth:** an'ə-thəth¹; än'a-thōth² [Bible].

**Anathothia:** an'ə-thə-thai'ə¹; än'a-tho-thī'a² [Douai Bible].

**Anathothite:** an'ə-thəth-ait¹; än'a-thōth-it² [Douai Bible (R. V.)].

**anatomical:** an'ə-təm'ī-kəl¹; än'a-tōm'ī-eal².

**anatomy:** ə-nat'ō-mī¹; a-nāt'ō-my².

**anatron:** an'ə-troñ¹; än'a-trōñ².

**anatropous:** ə-nat'ro-pus¹; a-nāt'ro-pūs².

**Anaxagoras:** an'aks-ag'ō-rəs¹; än'aks-äg'ō-ras². Unstressed "o" before "r" verges toward "a". [Gr. philosopher].

**Anaxilaus:** an'aks-i-lē'us¹; än'aks-i-lā'ūs² [Pythagorean philosopher].

**Anaximander:** an-aks'i-man'dər¹; än-aks'i-mān'der²; not -im-an'dər¹ [Gr. philosopher].

**Anaximenes:** an'aks-im'ī-nīz¹; än'aks-īm'e-nēs² [Gr. philosopher].

**Ancæus:** an-sī'us¹; än-çē'ūs² [Gr. myth, a son of Poseidon].

**Ancelot:** əns'lō¹; änç'lō² [Fr. dramatist or his wife].

**ancestor:** an'ses-tər¹; än'çēs-tör².

**ancestral:** an-ses-trəl¹; än'çēs'tral²; formerly (1775-1827), an'ses-trəl¹.

**ancestry:** an'ses-trī¹; än'çēs-try².

**Anchises:** an-kai'siz¹; än-eī'sēs² [In Gr. myth, a Trojan prince, the father of Æneas by Aphrodite].

**anchor:** an'kər¹; än'eor². The pronunciation an'kər¹ recorded by some lexicographers was not recognized by Walker, in whose day the word was pronounced ank'ur¹. In view of the syllabic division and stress, the "ng" sound (heard in "sing" and "ink") is not indicated here.

**Anchovia:** an-kō'vi-ə¹; än-eō'vi-ə² [A genus of fish].

**anchovy:** an-çhō'vi¹; än-çhō'vy².

**ankylosis:** See ANKYLOSIS.

**ancien** [Fr.]: an'syān¹; än'çyān². See RÉGIME.

**ancient:** ēn'shent¹; än'shēnt².

**ancile:** an-sai'ī¹; än-çī'lē² [In Roman antiquity, a sacred shield].

**ancillary:** an'si-lē-rī¹; än-çī-lā-ry². In the Southern States, an'si-lār'ī¹.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɛɦin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ɦin, ɦis.

**Ancillon:** an"sil"yōn<sup>1</sup>; ʌn"sil"yōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. historian or divine]. [city].

**Ancona:** an-kō'nə<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-eō'nə<sup>2</sup>. It., an-kō'nə<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-eō'nə<sup>2</sup> [It. province or

**Ancrè:** ʌnkr<sup>1</sup>; ʌner<sup>2</sup> [Fr. river tributary of the Somme].

**Ancrer Riwle:** an'kren riul<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'erən rül<sup>2</sup> [Lit., "Anchoresses rule," a treatise on rules of monastic life].

**and:** and<sup>1</sup> (formal) or ʌnd<sup>1</sup> (colloquial); ʌnd<sup>2</sup> (formal) or ʌnd<sup>2</sup> (colloquial).

**Andalusia:** an"da-lū'shə<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) ʌn"da-lū-ɦi'ə<sup>1</sup>; ʌn"da-lū'shə<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) ʌn"dil-lū-ɦi'ə<sup>2</sup>; C. an-da-lū'zi-sə [A region in southern Spain].

**Andaman:** an'də-man<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'da-mʌn<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* and C. accent the first syllable; *W.* accents the last [Island in Bay of Bengal].

**andante:** ʌn-dʌn'tē<sup>1</sup> or an-dan'ti<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-dʌn'te<sup>2</sup> or ʌn-dʌn'te<sup>2</sup> [It., moderately slow: a direction in music].

**andantino:** ʌn'dan-ti'no<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'dʌn-ti'no<sup>2</sup> [It., not so slow as *andante*: a direction in music].

**Andean:** an-di'ən<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-dē'an<sup>2</sup>. C. & M. an'di-ən<sup>1</sup>.

**Andermatt:** ʌn'dər-mat<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'dər-mät<sup>2</sup> [Swiss village; tourist center].

**Andernach:** ʌn'dər-nʌɦ<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'dər-näɦ<sup>2</sup> [Prussian town].

**Andes:** an'diz<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) ʌn'dēs<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'dēz<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) ʌn'des<sup>2</sup> [South American mountain range].

**Andocides:** an-dos'i-diz<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-dōç'i-dēz<sup>2</sup> [An Athenian orator].

**Andorra:** ʌn-dēr'ə<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-dōr'a<sup>2</sup>. Often, colloquially, an-der'ə<sup>1</sup> [Republic between France and Spain].

**Andover:** an'do-ver<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'do-ver<sup>2</sup>; not an-do'vər<sup>1</sup> [Town in Mass. or N. H.].

**Andrassy:** ʌn'dra-ɦɦ<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'drā-ɦɦ<sup>2</sup> [Hungarian statesman].

**André<sup>1</sup>:** an'drē<sup>1</sup> or ʌn'drē<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'drē<sup>2</sup> or ʌn'drē<sup>2</sup> [Brit. major in American war of the Revolution].

**André<sup>2</sup>:** See ANDREW.

**Andrea, Andreas:** See ANDREW.

**Andrée:** ʌn'drē<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'drē<sup>2</sup> [Sw. aeronaut].

**andreia:** an-droi'ə<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-dri'a<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. antiquities, a public repast].

**andreion:** an-droi'ən<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-dri'ōn<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. antiquities, a place, as a building or room, in which andreia were held].

**Andreas.** See ANDREW.

**Andrew:** an'drū<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'drū<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. F. & Pg. **André**, ʌn'drē<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'drē<sup>2</sup>; It. **Andrea**, an-drē'a<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-drē'ä<sup>2</sup>; **Andreas**, Dan., an-dres<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-dres<sup>2</sup>; D. & Ger., ʌn'drē-as<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'drē-äs<sup>2</sup>; L., an'dri-as<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'dre-as<sup>2</sup>; Sp., **Andres**, an-dres<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-dres<sup>2</sup>.

**Androcles:** an'dro-kliz<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'dro-elēz<sup>2</sup>; not an-drok'liz<sup>1</sup> [Roman slave celebrated by Seneca & others]. Spelled also **Androclus** (-klus<sup>1</sup>; -elūs<sup>2</sup>).

**androgynous:** an-drej'i-nus<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-drōç'y-nūs<sup>2</sup>.

2: wɛɦ, dɛ; bōɦ, bōɦ; ɦɦl, ɦɦle, ɦɦt, bɦrn; ɦɦl, bōy; ɦɦ, ɦɦm; ɦɦk; ɦɦn, ɦɦs.



1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**Andromache:** an-drom'ä-kī<sup>1</sup>; än-dröm'a-eē<sup>2</sup> [In Homer's "Iliad," the wife of Hector].

**Andromeda:** an-drem'i-dä<sup>1</sup>; än-dröm'e-da<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Cepheus rescued by Perseus].

**Andronicus:** an'dro-nai'kus<sup>1</sup>; än'dro-ni'eüs<sup>2</sup>. Commonly also an-dren'-i-kus [Bible]. The name of the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy "Titus Andronicus" is invariably pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.

**Andros:** an'dres<sup>1</sup>; än'drös<sup>2</sup> [Eng. governor of New York].

**Andvare:** and-wä'rī<sup>1</sup>; änd-wä'rē<sup>2</sup> [In Norse myth, a fish-shaped dwarf].

**anecdote:** an'ek-döt'ij<sup>1</sup>; än'ëe-döt'ag<sup>2</sup>. In this, and other like words, the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonant: *not* an'ek-döt'tij<sup>1</sup>. See below.

**anecdotal:** an'ek-döt'al<sup>1</sup>; än'ëe-döt'al<sup>2</sup>.

**anecdotic:** an'ek-döt'ik<sup>1</sup>; än'ëe-döt'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**anecdotalist:** an'ek-döt'ist<sup>1</sup>; än'ëe-döt'ist<sup>2</sup> [One who tells short stories].

**Anem:** ä'nem<sup>1</sup>; ä'nēm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**anemia:** ä-ni'mi-a<sup>1</sup>; a-nē'mi-a<sup>2</sup> [Deficiency of blood].

**anemic:** ä-ni'mik<sup>1</sup>; a-nē'mie<sup>2</sup>. *C. & I.* a-nem'ik<sup>1</sup>.

**anemocienograph:** an'i-mo-sai-ni'mo-graf<sup>1</sup>; än'e-mo-si-nē'mo-gräf<sup>2</sup> [Wind-velocity measuring instrument].

**anemograph:** ä-nem'o-graf<sup>1</sup>; a-nēm'o-gräf<sup>2</sup> [Automatic wind-recorder].

**anemography:** an'i-mog'ræ-fi<sup>1</sup>; an'e-mög'ra-fy<sup>2</sup>. [ment].

**anemometer:** an'i-mem'i-tär<sup>1</sup>; än'e-möm'e-ter<sup>2</sup> [Wind-measuring instrument].

**anemone:** ä-nem'o-ni<sup>1</sup>; a-nēm'o-ne<sup>2</sup> [A windflower].

Thy subtle charm is strangely given,  
My fancy will not let thee be,—  
Then poise not thus 'twixt earth and heaven.  
O white *anemone*!

ELAINE GOODALE *Anemone*.

**anemony:** ä-nem'o-ni<sup>1</sup>; a-nēm'o-ny<sup>2</sup> [A variant spelling of preceding].

**Anen:** ä'nēn<sup>1</sup>; ä'nēn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aner:** ä'när<sup>1</sup>; ä'ner<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**aneroïd:** an'i-reid<sup>1</sup>; än'e-röid<sup>2</sup>; *not* ä-ni'reid<sup>1</sup> [Not using a fluid].

**anesthesia:** an'es-thi'si-a<sup>1</sup> or -zi-a<sup>1</sup>; än'ës-thë'si-a<sup>2</sup> or -zhi-a<sup>2</sup> [Loss of sen-<sup>[sation]</sup>].

**anesthetic:** an'es-thet'ik<sup>1</sup>; än'ës-thët'ie<sup>2</sup>.—**anesthetize:** an-es'fhi-taiz<sup>1</sup>; än-es'the-tiz<sup>2</sup>.

**anethol:** an'i-fhöl<sup>1</sup> or -fhel<sup>1</sup>; än'e-thöl<sup>2</sup> or -thöl<sup>2</sup> [A chemical compound].

**Anethothite:** an'i-fheth-ait<sup>1</sup>; än'e-thöth-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Anetothite:** an'i-teth-ait<sup>1</sup>; än'e-töth-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**aneurism, aneurysm:** an'yu-rizm<sup>1</sup>; än'yu-rigm<sup>2</sup> [A tumor].

**anew:** ä-niü<sup>1</sup>; a-nü<sup>2</sup>. Often erroneously ä-nü<sup>1</sup>; a-nöö<sup>2</sup>, due to the misleading use of ö by some phoneticists as a symbol to denote the true diphthongal sound in "few," "new," etc.

**Anezeh:** ä-nēze<sup>1</sup>; ä-ng'zē<sup>2</sup> [An Arab of the Syrian desert].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, loe; i=ä; i=ë; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊtsle; ʊu = out; ɔll; lū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

**angelitis:** Same as ANGIITIS.

**angel:** ɛn'jəl<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gəl<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɛn'jul<sup>1</sup>, as heard in some Southern States.

**Angeles:** ɛŋ'hē-les<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'hē-lēs<sup>2</sup> [Chilean city]. See LOS ANGELES.

**angelic:** an-jel'ik<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-gəl'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**Angelica:** an-jel'i-kə<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-gəl'i-ea<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name]. Fr. **Angélique**, ɛn'ʒɛ'lik<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'zhɛ'lik<sup>2</sup>; It. **Angelica**, ɛn-jɛ'li-kū<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-gɛ'li-eā<sup>2</sup>.

**angelicize:** an-jel'i-saiz<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-gəl'i-çiz<sup>2</sup>.

**Angelina:** an'ji-lai'nə<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gɛ-lī'na<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name]. Fr. **Angéline**, ɛn'ʒɛ'lin<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'zhɛ'lin<sup>2</sup>; Ger. **Angelina**, ɛn'gɛ-lī'nā<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gɛ-lī'nā<sup>2</sup>.

**Angélique.** See ANGELICA.

**Angell:** ɛn'jəl<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gəl<sup>2</sup> [Am. family name].

**Angelo:** an'ji-lo<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gɛ-lo<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name].

**angelot:** an'ji-lot<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) ɛn'ʒə-lō<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gɛ-lōt<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) ɛn'zhɛ-lō<sup>2</sup> [Anglo-Fr. coin].

**angelus:** an'ji-lus<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gɛ-lūs<sup>2</sup> [L., literally, "angel": a prayer in the Roman Catholic Church].

The *Angelus*, a famous painting by J. F. Millet representing two peasants saying the angelus in the evening twilight. Millet painted the work in 1859 and sold it in 1890 for \$160. . . . It was purchased in 1890 for \$150,000. *New Standard Dictionary.*

**Angerboda:** ɛŋ'gər-bō'də<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gɛr-bō'da<sup>2</sup> [In Norse myth, a giantess of Utgard].

**Angerona:** an'ji-rō'nə<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gɛ-rō'na<sup>2</sup> [In Roman myth, a goddess of silence or suppressed anguish].—**Angeronalla:** an'ji-ro-nū'li-a<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gɛ-ro-nā'li-a<sup>2</sup> [A festival held Dec. 21, in honor of Angerona].

**Angers:** ɛn'ʒɛ<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'zhɛ<sup>2</sup> [Fr. cathedral city].

**Angervadil:** ɛŋ'er-vū'dil<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gɛr-vū'dil<sup>2</sup> [In Icelandic sagas, Frithiof's sword; literally, "the wader through pain and sorrow"].

**Angevin:** an'ji-vin<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) ɛnʒ'vaŋ<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gɛ-vīn<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) ɛnʒh'vāŋ<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes, but erroneously, an'ji-vin<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gɛ-vīn<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to Anjou, a former Fr. province, or the Plantagenets, a family that governed it]. **Angevine**.

**angiectasia:** an'ji-ek-tē'si-a<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gi-čɛ-tā'si-a<sup>2</sup> [Abnormal dilatation of blood vessels].

**Anglers:** ɛn'ʒyɛ<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'zhyɛ<sup>2</sup>. Variant of ANGERS.

**anglitis:** an'ji-aɪ'tis<sup>1</sup> or -i'tis<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gi-i'tis<sup>2</sup> or -i'tis<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of a blood vessel].

**angina:** an'ji-nə<sup>1</sup> or -jai'nə<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gi-na<sup>2</sup> or -gi'na<sup>2</sup>; *not* an'jin-a<sup>1</sup> [L., lit., "choke," "suffocate"].—**anginal:** an'ji-nəl<sup>1</sup> or an-jai'nəl<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gi-nəl<sup>2</sup> or ɛn-gi'nal<sup>2</sup>; *not* an'jin-əl<sup>1</sup>.

**angina pectoris:** an'ji-nə or an-jai'nə pek'to-ris<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gi-na or ɛn-gi'na pɛk'to-ris<sup>2</sup>; *not* an'jin-a<sup>1</sup> [L., neuralgia of the heart].

**angiosperm:** an'ji-o-spŭrm<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gi-o-spɛrm<sup>2</sup>.

*Angiosperms* are true flowering plants, often bearing bright bells or brilliant clusters of bloom. GRANT ALLEN *Colour-Sense* p. 36 (1879).

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʌl, rʌl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊm; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒɛm; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Anglesea, Anglesey:** an'gl-si<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'gl-sy<sup>2</sup> [Island off North Wales]. In English proper names, as *Southsea*, *Chertsey*, *ea* and *ey*, derived from Anglo-Saxon, mean respectively, "stream" or "river," and "isle," "islet," or "island." Formerly pronounced to rhyme with *sea* and *key*, these suffixes are now obscured in speech.

**Anglet<sup>1</sup>:** ä'n'glē<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'glē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town in Basses-Pyrénées].

**anglet<sup>2</sup>:** an'glet<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'glēt<sup>2</sup> [A small angle or corner].

**Angleterre:** ä'n'glē-tār<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'glē-tēr<sup>2</sup> [Fr., England].

**Anglian:** an'gli-en<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'glī-an<sup>2</sup> [One of the Angles or pertaining to them].

**Anglice:** an'gli-si<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'glī-ge<sup>2</sup> [Late Latin, in English].

**Anglicism:** an'gli-sizm<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'glī-çism<sup>2</sup>.

**Anglin:** an'glm<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'glin<sup>2</sup> [Canadian family name of Irish origin].

**Anglogæa:** an'glo-jī'a<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'glo-ge'a<sup>2</sup> [In zoogeography, the Nearectic region].

**Angolese:** an'go-lis<sup>1</sup> or -liz<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'go-lēs<sup>2</sup> or -lēš<sup>2</sup> [An inhabitant of Angola].

**Angora:** an'gō'ra<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'gō'ra<sup>2</sup>; but more commonly heard, an'gōr'a<sup>1</sup> [1. Vilayet and town in Asiatic Turkey. 2. One of a breed of cats or goats from Angora. 3. Dressgoods of wool from the Angora goat].

**Angostura:** an'gos-tū'ra<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'gos-tū'rū<sup>2</sup> [Former name of a Venezuelan town (since 1849, Ciudad Bolívar), whence a bark is derived].

**Angoulême:** an'gū'lēm<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'gū'lem<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. city, capital of Charente dept. 2. Ducal name of the daughter of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette].

**Angro-malnyush:** an'gro-main'yūsh<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'gro-mIn'yūsh<sup>2</sup> [Same as *ANGRI-MAN*].

**anguine:** an'gwin<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'gwin<sup>2</sup> [Serpent-like].

**anguish:** an'gwiš<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'gwiš<sup>2</sup>.

**angular:** an'giu-lār<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'gū-lar<sup>2</sup>.

**Angus:** an'gus<sup>1</sup> or (*Scot.*) ä'gus<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'gūs<sup>2</sup> or (*Scot.*) ä'n'ūs<sup>2</sup> [1. In Celtic myth, a god of love. 2. A Scottish earldom. 3. A thane in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*].

**Anhalt:** an'halt<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'hält<sup>2</sup> [Ger. duchy].

**anhedonia:** an'hi-dō'ni-a<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'he-dō'ni-a<sup>2</sup> [Loss of interest in one's personal concerns].

**anhelation:** an'hi-lē'shon<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'he-lā'shon<sup>2</sup> [Panting].

**anhidrosis:** an'hi-drō'sis<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'hi-drō'sis<sup>2</sup> [Deficiency of perspiration].

**anhydremia:** an'hui-drī'mi-a<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'hī-drō'mi-a<sup>2</sup> [Deficiency of serum in the blood].

**anhydrous:** an-hai'drus<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'hī'drūs<sup>2</sup> [Lacking water].

**ani:** ä'nī<sup>1</sup>; ä'nī<sup>2</sup>; not ä'nai<sup>1</sup> [Braz. cuckoo].

**Ania:** ä-nai'a<sup>1</sup>; a-nī'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Aniam:** ä-nai'am<sup>1</sup>; a-nī'ām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**anil:** an'il<sup>1</sup>; ä'n'il<sup>2</sup> [Indigo].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gö, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔil; ɪu = feud; ɛhin; go; ɪ = sing; ɛhin, this.

**anile:** an'ɪl<sup>1</sup> or an'ail<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'il<sup>2</sup> or ʌn'il<sup>2</sup>. *Standard & C.* prefer the former; *E., I., M., S., W., & Wr.* the latter [Feeble-minded].

**anilin:** an'i-lin<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'i-lin<sup>2</sup>. The only form of spelling recognized by *M.* is the following.

**aniline:** an'i-lin<sup>1</sup> or -lain<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'i-lin<sup>2</sup> or -lin<sup>2</sup>. Compare preceding, the more common form.

**Anillero:** ʌ'nɪl-yē'ro<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'nɪl-yē'ro<sup>2</sup> [One of a Sp. conciliatory party in the revolution of 1823].

**Anim:** ɛ'nim<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'nɪm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**anima:** an'i-mə<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'i-ma<sup>2</sup>.

**animadversion:** an'i-mad-vūr'shən<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'i-măd-vēr'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**animadvert:** an'i-mad-vūrt<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'i-măd-vért<sup>2</sup>.

**animalcula:** an'i-mal'kiu-lə<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'i-mäl'eū-lə<sup>2</sup>. Derived from the Latin ANIMALCULUM, of which it is the plural, this word has been mistaken for a singular, having a plural ending in -æ. Both forms, **animalcula** as a singular, and **animalculæ** as a plural, are erroneous.

**animalcule:** an'i-mal'kiū<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'i-mäl'eū<sup>2</sup>. The ultima is sometimes erroneously pronounced -kiū-lɪ<sup>1</sup>.

**animalculum:** an'i-mal'kiu-lum<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'i-mäl'eū-lūm<sup>2</sup>. Compare ANIMALCULA.

**animalism:** an'i-məl-izim<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'i-mal-ɪzɪm<sup>2</sup>.

**animate (v.):** an'i-mēt<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'i-māt<sup>2</sup>.

**animate (a.):** an'i-mit<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'i-mat<sup>2</sup>.

**animatism:** an'i-mɪ-tizɪm<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'i-ma-tɪzɪm<sup>2</sup>.

**animative:** an'i-mē'tiv<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'i-mā'tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* an'i-mɪ-tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**anion:** an'ai-on<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'i-ɔn<sup>2</sup>; *not* an'i-on<sup>1</sup> [In electricity, a negative ION].

**anise:** an'is<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'is<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-nīs<sup>1</sup>.

**anissette:** an'i-zet<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'i-zēt<sup>2</sup>. *Standard & W.* an'i-set<sup>1</sup> [A cordial made from aniseed].

**anistic:** ə-nis'ɪk<sup>1</sup>; ə-nīs'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**anisol:** an'i-söl<sup>1</sup> or -sol<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'i-söl<sup>2</sup> or -söl<sup>2</sup>.

**anisotrope:** an-ai'so-trōp<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-i'so-trōp<sup>2</sup>.

**Anita:** ə-nɪ'tə<sup>1</sup>; ə-nɪ'tə<sup>2</sup> [Sp. feminine personal name; also, a place name].

**Anjou:** ʌn'ʒu<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'zhu<sup>2</sup> [Former Fr. province. Compare ANJOUVIN]. The pronunciation an'ʒu, recorded by the dictionaries, is one that the author has never heard.

**ankyloblepharon:** ʌŋ'ki-lo-blēf'a-rən<sup>1</sup>; ʌŋ'ki-lo-blēf'a-rən<sup>2</sup> [Growing together of eyelids].

**ankylomele:** ʌŋ'ki-lo-mɪ'lɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʌŋ'ky-lo-mē'le<sup>2</sup> [Growing together of fingers or toes].

**ankylosis:** ʌŋ'ki-lō'sis<sup>1</sup>; ʌŋ'ky-lō'sis<sup>2</sup> [Union or growing together, as of bone].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fɪl, rɪl, cɪr, bɪt, bɪrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ɛhin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

**anlaut:** ān'laut<sup>1</sup>; ān'lout<sup>2</sup> [Ger., the initial sound of a word].

**Ann,** } an<sup>1</sup>; ān<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name, having variant or diminutive

**Anne:** } forms **Anna**, **Annetta**, and **Annie**. In Dan., D., Ger., & It.,  
**Anna:** ā'na<sup>1</sup>; ā'nā<sup>2</sup>; Fr., **Anne:** ān<sup>1</sup>; ān<sup>2</sup>; Lat., **Anna:** an'ə<sup>1</sup>; ān'a<sup>2</sup>; Sp., **Aua:** ā'na<sup>1</sup>;  
ā'nā<sup>2</sup>].

**anna:** an'ə<sup>1</sup>; ān'a<sup>2</sup> [British-Indian nickel coin].

**Anna:** an'ə<sup>1</sup>; ān'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. Compare **ANN**.

**Annaas:** an'i-as<sup>1</sup>; ān'a-ās<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Annabel:** an'ə-bel<sup>1</sup>; ān'a-bēl<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name].

**Anna Comnena:** a-nā' kem-nī'nə<sup>1</sup>; ā-nā' eōm-nē'na<sup>2</sup> [Byzantine princess].

**Anna Karenina:** a-nā' ka-rē'ni-nə<sup>1</sup>; ā-nā' kā-rē'ni-na<sup>2</sup> [Novel by Tolstoy, and its heroine].

**Annaly:** an'ə-li<sup>1</sup>; ān'a-ly<sup>2</sup> [English family name].

**Annām:** a-nām<sup>1</sup> or an'am<sup>1</sup>; ā-nām<sup>2</sup> or ān'ām<sup>2</sup>. Same as **ANAM**.

**Annamaboe:** ā'na"ma"bō<sup>1</sup>; ā'nā"mā"bō<sup>2</sup> [Br. seaport on Gold Coast, Africa].

**Annan:** an'an<sup>1</sup>; ān'ān<sup>2</sup> [Scot. seaport].

**Anna Perenna:** an'ə pi-ren'ə<sup>1</sup>; ān'a pe-rēn'a<sup>2</sup> [In Roman myth, goddess of springtime].

**Annapolis:** a-nap'o-lis<sup>1</sup>; ā-nāp'o-lis<sup>2</sup>. Do not obscure the first syllable.  
[Capital of Maryland.]

**Annar:** ā'nar<sup>1</sup>; ā'nār<sup>2</sup>; *not* an'nər<sup>1</sup> [In Norse myth, the spouse of Night].

**Annas:** an'əs<sup>1</sup>; ān'as<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Annatom:** an'ə-tom<sup>1</sup>; ān'a-tōm<sup>2</sup> [An island of New Hebrides group].

**annatto:** a-nat'to<sup>1</sup>; ā-nāt'to<sup>2</sup> [A yellowish-red dye].

**Anne Arundel:** an ə-run'del<sup>1</sup>; ān a-rūn'dēl<sup>2</sup> [County of Maryland]. Compare **ARUNDEL**.

**Annecy:** ān'si<sup>1</sup>; ān'çy<sup>2</sup>; *not* an'si<sup>1</sup> [Fr. town].

**Anne of Gelerstein:** an gai'ər-stain<sup>1</sup>; ān gē'ər-stīn<sup>2</sup> [Novel by Scott and its heroine].

**annerodite:** a-ner'o-dait<sup>1</sup>; ā-nēr'o-dīt<sup>2</sup> [Mineral from Anneröd, Norway].

**Annetta.** See **ANN**.

**annex** (v.): a-neks<sup>1</sup>; ā-nēks<sup>2</sup>; *not* an-neks<sup>1</sup>. Compare the following.

**annex** (n.): a-neks<sup>1</sup> or an'eks<sup>1</sup>; ā-nēks<sup>2</sup> or ān'ēks<sup>2</sup>. *I., S., & Wr.*, an-neks<sup>1</sup>.

**Annias:** an'i-es<sup>1</sup>; ān'i-as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha, R. V.].

**Annie Laurie:** an'i lō'ri<sup>1</sup>; ān'i lū'ri<sup>2</sup> [Title and subject of a Scot. ballad].

**annihilate:** a-nai'hi-lēt<sup>1</sup>; ā-nī'hi-lāt<sup>2</sup>; *not* -hil-ēt<sup>1</sup>, *nor* -hi-lēt<sup>1</sup>.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧin; go; ʊ = sing; ʧin, this.

**annihilative:** a-naɪ'hi-lə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-nɪ'hi-la-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* a-naɪ'hi-lē'tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**Annis:** an'is<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'is<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha, R. V.].

**anno Domini:** an'o dom'i-nai<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'o dɒm'i-nɪ<sup>2</sup> [L., "in the year of the Lord"].

**anno Hegiræ:** an'o hej'i-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'o hɛg'i-rē<sup>2</sup> [L., "in the year of the Light"].

**annotate:** an'o-tēt<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'o-tāt<sup>2</sup> [To make notes].

**annotative:** an'o-tə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'o-ta-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* an'o-tē'tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**Annot Lyle:** an'ət lɪl<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ot lyl<sup>2</sup> [The heroine of Scott's "Legend of Montrose"].

**annuaire** [Fr.]: ʌn'nyu'ār<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'nyu'âr<sup>2</sup> [An annual].

**annulose:** an'yu-lōs<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'yu-lōs<sup>2</sup>; *E.* an-niū-lōs<sup>1</sup>; *I.* an'niū-lōs<sup>1</sup>; *M.* an-yu-lōs<sup>1</sup>; *S.* an'niū-lōz<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* an-a-lōs<sup>1</sup> [Ringed].

**annunciate:** a-nun'shi-ēt<sup>1</sup> or a-nun'si-ēt<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-nūn'shi-āt<sup>2</sup> or ʌ-nūn'çi-āt<sup>2</sup>; *E.* an-nun'si-ēt<sup>1</sup>; *S. & Wr.* an-nun'shi-ēt<sup>1</sup>. Compare PRONUNCIATION. There is some evidence that the second pronunciation is gaining favor notwithstanding the following note:

When *c* comes after the accent, either primary or secondary, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *te*, *to*, or *eus*, it takes the sound of *sh*; thus *ocean*, *social*, *Phocion*, *saponaceous*, *fascination*, etc.  
WALKER A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, note 557.

**annunciation:** a-nun'si-ē'shən<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-nūn'çi-ā'shon<sup>2</sup>; *C.* a-nun-she-ē'shən<sup>1</sup>; *E.* an-nun-si-ē'shun<sup>1</sup>; *I.* an-nun'si-ē'shən<sup>1</sup>; *S.* an-nun'shi-ē'shun<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* an-nun-she-ē'shən<sup>1</sup>.

**annunciative:** a-nun'si-ə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-nūn'çi-a-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* a-nun'si-ē'tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**annunciator:** a-nun'si-ē'tor<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-nūn'çi-ā'tōr<sup>2</sup>; *Standard, C., W.,* a-nun'shi-ē'tor<sup>1</sup>.

**Annunzio (Gabriele d'):** dan-nun'dzi-ō<sup>1</sup>; dān-nun'dzi-ō<sup>2</sup> [It. dramatist]. Compare GABRIEL.

**annus:** an'us<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ūs<sup>2</sup> [L., year].—**annus mirabilis:** mi-rab'i-lis<sup>1</sup>; mi-rāb'i-lis<sup>2</sup>; *not* mir-ab'il-is<sup>1</sup> [L., wonderful year].

**Annuus:** an'yu-us<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'yu-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Annweiler:** ʌn'vai-lər<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'vī-ler<sup>2</sup> [Bavarian town].

**anodal:** an'ō-dəl<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ō-dal<sup>2</sup>.

**anode:** an'ōd<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ōd<sup>2</sup> [Electrical term].

**anodic:** an-od'ik<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-ōd'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**anodon:** an'o-don<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'o-dōn<sup>2</sup> [Toothless fresh-water mussel].

**anodontia:** an'o-don'shi-ə<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'o-dōn'shi-a<sup>2</sup> [Lack of teeth].

**anodyne:** an'o-duin<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'o-dyn<sup>2</sup> [Soothing agent].

**anodynin:** a-nod'i-nin<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-nōd'y-nin<sup>2</sup> [A febrifuge].

**anoesis:** an'o-i'sis<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'o-ē'sis<sup>2</sup> [Absence of cognition].

**anoetic:** an'o-et'ik<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'o-ēt'ie<sup>2</sup> [Unthinkable].

**anogen:** an'o-jen<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'o-gēn<sup>2</sup> [Plant growing upward].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

**anol**: an'öl<sup>1</sup> or -öl<sup>1</sup>; än'öl<sup>2</sup> or -öl<sup>2</sup> [Chemical].

**anomal**: a-nō'mal<sup>1</sup>; a-nō'mäl<sup>2</sup> [An anomalous word].

**anomall-**: a-nom'a-l<sup>1</sup>; a-nōm'a-li<sup>2</sup> [Fr. Lat. *anomalus*, irregular].

**anomalism**: a-nēm'a-lizm<sup>1</sup>; a-nōm'a-līzm<sup>2</sup>. So also accent the second syllable in **anom'allst**.

**anomalous**: a-nēm'a-lus<sup>1</sup>; a-nōm'a-lūs<sup>2</sup>.

**anomic**: a-nēm'ik<sup>1</sup>; ä-nōm'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**anomy**: an'o-mi<sup>1</sup>; än'o-my<sup>2</sup>.

**anonym**: an'o-nim<sup>1</sup>; än'o-nym<sup>2</sup>.

**anonymous**: a-non'i-mus<sup>1</sup>; a-nōn'y-mūs<sup>2</sup>.

**Anopheles**: a-nof'i-liz<sup>1</sup>; a-nōf'e-lēs<sup>2</sup> [A genus of mosquitoes].

**Anos**: ē'nos<sup>1</sup>; ä'nōs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**another**: an-uth'ər<sup>1</sup>; än-ōth'er<sup>2</sup>. Altho this pronunciation is recorded by the dictionaries as in preferred use, that most frequently heard is a-nuth'ər<sup>1</sup>.

**Anoura**: a-nū'rē<sup>1</sup>; a-nū'ra<sup>2</sup>. Same as **ANURA**.

**Ansbach**: āns'bah<sup>1</sup>; āns'bāh<sup>2</sup> [Bavarian city].

**anschauung**: ān'shau-un<sup>1</sup>; än'shou-ung<sup>2</sup> [Ger., sense perception].

**Anselm**: an'selm<sup>1</sup>; än'sēlm<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name]. **Ansel**†.

**anserine**: an'sər-in<sup>1</sup> or -in<sup>1</sup>; än'ser-in<sup>2</sup> or -in<sup>2</sup>.

**Anstruther**: an'struth-ər<sup>1</sup> or an'stər<sup>1</sup>; än'strūth-er<sup>2</sup> or än'stər<sup>2</sup> [Scot. town]. The pronunciation of many place names is now being made to conform to the spelling.

The substitution which is now going on of the full sound of *Cirencester* for *Claster*, and of *Anstruther* for *Anster* . . . simply typifies what is taking place elsewhere in numerous cases. THOMAS H. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation* ch. II, p. 203. [H. 1904.]

**answer**: an'sər<sup>1</sup>; än'ser<sup>2</sup>. The *w* now silent in this word, which we derive from AS. *andswaru* (noun), a reply, was formerly pronounced, even as it is to-day in the word *swear*.

**ant**: ant<sup>1</sup>; änt<sup>2</sup>; not ant<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation änt, used by some persons, is a modern affectation. Compare **AUNT**; **HAUNT**.

**ant', ant**: änt<sup>1</sup> or ent<sup>1</sup>; änt<sup>2</sup> or änt<sup>2</sup>. [Contraction for "are not" accepted (1) as an Eng. idiom since 1706; (2) as a colloquialism for "am not" since 1737.]

**Antæus**: an-ti'us<sup>1</sup>; än-tō'ūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a son of Neptune].

**antanaclasis**: ant'a-nak'lə-sis<sup>1</sup>; ant'a-nā'e'la-sīs<sup>2</sup> [In rhetoric, the repetition of a word in a different sense].

**Antananarivo**: än'ta-nā'na-rī'vo<sup>1</sup>; än'ta-nā'na-rī'vo<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Madagascar].

**antaphrodisiac**: ant-af'ro-diz'i-ak<sup>1</sup>; änt-äf'ro-dīg'i-äe<sup>2</sup> [A check to sexual desire].

**Antar**: än'tär<sup>1</sup>; än'tär<sup>2</sup> [Arab romance about a warrior of the same name].

**antarchism**: ant'ar-kizm<sup>1</sup>; änt'är-eīzm<sup>2</sup>.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ä; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɔɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦɦin, ɦɦis.

**antaretic:** ant-ärk'tik<sup>1</sup>; änt-äre'tie<sup>2</sup>; *not* ant-är'tik<sup>1</sup>. Spelled *antartik* by Mandeville in 1366, *antartik* by Chaucer in 1391, and *antartique* by Blundevil in 1594, this word was formerly pronounced as spelled—without the medial *c*. Robert Recorde, in his "Castle of Knowledge" (1556) p. 27, used the form *Antartike*, but wrote of "the Arctike circle" on the same page. Holland first introduced the form *Antartike* in his translation of Pliny's "Natural History" printed in 1601. The medial *c* has been indicated as pronounced by every lexicographer since 1721, when Bailey's dictionary was published.

**Antaretogea:** ant-ärk'to-jə'ə<sup>1</sup>; änt-äre'to-ğə'a<sup>2</sup> [In zoogeography, a division of the earth's surface].

**Antares:** an-tə'rız<sup>1</sup>; äñ-tä'rəs<sup>2</sup> [A star in the constellation Scorpio].

**antasthmatic:** ant'az-mat'ik<sup>1</sup>; änt'äs-mät'ie<sup>2</sup>. *C. & I.* ant-ast-mat'ik<sup>1</sup>; *E.* an-tas-mat'ik<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ant-ast-mat'ik<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ant-ast-mat'ik<sup>1</sup>.

**anteclan:** an-ti'shan<sup>1</sup>; äñ-tə'shan<sup>2</sup>.

**antediluvial:** an'ti-di-lü'vi-əl<sup>1</sup>; äñ'te-di-lü'vi-äl<sup>2</sup>. *E. & S.* an-te-di-lü'-vi-əl<sup>1</sup>; *I.* an'ti-di-lü'vi-äl<sup>1</sup>; *M.* an'ti-di-lü'vi-äl<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* an'ti-di-lü'vi-äl<sup>1</sup>.

**antelope:** an'ti-löp<sup>1</sup>; äñ'te-löp<sup>2</sup>; *not* ant'i-löp<sup>1</sup>.

**antennule:** an-ten'yul<sup>1</sup>; äñ-tən'yul<sup>2</sup>; *not* an-ten'nül<sup>1</sup> [Small antenna].

**Antenor:** an-ti'nör<sup>1</sup>; äñ-tə'nör<sup>2</sup> [1. Athenian sculptor. 2. A Trojan who counseled the return of Helen to her husband].

**antependium:** an'ti-pen'di-um<sup>1</sup>; äñ'te-pən'di-üm<sup>2</sup> [Altar-covering].

**antepenult:** an'ti-pi-nult<sup>1</sup>; äñ'te-pe-nült<sup>2</sup>; *E.* an-te-pen-ult<sup>1</sup>; *I.* an'ti-pi-nult<sup>1</sup>; *M.* an'ti-pi-nult<sup>1</sup>; *S.* an'te-pe-nult<sup>1</sup>; *W.* an'ti-pi'nult<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* an-ti-pi-nult<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation an'ti-pi'nult<sup>1</sup> is not supported by modern usage, which obscures the penultimate syllable and places the accent on the final one.

**antri:** än'te-ri<sup>1</sup>; äñ'tə-ri<sup>2</sup> [In Egypt, a reciter of romances]. Compare ANTAR.

**anthela:** an-ɦɦi'la<sup>1</sup>; äñ-thē'la<sup>2</sup> [In botany, inflorescence].

**anthellicine:** ant-hel'i-sin<sup>1</sup>; änt-hēl'i-çɦn<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to the antihelix].

**anthellon:** ant-hi'h-on<sup>1</sup>; änt-hē'li-on<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ant-hi'h-on<sup>1</sup>; *E. & M.* an-ɦɦi'-li-on<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ant-hi'li-on<sup>1</sup>.

**anthemion:** an-ɦɦi'mi-on<sup>1</sup>; äñ-thē'mi-on<sup>2</sup>; *not* an-ɦɦē'mi-on<sup>1</sup> [Floral ornament in Gr. decoration].

**Anthesteria:** an'ɦɦes-ti'ri-ə<sup>1</sup>; äñ'tɦes-tē'ri-ə<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. antiquities, a three days' festival in honor of Dionysos].

**Anthony<sup>1</sup>,** } an'to-ni<sup>1</sup>; äñ'to-ny<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name]. Dan., D.,

**Antony:** { Ger., & Sw. **Anton:** än'ten<sup>1</sup>; äñ'tön<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Antoine:** än'-twän<sup>1</sup>; äñ'twän<sup>2</sup>; It., Pg., & Sp. **Antonio:** an-tō'ni-ō<sup>1</sup>; äñ-tō'ni-ō<sup>2</sup>.

**Anthony<sup>2</sup>:** an'tɦō-ni<sup>1</sup>; äñ'tɦō-ny<sup>2</sup>. Susan Brownwell [American reformer].

**Anthothijah:** an'ɦɦo-ɦɦai'ja<sup>1</sup>; äñ'tɦo-thi'jə<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**anthracene:** an'tɦrə-sɦn<sup>1</sup>; äñ'tɦra-çɦn<sup>2</sup> [Chemical product].

**anthraces** (*pl.* of **anthrax**): an'tɦrə-sɦz<sup>1</sup>; äñ'tɦra-çɦz<sup>2</sup>; *not* an-ɦɦrē'sɦz<sup>1</sup>.

**anthracia:** an-ɦɦrē'sɦi-a<sup>1</sup>; äñ'tɦrā'sɦi-a<sup>2</sup> [Disease characterized by ulcers].

2: wəlf, də; bəók, bəút; fəll, rəle, əɦre, bűt, búrn; ɔɦl, bəy; ğo, ğem; ɦɦn, ɦɦis.



1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bōrn;

**anthracite:** an'thrə-scit<sup>1</sup>; än'thra-çit<sup>2</sup> [Hard coal].

**anthracnose:** an-thrak'nōs<sup>1</sup>; än-thræ'nōs<sup>2</sup> [Plant disease].

**anthropoid:** an'thro-poid<sup>1</sup>; än'thro-pōid<sup>2</sup>. *E.* an-thrō'poid<sup>1</sup>; *S.* an'thrō-poid<sup>1</sup> [Manlike].

**anthropometry:** an'thro-pom'i-tri<sup>1</sup>; än'thro-pōm'e-try<sup>2</sup>.

**anthropomorphic:** an'thro-po-mōr'fik<sup>1</sup>; an'thro-po-mōr'fie<sup>2</sup>. *E.* an'thrō-po-mōr'fik<sup>1</sup>; *I.* an'thrō-pō-mōr'fik<sup>1</sup>; *M.* an-thrō'po-mōr'fik<sup>1</sup>; *S.* an'thrō-pō-mōr'fik<sup>1</sup>.

**anthromorphosis:** an'thro-po-nōr'fo-sis<sup>1</sup>; än'thro-po-mōr'fo-sis<sup>2</sup>. *C.* an'thro-po-nōr-fō'sis<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* an'thro-po-mor-fō'sis<sup>1</sup>.

**anthropophagi:** an'thro-pof'a-jai<sup>1</sup>; än'thro-pōf'a-çi<sup>2</sup>. The reference commonly attributed to Shakespeare is erroneous. In his play "The Tragedie of Othello, the Moore of Venice" (act i, sc. 3, l. 143) he wrote: "... the Cannibals that each others ate, The Antrophagus." (See First Folio Edition, 1623.) In an earlier edition (1604) the word is spelled *antrophague*.

**anti-:** an'ti-<sup>1</sup>; än'ti-<sup>2</sup> [A Gr. preposition used for (1) against; (2) opposed to; (3) instead of; (4) opposite to, etc., and a regular English formative with the same meanings].

**antialbumose:** an'ti-al-biū'mōs<sup>1</sup>; än'ti-äl-bū'mōs<sup>2</sup>. *C.* an'ti-al-biū'mōs<sup>1</sup>; *W.* an'ti-al'biu-mōs<sup>1</sup>.

**antibechlie:** an'ti-bi'kik<sup>1</sup>; än'ti-bē'eie<sup>2</sup> [Cough remedy].

**Antibes:** än'tib<sup>1</sup>; än'tib<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**antibiонт:** an'ti-bui'ont<sup>1</sup>; än'ti-bi'ōnt<sup>2</sup> [An organism in biology].

**antibiotic:** an'ti-bui-ot'ik<sup>1</sup>; än'ti-bi-ōt'ie<sup>2</sup> [Against life].

**anticachectic:** an'ti-kə-kek'tik<sup>1</sup>; än'ti-ca-cē'e tie<sup>2</sup> [A curative for mal-nutrition].

**antichresis:** an'ti-kri'sis<sup>1</sup>; än'ti-erō'sis<sup>2</sup> [Use of property in lieu of interest, as on a mortgage].

**Antichrist:** an'ti-kraist<sup>1</sup>; än'ti-erist<sup>2</sup> [Opponent of Christ (See 1 John, ii, 18)].

**anticipate:** an-tis'i-pēt<sup>1</sup>; än-tiç'i-pūt<sup>2</sup>. Also **anticipated** (-pēt'ed<sup>1</sup>; -pāt'ed<sup>2</sup>); **anticipating** (-pēt'ing<sup>1</sup>; -pāt'ing<sup>2</sup>); but **anticipation, anticipative** are accented on the penultimate syllable, -pē'shan<sup>1</sup>; -pā'shon<sup>2</sup>; -pē'tiv<sup>1</sup>; -pā'tiv<sup>2</sup>.

**anticous:** an-tai'kus<sup>1</sup>; än-ti'eūs<sup>2</sup> [Facing inward, as an anther].

**anticyclic:** an'ti-sik'lik<sup>1</sup>; än'ti-çye'lie<sup>2</sup> [Term in mathematics].

**anticyclone:** an'ti-sai'klōn<sup>1</sup>; än'ti-çy'elōn<sup>2</sup> [Term in meteorology].

**antidromy:** an-tid'ro-mi<sup>1</sup>; än'tid'ro-my<sup>2</sup>; *not* an'ti-drō'mi<sup>1</sup> [Change in the ascending growth of spirals of leaves].

**Antietam Creek:** an-ti'təm kri'k<sup>1</sup>; än-ti'tam erēk<sup>2</sup> [Stream in Pa. & Md.; scene of great battle Sept. 16 & 17, 1862].

**antifebrile:** an'ti-feb'ril<sup>1</sup>; än'ti-fēb'ril<sup>2</sup> [A febrifuge].

**antifermentative:** an'ti-fer-men'ta-tiv<sup>1</sup>; än'ti-fer-mēn'ta-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* -tē'tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**antigene:** an'ti-jin<sup>1</sup>; än'ti-gēn<sup>2</sup> [Collective name for substances capable of causing the formation of antibodies in the system].

2: art, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn, hit, lee; i = ē; i = ä; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlɪ = out; ɔɪ = out; ɔɪ = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**antigeny:** an-tij'i-ni<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-tig'e-ny<sup>2</sup> [Structural differences of individuals of different sexes]. Note accentuation of preceding.

**Antigone:** an-tig'o-ni<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-tig'o-ne<sup>2</sup> [1. In Gr. myth, a daughter of Œdipus & Jocasta. 2. The heroine of Sophocles's tragedy "Antigone & Œdipus"].

**Antigonish:** an'ti-go-nish<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ti-go-nish<sup>2</sup> [District and city in Nova Scotia].

**Antigonus:** ʌn-tig'o-nus<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-tig'o-nus<sup>2</sup> [Ruler of Asia; the "Cyclops" or one-eyed general of Alexander; fl. 382-301 B. C.].

**Antigua:** an-ti'gə or -gwa<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-ti'gə or -gwa<sup>2</sup>; not an-ti'gwa<sup>1</sup> [Island of Leeward group].

**antihydrotic:** an'ti-hi-drot'ik<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ti-hi-dröt'ie<sup>2</sup> [Deficient in or reducing perspiration].

**Anti-Lebanon:** an'ti-leb'a-non<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ti-leb'a-nön<sup>2</sup> [Mountain range in Palestine].

**Anti-Libanus:** an'ti-lib'a-nus<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ti-lib'a-nüs<sup>2</sup>. Same as ANTI-LEBANON.

**antilegomena:** an'ti-li-gom'i-na<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ti-le-göm'e-na<sup>2</sup> [Biblical books whose place in the New Testament canon were disputed].

**Antillean:** an'ti-li'an<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ti-lē'an<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to the Antilles].

**Antilles:** an-til'iz<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-til'eg<sup>2</sup>; Fr. ʌn'til<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'til<sup>2</sup> [The West Indian islands except the Bahamas].

**Antiochus:** an-til'o-kus<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-til'o-eüs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the avenger of Achilles].

**antilogous:** an-til'o-gus<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-til'o-güs<sup>2</sup>.

**antilogy:** an-til'o-ji<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-til'o-gy<sup>2</sup> [A self-contradiction].

**antelope:** an-til'o-pi<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-til'o-pe<sup>2</sup>. Compare ANTELOPE.

**antimony:** an'ti-mo-ni<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ti-mo-ny<sup>2</sup>; not an'tim-ō-ni<sup>1</sup> [A metallic element].

**antimony:** an-tin'o-mi<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-tin'o-my<sup>2</sup>. E. an-tin'am-i<sup>1</sup>; I. & S. an'ti-no-mi<sup>1</sup>; Wr. an'ti-no-mi<sup>1</sup>.

**Antinous:** an-tin'o-us<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-tin'o-üs<sup>2</sup> [In classic myth, the first suitor of Penelope; killed by Clytemnestra].

**Antioch:** an'ti-ok<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ti-ōe<sup>2</sup> [Bible: former capital of Syria].

**Antiochia:** an'ti-ō'ki-a<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ti-ō'ei-a<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Antiochians:** an'ti-ō'ki-anz<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ti-ō'ei-ang<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Antiochis:** an-tai'o-kis<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-ti'o-eis<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Antiochus:** an-tai'o-kus<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-ti'o-eüs<sup>2</sup>; the o as in "obey", not as in "no" [Apocrypha: one of two Syrian kings].

**Antiope:** an-tai'o-pi<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-ti'o-pe<sup>2</sup>; not -ō-pi<sup>1</sup>. [In Gr. myth, a princess of Thebes].

**Antioquia:** ʌn'ti-o-ki'a<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ti-o-ki'ä<sup>2</sup> [Dept. and city of Colombia].

**Antipas:** an'ti-pas<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ti-päs<sup>2</sup>; not an'tip-as<sup>1</sup> [Bible].

2: wɛlf, dɛ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**Antipasch:** an'ti-pask<sup>1</sup>; än'ti-päse<sup>2</sup>; *not* an'ti-pash<sup>1</sup> [Sunday after Easter].

**Antipater:** an-tip'a-tär<sup>1</sup>; än-tip'a-ter<sup>2</sup> [Regent of Macedonia, 4th cent. B. C. Apocrypha].

**antipathetic:** an"ti-pä-thet'ik<sup>1</sup>; än"ti-pa-thët'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**antipathic:** an'ti-päth'ik<sup>1</sup>; än"ti-päth'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**antipathist:** an-tip'a-thist<sup>1</sup>; än-tip'a-thist<sup>2</sup>.

**antipathy:** an-tip'a-thi<sup>1</sup>; än-tip'a-thy<sup>2</sup>.

**Antipatris:** an-tip'a-tris<sup>1</sup>; än-tip'a-tris<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**antipedal:** an-tip'i-däl<sup>1</sup>; än-tip'e-däl<sup>2</sup>; *not* an"ti-ped'al<sup>1</sup>, *nor* -pi'däl<sup>1</sup>.

**Antipedobaptist:** an"ti-pi"do-bap'tist<sup>1</sup>; än"ti-pü"do-bäp'tist<sup>2</sup> [One of an Anabaptist sect in 16th cent. church history].

**antiperistasis:** an"ti-pi-ris'tä-sis<sup>1</sup>; än"ti-pe-ris'tä-sis<sup>2</sup> [Rhetorical term].

**Antipatros:** an-tip'a-tros<sup>1</sup>; än-tip'a-trös<sup>2</sup> [Gr., Antipater].

**Antipholus:** an-tif'o-lus<sup>1</sup>; än-tif'o-lüs<sup>2</sup> [In Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," the twin brothers Moeroc].

**antiphon:** an'ti-fon<sup>1</sup>; än'ti-fön<sup>2</sup> [A response].

**antiphonal:** an-tif'o-näl<sup>1</sup>; än-tif'o-näl<sup>2</sup>; *o* as in "obey", *not* as in "no."

**antiphrasis:** an-tif'ra-sis<sup>1</sup>; än-tif'ra-sis<sup>2</sup> [Irony].

**antipodal:** an-tip'o-däl<sup>1</sup>; än-tip'o-däl<sup>2</sup>.

**antipode:** an'ti-pöd<sup>1</sup>; än'ti-pöd<sup>2</sup>.

**antipodean:** an-tip'o-di'an<sup>1</sup>; än-tip'o-dē'an<sup>2</sup>; *not* an-ti-pö-dī'an<sup>1</sup>, *nor* an-ti-pö-dī'an<sup>1</sup>.

**antipodes:** an-tip'o-diz<sup>1</sup>; än-tip'o-dēs<sup>2</sup> [Region on the opposite side of the earth]. Entfield, in 1807, indicated an'ti-pödz<sup>1</sup> and Webster followed him (1828). Walker (*Crit. Pronouncing Diet.* s. v.) says:

The word is pure Latin, and when we adopt such words into our own language, we seldom alter the accent. If, indeed, the singular of this word were in use like *satellite*, then we ought to form the plural regularly, and pronounce it in three syllables only; but, as it is always used in the plural, and is perfect Latin, we ought to pronounce it in four.

"To counterpoise this hero of the mode,  
Some for renown are singular and odd;  
What other men dislike is sure to please,  
Of all mankind, these dear *antipodes*;  
Through pride, not malice, they run counter still,  
And birth-days are their days of dressing ill."

YOUNG *Love of Fame*.

**antipolo:** än"ti-pö'lo<sup>1</sup>; än"ti-pö'lo<sup>2</sup>; *not* an"ti-pö'lo<sup>1</sup> [The breadfruit tree of the Philippine Islands].

**antipyretic:** an"ti-pai-ret'ik<sup>1</sup>; än"ti-py-rët'ie<sup>2</sup> [A medicine that allays fever].

**antipyrin,** } an"ti-pai'rin<sup>1</sup>; än"ti-py'rin<sup>2</sup> [A chemical used as an anti-  
**antipyrine:** } pyretic].

**antiquarian:** an"ti-kwē'ri-an<sup>1</sup>; än"ti-kwā'ri-an<sup>2</sup>.

[kwā-ri<sup>1</sup>].

**antiquary:** an'ti-kwē-ri<sup>1</sup>; än'ti-kwā-ry<sup>2</sup>. In some Southern States, an'ti-

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ä; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**antiquated:** an'ti-kwēt'ed<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ti-kwāt'əd<sup>2</sup>.

**antique:** an-tik'<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-tik'<sup>2</sup>: the accepted standard pronunciation for the past 150 years.

It was formerly pronounced according to English analogy, with the accent on the first syllable; but now after the French, with the accent on the last.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *Dict. of the English Language* (1755), s. v. *antique*.

**Antique:** an-ti'kē<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-ti'ke<sup>2</sup> [Province in Panay, P. I.].

**antiquist:** an'ti-kwist<sup>1</sup> or an-tik'ist<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ti-kwist<sup>2</sup> or ʌn-tik'ist<sup>2</sup>. *C.* an-ti'kist<sup>1</sup>.

**antiscians:** an-ti'sh'ənz<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-ti'sh'ənz<sup>2</sup> [People dwelling on the same meridian on opposite sides of the equator].

**anti-Semite:** an'ti-sem'ait<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ti-sēm'it<sup>2</sup> [One opposed to the Semites or Jews].

**Antisthenes:** an-tis'thī-niz<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-tis'the-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher of 4th cent.].

**antithesis:** an-ti'thī-sis<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-ti'th'e-sis<sup>2</sup> [Direct contrary].

**antitoxin:** an'ti-toks'mi<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ti-tōks'in<sup>2</sup> [A defensive proteid]. **antitoxine**†.

**Antium:** an'shi-um<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'shi-ūm<sup>2</sup> [Ancient city of Latium]

**Antivari:** ʌn'ti-vū-rī<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ti-vā-rī<sup>2</sup> [City of Montenegro].

**antœcians:** an-ti'shənz<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-tō'shənz<sup>2</sup> [Same as ANTECIANS].

**Antoine:** ʌn'twān<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'twān<sup>2</sup>. See ANTHONY.

**Antoinette:** ʌn'twā'net<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'twā'nēt<sup>2</sup> [Fr. feminine personal name].

**Antommarchi:** ʌn-tom-mār'kī<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-tōm-mār'eī<sup>2</sup> [It. surgeon who attended Napoleon on St. Helena].

**Anton:** an'ton<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'ton<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name]. Compare ANTHONY.

**Antonia:** an-tō'ni-ə<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-tō'ni-ə<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. *Fr.* **Ant-**

**tonier** ʌn'tō'ni<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'tō'nē<sup>2</sup>; *Cler.* **Antonie:** an-tō'ni-ə<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-tō'ni-ə<sup>2</sup>; *It. & Sp.*

**Antonina:** ʌn'tō-ni'na<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'tō-ni'nā<sup>2</sup>. Compare ANTOINETTE.

**Antonine:** an'to-nai'n<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'to-nin<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Antoninus].

**Antoninus:** an'to-nai'nus<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'to-ni'nūs<sup>2</sup> [Two Roman emperors, A. D.

138-180].

**Antonio:** an-tō'ni-o<sup>1</sup>; ʌn-tō'ni-o<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name].

**antonomasia:** an'to-no-mē'zi-ə<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'to-no-mā'zhi-ə<sup>2</sup>. (*C.* an-tən-o-mē'-  
zi-ə<sup>1</sup>; *E.* an-ton-o-mē'zi-ə<sup>1</sup>; *I.* an-ton'o-mē'zi-ə<sup>1</sup>; *M.* an'to-no-mē'zi-ə<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* an-ta-nē-  
mē'zi-ə<sup>1</sup> [Substitution of one name, title, etc., for another].

**Antony:** See under ANTHONY.

**Antothijah:** an'to-thai'ja<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'to-thi'jā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Antothite:** an'toth-aīt<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'tōth-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Antraigues:** ʌn'trēg<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'trāg<sup>2</sup> [Fr. diplomatist].

**Antrobus:** ant'ro-bus<sup>1</sup>; ʌnt'ro-būs<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Antum:** ʌn'tūm<sup>1</sup>; ʌn'tūm<sup>2</sup> [In Babylon. myth, consort of Anu].

**Anu:** ā'nū<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'nū<sup>2</sup> [In Babylon. myth, god of the heavens].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʌl, eɪr, bʊt, bʊr; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

**Anub:** ẽ'nub<sup>1</sup>; ǎ'nüb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Anubis:** ẽ-niũ'bis<sup>1</sup>; ǎ-nũ'bis<sup>2</sup> [Egypt. god, guardian of the dead].

**Anukit:** ẽ-nũ'kit<sup>1</sup>; ǎ-nũ'kit<sup>2</sup> [In Egypt. myth, Libyan goddess].

**Anunaki:** ẽ"nu-nā'ki<sup>1</sup>; ǎ"nũ-nā'ki<sup>2</sup> [In Babylon. myth, earth demons].

**Anura:** ẽ-niũ'rā<sup>1</sup>; ǎ-nũ'ra<sup>2</sup> [In zool., an order of tailless amphibians].

**Anus:** ẽ'nus<sup>1</sup>; ǎ'nūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Anvers (Fr.):** ǎn"vār<sup>1</sup>; ǎn"vēr<sup>2</sup> [Antwerp].

**Anversian:** ǎn-vūr'shān<sup>1</sup>; ǎn-vēr'shān<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to Antwerp (Anvers)].

**Anversols (Fr.):** ǎn"vār'swā<sup>1</sup>; ǎn"vēr'swā<sup>2</sup> [A native of Antwerp].

**anxiety:** ǎn-zai'ı-tı<sup>1</sup>; ǎn-zı'e-ty<sup>2</sup>.

**anxious:** ǎnk'shus<sup>1</sup>; ǎnk'shūs<sup>2</sup>.

**any:** ẽn'ı<sup>1</sup>; ẽn'y<sup>2</sup>. William Perry, in the *Royal Standard Diet*. (Edinburgh, 1775), records ẽni<sup>1</sup> and ǎn'ı<sup>1</sup> as in use. In this respect he followed Buchanan, but these pronunciations have not been accepted as standard for at least a century.

**anywhere:** ẽn'ı-hwār<sup>1</sup>; ẽn'y-hwēr<sup>2</sup>. Notwithstanding a tendency in England to drop the *h* in such words as *what*, *when*, *where*, etc., Murray indicates it in compounds.

**aorist:** ẽ'o-rıst<sup>1</sup>; ǎ'o-rıst<sup>2</sup> [Gr. tense expressing past action]

**Aolfe:** ẽ'fai<sup>1</sup>; ǎ'fe<sup>2</sup> [One of two maidens in Irish myth].

**Aoki:** ǎ'o-ki<sup>1</sup>; ǎ'o-ki<sup>2</sup> [Jap. diplomat].

**Aonla:** ẽ-õ'ni-ǎ<sup>1</sup>; ǎ-õ'ni-ǎ<sup>2</sup> [Polit. div. of Greece].

**Aorangi:** ǎ'o-rün'gı<sup>1</sup>; ǎ'o-rün'gı<sup>2</sup> [A mountain in New Zealand].

**aorta:** ẽ-õr'tā<sup>1</sup>; ǎ-õr'tā<sup>2</sup> [The great artery of the circulatory system].

**aoudad:** ǎ'ũ-dad<sup>1</sup>; ǎ'ũ-dād<sup>2</sup> [The argali: incorrect form]. Compare AUDAD.

**aourah:** ǎ-au'ra<sup>1</sup>; ǎ-ou'rā<sup>2</sup> [Ar., a fish allied to the pilot-fish].

**Apache:** ǎ-pach'ı<sup>1</sup>; ǎ-päch'e<sup>2</sup>; *W.* ǎ-pā'chē<sup>1</sup> [Amerind tribe].

**apagoge:** ǎp"ǎ-gō'jı<sup>1</sup>; ǎp"ǎ-gō'gē<sup>2</sup>.

**Apame:** ǎpē'mı<sup>1</sup> or ǎp"ǎ-mı<sup>1</sup>; ǎ-pā'mē<sup>2</sup> or ǎp"ǎ-mē<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Apamea:** ǎp"ǎ-mı'ǎ<sup>1</sup>; ǎp"ǎ-mē'a<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha; Douai Bible].

**Apam Napat:** ǎ'pam na-pāt'ı<sup>1</sup>; ǎ'pām nā-pāt'ı<sup>2</sup> [In Per. myth, the god of the waters].

**Apaosha:** ǎ"pa-õ'sha<sup>1</sup>; ǎ"pā-õ'sha<sup>2</sup> [In Per. myth, the demon of drought].

**aparejo:** ǎ"pa-rē'ho<sup>1</sup>; ǎ"pā-rē'ho<sup>2</sup>; *not* ǎ"ǎ-rē'jō<sup>1</sup> [Pack-saddle].

**aparithmesıs:** ǎp"ǎ-rıth-mı'sıs<sup>1</sup>; ǎp"ǎ-rıth-mē'sıs<sup>2</sup>. (! ǎp-ur-ıth-mı'sıs<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ǎp-ǎ-rıth-mı'sıs<sup>1</sup> [Enumeration of parts].

**Apelles:** ǎ-pel'ız<sup>1</sup>; ǎ-pēl'ēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. painter of 4th cent. B. C.].

**apena:** ǎ-pı'nē<sup>1</sup>; ǎ-pē'na<sup>2</sup> [Gr. chariot].

**Apennines:** ǎp'e-nainz<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'ē-nıng<sup>2</sup> [It. mountain range].

2: ǎrt, ǎpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, ǎll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; ı=ē; ı=ē; gō, nót, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; ou = out; ɒl; iū = fewd; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɛhin, this.

**Apepi:** ə-pe'pɪ¹; ə-pe'pɪ² [In Egypt. myth, a giant serpent].

**aperçu** (Fr.): ə'pər'sü¹; ə'pər'gü²; *not* ə'per-sü¹ [Glance; bird's-eye view].

**aperient:** ə-pi'ri-ent¹; ə-pe'ri-ent².

**apéritif** (Fr.): ə'pē'ri'tif¹; ə'pe'ri'tif² [Appetizer].

**aperitive:** ə-per'ɪ-tiv¹; ə-pēr'ɪ-tiv² [Aperient].

**aperture:** əp'ər-ɛhur¹ *or* əp'ər-tiūr¹; əp'ər-ɛhur² *or* əp'ər-tiūr².

**Apet:** ə'pet¹; ə'pēt² [In Egypt. myth, goddess of motherhood].

**apex:** ə'peks¹; ə'pēks². The Eng. *pl.* of this word is formed by adding -es, pronounced -ez¹; -ēz². Compare *APICES*.

**Aphærema:** ə-fi'ri-mə¹; ə-fē're-ma² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**aphæresis:** Same as *APHERESIS*.

**Aphara:** əf'ə-rə¹; əf'a-ra² [Apocrypha; Douai Bible (R. V.)].

**Aphareus:** əf'ə-rūs¹; əf'a-rūs² [Athenian poet of 4th cent. B. C.].

**Apharsachites:** ə-fər'sək-aits¹; ə-fər'sæ-its² [Bible].

**Apharsathacites:** əf'ər-sath'ə-saits¹; əf'ar-sāth'a-ɛts² [Douai Bible].

**Apharsathchites:** əf'ər-sath'kaits¹; əf'ar-sāth'ɛts² [Bible].

**Apharslites:** ə-fər'saits¹; ə-fər'sits² [Bible].

**aphasia:** ə-fē'zi-ə¹; ə-fā'zhi-ə²; *not* ə-fē'si-ə¹ [Speechlessness].

**aphasy:** əf'ə-sɪ¹; əf'a-sy². Variant of preceding.

**Apheca:** ə-fi'kə¹; ə-fē'ea² [Douai Bible].

**Aphek:** ə'fek¹; ə'fēk² [Bible].

**Aphekah:** ə-fi'ku¹; ə-fē'kü² [Bible].

**aphelion:** ə-fi'h-on¹; ə-fē'li-ɔn²; *not* ə-fil'yon¹, *W.* [The point in an orbit farthest from the sun].

**Apherema:** ə-fer'ɪ-mə¹; ə-fēr'e-ma² [Apocrypha].

**apheresis, aphæresis:** ə-fer'ɪ-sis¹; ə-fēr'e-sis². *C.* ə-fer'e-sis¹; *E.* əf'er'i-sis¹; *I.* & *S.* ə-fēr'e-sis¹; *M.* ə-fi'ri-sis¹. Sheridan (1780) recorded this, but Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), & Jameson (1827) indicated the first pronunciation given above. [In grammar, a dropping of an unaccented syllable or letter.]

**Aphera:** ə-fer'ə¹; ə-fēr'a² [Apocrypha].

**aphesis:** əf'ɪ-sis¹; əf'e-sis² [In philology, a form of apheresis].

**Aphla:** ə-fai'ə¹; ə-fi'a² [Douai Bible].—**Aphlah**† [Bible].

**aphid:** əf'id¹; əf'id², *Standard, C., & M.*; but *W.* ə'fid¹; ə'fid² [Plant-louse].

**aphides:** əf'i-diz¹; əf'i-dēz². Pl. of *APHIS*.

**Aphik:** ə'fik¹; ə'fēk² [Bible].

**aphis:** ə'fis¹; ə'fis² [An aphid].

**aphlogistic:** əf'lo-jis'tik¹; əf'lo-gis'tie² [Flameless].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

**aphonia:** ə-fō'ni-ə<sup>1</sup>; ə-fō'ni-ə<sup>2</sup> [Loss of voice].

**aphonic:** ə-fen'ik<sup>1</sup>; ə-fōn'ie<sup>2</sup> [Affected with aphonia].

**aphorism:** əf'o-rizm<sup>1</sup>; əf'o-rīzm<sup>2</sup>.

**Aphrah:** əf'ro<sup>1</sup>; əf'rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**aphrasia:** ə-frē'zi-ə<sup>1</sup>; ə-frā'zhi-ə<sup>2</sup> [Form of aphasia].

**Aphrodisia:** əf'ro-diz'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; əf'ro-dīs'i-ə<sup>2</sup> [Gr. festival in honor of Aphrodite].

**aphrodisiac:** əf'ro-diz'i-ak<sup>1</sup>; əf'ro-dīs'i-āk<sup>2</sup>.

**Aphrodite:** əf'ro-dai'ti<sup>1</sup>; əf'ro-di'tē<sup>2</sup>; *not* əf'ro-dait<sup>1</sup> [Gr. goddess of love].

**Aphses:** əf'sīz<sup>1</sup>; əf'sēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**aphthong:** əf'theŋ<sup>1</sup>; əf'thōŋg<sup>2</sup>, *Wr.*, *erroneously*, əf'theŋ<sup>1</sup> [Silent letter].

**Aphuthites:** ə'futh-aits<sup>1</sup>; ə'futh-its<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**aphyllous:** ə-fil'us<sup>1</sup>; ə-fyl'ūs<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ə-fil'us<sup>1</sup>; *I.* əf'il-us<sup>1</sup>; *S.* əf-fil'lus<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ə-fil'las<sup>1</sup> [Leafless].

**Apia:** ə-pi'a<sup>1</sup>; ə-pi'ā<sup>2</sup> [Samoan sp.].

**apiarian:** ə'pi-ē'ri-an<sup>1</sup>; ə'pi-ā'ri-an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to bees].

**apiary:** ə'pi-ē'ri<sup>1</sup>; ə'pi-ā'ry<sup>2</sup>; *not* əp'yār-i<sup>1</sup> [Place for keeping bees].

**apical:** əp'i-kad<sup>1</sup>; əp'i-eād<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə'pi-kad<sup>1</sup> [Apexward].

**apical:** əp'i-kəl<sup>1</sup>; əp'i-eal<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə'pi-kəl<sup>1</sup>.

**apices:** əp'i-siz<sup>1</sup>; əp'i-çēs<sup>2</sup> [L. plural of *apex*].

**Apician:** ə-pish'an<sup>1</sup>; ə-pish'an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Apicius].

**Apicius:** ə-pish'i-us<sup>1</sup>; ə-pish'i-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Any one of three epicures].

**apiculture:** ə'pi-kul'chur<sup>1</sup>; ə'pi-eul'chur<sup>2</sup>; but there is a tendency toward preserving the diphthongal sound of *u* in the last syllable, ə'pi-kul'tiur<sup>1</sup>.

**apiculus:** ə-pik'yu-lus<sup>1</sup>; ə-pi'e'yu-lūs<sup>2</sup> [Any small apex].

**apiol:** əp'i-ōl<sup>1</sup> or -el<sup>1</sup>; əp'i-ōl<sup>2</sup> or -öl<sup>2</sup> [Oil from parsley seed].

**apiology:** ə'pi-el'o-ji<sup>1</sup>; ə'pi-ōl'o-gy<sup>2</sup> [Study of bees].

**Apis:** ə'pis<sup>1</sup>; ə'pis<sup>2</sup> [Sacred bull of the ancient Egyptians].

**apivorous:** ə-piv'o-rus<sup>1</sup>; ə-piv'o-rūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə'pi-vō'rus<sup>1</sup> [Bee-eating].

**aplomb** (Fr.): ə'plōn<sup>1</sup>; ə'plōn<sup>2</sup> [Self-possession].

**apobates:** ə-pəb'ə-tiz<sup>1</sup>; ə-pəb'a-tēs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. antiq., a fighter beside a chariot].

**Apocalypse:** ə-pək'ə-lips<sup>1</sup>; ə-pōe'a-lyps<sup>2</sup> [Bible: The Book of Revelation].

**apocatastasis:** əp'o-kə-tas'tə-sis<sup>1</sup>; əp'o-ea-tās'tə-sis<sup>2</sup>; *not* əp'o-kə-tas-tēs<sup>1</sup> [Restoration of the impenitent to Divine favor].

**apocope:** ə-pək'o-pēt<sup>1</sup>; ə-pōe'o-pāt<sup>2</sup> [To cut off (a letter, syllable, etc.) from a word].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʊ = out; ɔil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**apocope:** ə-pək'ō-pi<sup>1</sup>; a-pōē'ō-pe<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-pək'ō-pi<sup>1</sup>—the last two syllables are short [A cutting off. See APOCOPATE].

**Apocreo:** ə-pək'ri-es<sup>1</sup>; a-pōē're-ōs<sup>2</sup> [In the Gr. Church, Sexagesima Sunday or the carnival week preceding it].

**apocrisiary:** ap'o-kris'i-ē-ri<sup>1</sup>; āp'o-eris'i-ā-ry<sup>2</sup>; *not* -a-ri<sup>1</sup> [Papal legate].

**Apocrypha:** ə-pək'ri-fə<sup>1</sup>; a-pōē'ry-fa<sup>2</sup> [Fourteen religious books included in the Septuagint and the Vulgate].

**apocynin:** ə-pes'i-nin<sup>1</sup>; a-pōg'y-nin<sup>2</sup> [Extract of Indian hemp].

**apocytial:** ap'o-sish'al<sup>1</sup>; āp'o-çysh'al<sup>2</sup>; *not* ap'o-sai'ti-al<sup>1</sup> [Term in biology].

**apodal:** ap'o-dəl<sup>1</sup>; āp'o-dal<sup>2</sup> [Without feet or fins].

**apodeictic:** ap'o-daik'tik<sup>1</sup>; āp'o-die'tie<sup>2</sup> [Same as APODICTIC].

**apodeixis:** ap'o-doiks'is<sup>1</sup>; āp'o-diks'is<sup>2</sup> [Same as APODIXIS].

**apodictic:** ap'o-dik'tik<sup>1</sup>; āp'o-die'tie<sup>2</sup> [Indisputable].

**apodixis:** ap'o-diks'is<sup>1</sup>; āp'o-diks'is<sup>2</sup> [Absolute proof].

**apodosis:** ə-ped'ō-sis<sup>1</sup>; a-pōd'ō-sis<sup>2</sup>; penultimate o short as in "obey" [Consequent proposition].

**apodous:** ap'o-dus<sup>1</sup>; āp'o-dūs<sup>2</sup> [Apodal].

**apogee:** ap'o-jī<sup>1</sup>; āp'o-gē<sup>2</sup> [Term in astronomy. Figuratively, climax].

**apolaustic:** ap'o-lōs'tik<sup>1</sup>; āp'o-lās'tie<sup>2</sup>; *not* -laus'tik<sup>1</sup> [Pleasure-loving].

**Apollinaris:** ə-pel'ī-nā'ris<sup>1</sup>; a-pōl'i-nā'ris<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-pel'in-ē'ris<sup>1</sup> [1. Syrian bishop, 4th cent. 2. Spring in Ahr Valley, Prussia, or its water].

**Apolline:** ə-pel'in<sup>1</sup>; a-pōl'in<sup>2</sup>; *not* ap'o-lain<sup>1</sup> [Relating to Apollo].

**Apollo:** ə-pel'o<sup>1</sup>; a-pōl'o<sup>2</sup> [God of youth].

**Apollo Belvedere:** ə-pel'o bel'vi-dēr<sup>1</sup>; a-pōl'o bēl've-dēr<sup>2</sup> [Statue in Vatican, Rome].—**A. Chresterios:** kres-tī'ri-es<sup>1</sup>; crēs-tē'rī-ēs<sup>2</sup> [Apollo of the Oracles].—**A. Citharæus:** sifh-a-rī'dus<sup>1</sup>; cīth-a-rē'dūs<sup>2</sup> [Statue in Vatican or at Munich].—**A. of Tenea:** ton'ī-e<sup>1</sup>; tēn'e-a<sup>2</sup> [Statue at Munich].—**A. of Thera:** thī'rā<sup>1</sup>; thē'ra<sup>2</sup> [Statue in Athens].—**A. Sauroktonos:** sē-rek'tō-nēs<sup>1</sup>; sē-rōk'tō-nūs<sup>2</sup> [Statue in Vatican].

**Apollonia:** ap'o-lō'nī-e<sup>1</sup>; āp'o-lō'nī-ēs<sup>2</sup> [1. Bible city. 2. Gr. festival].

**Apollonius:** ap'o-lō'nī-us<sup>1</sup>; āp'o-lō'nī-ūs<sup>2</sup> [1. Apocrypha. 2. Gr. philosopher or astronomer].

**Apollonophanes:** ə-pel'o-fē'nīz<sup>1</sup> or ap'o-lof'ā-nīz<sup>1</sup>; a-pōl'o-fā'nēs<sup>2</sup> or āp'o-lōf'ā-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Apollon:** ə-pel'ōs<sup>1</sup>; a-pōl'ōs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Apollyon:** ə-pel'i-ōn<sup>1</sup> or -yan<sup>1</sup>; a-pōl'y-ōn<sup>2</sup> or -yon<sup>2</sup> [The destroyer (*Rev.* ix, 11)].

**apolog:** ap'o-log<sup>1</sup>; āp'o-lōg<sup>2</sup>; *not* -lōg<sup>1</sup>.

**apologete:** ə-pel'o-jīt<sup>1</sup>; a-pōl'o-gēt<sup>2</sup>.

**apophasis:** ə-pef'ā-sis<sup>1</sup>; a-pōf'a-sīs<sup>2</sup>; *not* ap'o-fē'sis<sup>1</sup> [Denial].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cŷre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thīn, thīs.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, police, obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**apophthegm**: ap'o-them<sup>1</sup>; äp'o-thēm<sup>2</sup>. Variant of APOTHEM.

**aposiopesis**: ap'o-sui'o-pi'sis<sup>1</sup>; äp'o-si'o-pē'sis<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ap-o-sui-ə-pi'sus<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ap'e-sui-ə-pi'sis<sup>1</sup>; *S.* a-pes'i-o-pi'sis<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ə-pezi-ə-pi'sis<sup>1</sup> [A figure in rhetoric].

**apostasy**: ə-pes'ta-si<sup>1</sup>; a-pös'ta-sy<sup>2</sup> [Renunciation of creed].

**apostate**: ə-pes'tēt<sup>1</sup>; a-pös'tāt<sup>2</sup> [A pervert].

**a posteriori**: ə-pes-ti'ri-ō-rai<sup>1</sup>; ä pös-tē'ri-ō-rī<sup>2</sup> [L., "from that which follows": term in logic].

**apostle**: ə-pes'l<sup>1</sup>; a-pös'l<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.*, but erroneously condemned by Phye; *not* ə-pēs'l<sup>1</sup>, *nor* a-pō'sul<sup>1</sup>, a pulpit pronunciation of Walker's time (1732-1807). The *t* is silent.

**apostolic**: ap'əs-tel'ik<sup>1</sup>; äp'ös-töl'ie<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-pes'tel-ik<sup>1</sup>.

**apostrophe**: ə-pes'tro-fi<sup>1</sup>; a-pös'tro-fe<sup>2</sup>.

**apothegm, apothem**: ap'o-them<sup>1</sup>; äp'o-thēm<sup>2</sup> [A pointed truth or maxim].

**apotheosis**: ap'o-thi'o-sis<sup>1</sup>; äp'o-thē'o-sis<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ə-pe-th-e-ō'sis<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ap'e-thi-ō'sis<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ap-o-thi'a-sis<sup>1</sup> [Deification]. *C.* gives ap'o-thi-ō'sis<sup>1</sup>, and *M. & W.*, a-pe-th'i-ō'sis<sup>1</sup>, as second choice; Entick (1764) and Barclay (1774) placed the chief stress on the penult, Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), & Reid (1844), on the ante-penult.

The accentuation of the penult of *apotheosis* has made great headway of late years. It is authorized by several modern dictionaries. It is not unlikely that it may come to prevail generally. T. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation* ch. 3, p. 139. [H. '04.]

**apotheoize**: ap'o-thi'o-saiz<sup>1</sup>; äp'o-thē'o-siz<sup>2</sup> [Deify].

**a potiori**: ə-pō'ti-ō-rai<sup>1</sup>; ä pō'ti-ō-rī<sup>2</sup> [L., "for a stronger reason": term in logic].

**apotome<sup>1</sup>**: ə-pet'o-mi<sup>1</sup>; a-pöt'o-me<sup>2</sup> [Term in mathematics and music].

**apotome<sup>2</sup>**: ap'o-tōm<sup>1</sup>; äp'o-tōm<sup>2</sup> [Mineral celestite].

**apotropaion**: ap'o-tro-pē'en<sup>1</sup>; äp'o-tro-pā'ōn<sup>2</sup> [Gr., an amulet].

**apotropous**: ə-pet'ro-pus<sup>1</sup>; a-pöt'ro-pūs<sup>2</sup> [In botany, twining away].

**apoxymenos**: ə-pəks'i-əm'i-nēs<sup>1</sup>; a-pöks'y-ōm'e-nös<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-pəks-i-ōm'i-nēs<sup>1</sup> [Gr., a user of a flesh-scrapers in a bath].

**appal**: a-pēl<sup>1</sup>; ä-pāl<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-pal<sup>1</sup>. Johnson advocated the spelling *appale*; Walker opposed it and said:

This word [*appal*] has been so often rhymed with *all*, *ball*, *fall*, &c., that such a change as Dr. Johnson recommends, would be attended with no small inconvenience. It may be observed, too, that spelling this word with single *l*, as he has done, is at variance with its general pronunciation; for one *l*, when final, does not broaden the *a* like that in *all*, but leaves it in the sound of that vowel in *fall-low*, *tail-low*, &c. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* p. 27.

**Appalachian**: ap'a-läch'i-an<sup>1</sup>; äp'a-läch'i-an<sup>2</sup>. *I.* ap-pa-lē'ki-an<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ap-pa-lē'chi-an<sup>1</sup>; *C. & W.* second choice ap'a-lē'chi-an<sup>1</sup> [Mountain system of eastern United States].

**Appaim**: ap'i-im<sup>1</sup>; äp'a-īm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**appanage**: ap'ə-nēj<sup>1</sup>; äp'a-näg<sup>2</sup>; *Standard* -nij<sup>1</sup>.

**apparatus**: ap'a-rē'tus<sup>1</sup> or ap'a-rū'tus<sup>1</sup>; äp'a-rā'tūs<sup>2</sup> or äp'a-rā'tūs<sup>2</sup>.

**apparel**: a-par'el<sup>1</sup>; ä-pär'ēl<sup>2</sup>; *not* ap-par'el<sup>1</sup>.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, ice; ī=ē; ī=ä; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦin, this.

**apparency:** a-pār'en-sɪ<sup>1</sup>; ǎ-pār'én-çy<sup>2</sup>; *not* ap-par'en-sɪ<sup>1</sup>. Likewise, also, **apparent:** a-pār'ent<sup>1</sup>; ǎ-pār'ént<sup>2</sup>. *M. & W.* record ə-par'ent<sup>1</sup> as second choice.

**apparition:** ap'ə-rɪsh'ən<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'a-rɪsh'on<sup>2</sup>.

**apparitor:** a-par'ɪ-tər<sup>1</sup>; ǎ-pār'ɪ-tör<sup>2</sup>.

**appellate** (*v.*): ap'pel-ēt<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'pél-āt<sup>2</sup> [To call by name].

**appellate** (*a.*): a-pel'ēt<sup>1</sup>; ǎ-pél'āt<sup>2</sup> [Capable of being appealed to].

**appellation:** ap'e-lé'shən<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'ě-lā'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**appellative:** a-pel'ə-tɪv<sup>1</sup>; ǎ-pél'a-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* ap'əl-lē'tɪv<sup>1</sup>.

**appellee:** ap'el-lɪ<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'él-lē<sup>2</sup>.

**appellor:** a-pel'ər<sup>1</sup>; ǎ-pél'ör<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ap-pel'lor<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* ə-pel'ər<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ə-pel'lor<sup>1</sup>. Formerly, when used as opposed to *appellee*, the ultima was accented.

**appendage:** a-pen'dɪj<sup>1</sup>; ǎ-pén'dəg<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-pen'dēj<sup>1</sup>.

**appendices:** a-pen'dɪ-sɪz<sup>1</sup>; ǎ-pén'di-çēs<sup>2</sup>; *not* -dis-iz<sup>1</sup> [Plural of APPENDIX].

**appendicitis:** a-pen'dɪ-saɪ'tɪs<sup>1</sup> or a-pen'dɪ-sɪ'tɪs<sup>1</sup>; ǎ-pén'di-çɪ'tis<sup>2</sup> or ǎ-pén'-di-çɪ'tis<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-pen-dis-çɪ'tis<sup>1</sup>, as the accented vowel diphthong attracts the adjacent consonant.

**Appenzell:** ǎ'pen-tsel<sup>1</sup>; ǎ'pén-tsəl<sup>2</sup> [Swiss canton].

**Apperley:** ap'ər-lɪ<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'er-ly<sup>2</sup> [Eng. author].

**appetence:** ap'ɪ-tens<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'e-təŋç<sup>2</sup>; *not* ap'pɪ-tens<sup>1</sup> as Phye says.

**appetitive:** ap'ɪ-taɪ'tɪv<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'e-tɪ'tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* ap'pɪ-taɪ-tiv<sup>1</sup>, for the antepenult is now obscure, not long as in Walker's day. *C.* ə-pet'ɪ-tɪv<sup>1</sup>.

**Apphaim:** ap'fi-im<sup>1</sup> or af'ɪ-im<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'fa-ɪm<sup>2</sup> or ǎf'a-ɪm<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Appha:** ap'fi-ə<sup>1</sup> or af'ɪ-ə<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'fi-a<sup>2</sup> or ǎf'ɪ-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Apphus:** ap'fʊs<sup>1</sup> or af'ʊs<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'fūs<sup>2</sup> or ǎf'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Appia:** ap'ɪ-ə<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'ɪ-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Appian Way:** ap'ɪ-ən wē<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'ɪ-an wā<sup>2</sup> [Roman road].

**Appil forum:** ap'ɪ-ai fō'rum<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'ɪ-i fō'rūm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Appius Claudius:** ap'ɪ-ʊs clō'di-ʊs<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'ɪ-ūs elə'di-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Roman consul].

**applicable:** ap'li-kə-bl<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'li-ea-bl<sup>2</sup>; *not* ap'plik-ə-bl<sup>1</sup>, as in syllabic division the word is separated on the i, not the c.

**application:** ap'li-kē'shən<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'li-eā'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**applicative:** ap'li-kē-tɪv<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'li-eā-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* ap'plik-ə-tɪv<sup>1</sup>.

**applicator:** ap'li-kē'tər<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'li-eā'tör<sup>2</sup>.

**applicatory:** ap'li-kə-to-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'li-ea-to-ry<sup>2</sup>.

**appliqué:** ap'li-kē<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) ǎpli'kē<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'li-ke<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) ǎpli'ke<sup>2</sup> [*Fr.*, "applied": said of lace, etc., when placed on another surface].

**appogiato:** ǎp'po-ǎ'to<sup>1</sup>; ǎp'po-gā'to<sup>2</sup> [*It.*, "sustained": said of music].

**appoggiatura:** ap-pej'a-tū'ra<sup>1</sup>; ǎp-pōg'ā-tu'rā<sup>2</sup> [*It.*, a grace-note in music].

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**appointé:** ä"pein-tē<sup>1</sup>; ä"pöin-tē<sup>2</sup> [In heraldry, pointed].

**appointee:** a-pein-ti<sup>1</sup>; ä-pöin-tē<sup>2</sup> [One who is appointed].

**Appomattox:** ap"o-mat"aks<sup>1</sup>; äp"o-mät"oks<sup>2</sup> [River and county in Va.].

**apportion:** a-pör'shän<sup>1</sup>; ä-pör'shon<sup>2</sup>. Notwithstanding that this is the pronunciation recorded by recent dictionaries, there is a tendency to give the sound of o in "or" to the penult.

**appose:** a-pöz<sup>1</sup>; ä-pös<sup>2</sup>.

**apposite:** ap'o-zit<sup>1</sup>; äp'o-sit<sup>2</sup>: the o as in "obey," not as in "go."

**appraiser:** a-préz'är<sup>1</sup>; ä-präs'er<sup>2</sup>.

**appreciable:** a-prī'shü-a-bl<sup>1</sup>; ä-prē'shi-a-bl<sup>2</sup>.

**appreciate:** a-prī'shü-ët<sup>1</sup>; ä-prē'shi-ät<sup>2</sup>.

**appreciation:** a-prē'shü-ë'shän<sup>1</sup>; ä-prē'shi-ä'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**appreciative:** a-prī'shü-a-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ä-prē'shi-a-tiv<sup>2</sup>; not -ë'tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**apprehend:** ap"ri-hend<sup>1</sup>; äp"re-hënd<sup>2</sup>; not ap"rë-hend<sup>1</sup> as frequently heard. The pronunciation ap"ri-hend<sup>1</sup>, recorded by Walker, is now seldom or never heard.

**apprehension:** ap"ri-hen'shän<sup>1</sup>; äp"re-hën'shon<sup>2</sup>. See preceding.

**apprehensive:** ap"ri-hen'siv<sup>1</sup>; äp"re-hën'siv<sup>2</sup>. See APPREHEND.

**apprentice:** a-pren'tis<sup>1</sup>; ä-prën'tig<sup>2</sup>: modern usage obscures the first p in this word and its derivatives.

**approach:** a-pröch<sup>1</sup>; ä-pröch<sup>2</sup>.

**approbate:** ap'ro-bët<sup>1</sup>; äp'ro-bät<sup>2</sup>.

**approbation:** ap"ro-bë'shän<sup>1</sup>; äp"ro-bä'shon<sup>2</sup>: note principal stress is on the penult. See next.

**approbative:** ap'ro-bë'tiv<sup>1</sup>; äp'ro-bä'tiv<sup>2</sup>. In this word secondary stress is put on the penult. W., however, gives the a as obscure.

**appropriate (v.):** a-prö'pri-ët<sup>1</sup>; ä-prö'pri-ät<sup>2</sup>. Distinguish this from the next word [To take possession of]. [Suitable; fitting].

**appropriate (a.):** a-prö'pri-it<sup>1</sup>; ä-prö'pri-at<sup>2</sup>. The last syllable is obscure

**appropriative:** a-prö'pri-a-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ä-prö'pri-a-tiv<sup>2</sup>.

**appropriator:** a-prö'pri-ë'ter<sup>1</sup>; ä-prö'pri-ä'tör<sup>2</sup>.

**approximate (v.):** a-preks'i-mët<sup>1</sup>; ä-pröks'i-mät<sup>2</sup>. Distinguish this from the next.

**approximate (a.):** a-preks'i-mit<sup>1</sup>; ä-pröks'i-mat<sup>2</sup>. The last syllable is [obscure.

**approximation:** a-preks'i-më'shän<sup>1</sup>; ä-pröks'i-mä'shon<sup>2</sup>. The main stress is on the penult.

**approximative:** a-preks'i-mä-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ä-pröks'i-mä-tiv<sup>2</sup>. The penult is [obscure.

**appui:** ä"pw<sup>1</sup>; ä"pw<sup>2</sup> [Fr., "support"].

**Appuldurcombe:** ap"äl-dur-küm<sup>1</sup>; äp"ul-dür-eqm<sup>2</sup> [Eng. manor on Isle of Wight.]

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪʊ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**appulse:** ap'uls<sup>1</sup> or a-puls<sup>1</sup>; ʌp'ʊls<sup>2</sup> or ʌ-pʊls<sup>2</sup>. The latter is preferred in England and was recorded by Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), & Reid (1844); but the former was supported by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827). [Approach.]

**appurtenance:** a-pūr'ti-nəns<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-pūr'te-nəns<sup>2</sup>. The penult *e* is obscure.

**Aprémont:** ă'prēmōn<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'prēmōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. village].

**apricot:** ē'pri-ket<sup>1</sup> or ap'ri-ket<sup>1</sup>; ă'pri-ōt<sup>2</sup> or ʌ'pri-ōt<sup>2</sup>: the first is favored by all dictionaries, but *E.* gives ē'ri-ket<sup>1</sup>. [used in logic.]

**a priori:** ē prai-ō'rai<sup>1</sup>; ă pri-ō'ri<sup>2</sup> [L., proceeding "from what is before":

**apron:** ē'prən<sup>1</sup>; ă'pron<sup>2</sup>—a pronunciation first indicated by Sheridan (1780) and supported by Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827). Altho the pronunciation ē'prən<sup>1</sup> is recorded by the *Standard, C., M., & W.* it is a mere survival of the pronunciation of the word when spelled **aperne** and **apurn**, forms in vogue in the 16th century. The spelling *apron* is the result of the dropping of the initial *n* in the original word *naperon* (1307), *napron* (1400), when an *apron* was substituted for a *napron*. Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) recorded the pronunciation ē'purn<sup>1</sup> for *apurn*, and Walker cited *ciron* and *saffron* as analogous, but pronounced the former sit'ren<sup>1</sup> & the latter saf-furn<sup>1</sup>. The word *iron* is a true analogon.

**apropos:** ap'ro'pō<sup>1</sup>; ʌp'ro'pō<sup>2</sup>. This word is derived from Fr. *à propos*, "to (the) purpose," and altho in Fr. words nearly all syllables are uttered with equal stress, to an English ear, the chief stress falls on the final syllable. Following the analogy of English, Phye places the chief stress on the first syllable.

**apse:** aps<sup>1</sup>; ʌps<sup>2</sup>.

**Apsheron:** ăp'shē-rōn<sup>1</sup>; ʌp'shē-rōn<sup>2</sup> [Cape in Caspian sea].

**apsides:** ap'si-diz<sup>1</sup>; ʌp'si-dēs<sup>2</sup> [L. pl. of APSIS].

**apt:** apt<sup>1</sup>; ʌpt<sup>2</sup>.

**Apt:** ăpt<sup>1</sup>; ʌpt<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**aptitude:** ap'ti-tiūd<sup>1</sup>; ʌp'ti-tūd<sup>2</sup>. The last syllable is a diphthong consisting of open short vowel *i* and a fully rounded *u* pronounced as *ew* in "few" or as *u* in "pupil." Careless speakers pronounce this syllable without the short vowel *i* sound, giving the *u* the sound it has in "rule."

**aptote:** ap'tōt<sup>1</sup>; ʌp'tōt<sup>2</sup>; not ap-tō'ti<sup>1</sup> [L., noun without case-endings].

**Ap=uat:** ăp'wūt<sup>1</sup>; ʌp'wāt<sup>2</sup>; not ap'yu-at<sup>1</sup> [Egypt. god].

**Apuleius:** ap'yu-lī'us<sup>1</sup>; ʌp'yu-lē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Roman satirist of 2d cent. B. C.].

**Apulla:** ə-piū'h-a<sup>1</sup>; a-pū'li-a<sup>2</sup> [Ancient It. province].

**apyretic:** ap'i-ret'ik<sup>1</sup>; ʌp'y-rēt'ie<sup>2</sup>; not ə-pai'ri-tik<sup>1</sup> [Feverless].

**apyrexia:** ap'i-reks'i-a<sup>1</sup>; ʌp'y-rēks'i-a<sup>2</sup> [Absence of fever]. [dies].

**apyrotype:** ə-pai'ro-taip<sup>1</sup>; a-py'ro-typ<sup>2</sup> [Type cut from cold metal with

**apyprous:** ə-pai'rūs<sup>1</sup>; a-py'rūs<sup>2</sup> [Unchanged by heat].

**aqua:** ē'kwā<sup>1</sup>; ă'kwa<sup>2</sup>; not ak'wā<sup>1</sup> [L., water].—**a. fontana:** fən-tā'nā<sup>1</sup>; fōn-tā'nā<sup>2</sup> [L., spring water].—**a. regia:** rī'ji-a<sup>1</sup>; rē'gi-a<sup>2</sup> [L., nitrohydrochloric acid].

—**a. Tofana:** to-fā'nā<sup>1</sup>; to-fī'nā<sup>2</sup> [L., liquid poison compounded by a Sicilian woman named Tofana in 17th cent.].—**a. vitæ:** vai'ū<sup>1</sup>; vī'tē<sup>2</sup> [L., distilled spirits].

**aquamarine:** ē'kwā-mā-rīn<sup>1</sup>; ă'kwa-mā-rīn<sup>2</sup> [Bluish-green color].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

**aquarelle:** ak"wa-rel'<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) ā"kwā"rel'<sup>1</sup>; āk"wa-rēl'<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) ā"kwā"rēl'<sup>2</sup>  
[*Fr.*, a water-color].

**aquarian:** ə-kwē"ri-ən<sup>1</sup>; a-kwā"ri-an<sup>2</sup>.

**aquarium:** ə-kwē"ri-um<sup>1</sup>; a-kwā"ri-um<sup>2</sup>.

**Aquarius:** ə-kwē"ri-us<sup>1</sup>; a-kwā"ri-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Sign of zodiac; constellation].

**aquatic:** ə-kwat"ik<sup>1</sup>; a-kwāt"ie<sup>2</sup>.

**aquatint:** ē"kwə-tint<sup>1</sup>; ā"kwā-tint<sup>2</sup>.

**aquavalent:** ə-kwəv"ə-lent<sup>1</sup> or ē"kwə-vē"lent<sup>1</sup>; a-kwāv'a-lēnt<sup>2</sup> or ā"kwā-vā"lēnt<sup>2</sup>. Compare EQUIVALENT.

**Aquaviva:** ā"kwā-vī"vā<sup>1</sup>; ā"kwā-vī"vā<sup>2</sup> [It. priest].

**aqueduct:** ak"wi-duk<sup>1</sup>; āk"we-dūet<sup>2</sup>; not ak-wi"duk<sup>1</sup>: the *e* is unstressed.

**aqueous:** ē"kwī-us<sup>1</sup>; ā"kwē-ūs<sup>2</sup>; not ē-kwī"us<sup>1</sup>, nor ak"wi-us<sup>1</sup>.

**aquiculture:** ē"kwī-kul"chur<sup>1</sup> or -tiur<sup>1</sup>; ā"kwī-ūl"chur<sup>2</sup> or -tūr<sup>2</sup>.

**aquiferous:** ə-kwif"ər-us<sup>1</sup>; a-kwif'er-ūs<sup>2</sup>.

[scholar, 2d cent.].

**Aquila:** ak"wi-lā<sup>1</sup>; āk"wi-lā<sup>2</sup> [1. A helper of Paul. *Rom.* xvi, 3. 2. A Hebrew

**aquiline:** ak"wi-lin<sup>1</sup> or -lain<sup>1</sup>; āk"wi-lin<sup>2</sup> or -lin<sup>2</sup>. Modern phonetists and lexicographers favor the first, as did Walker (1791) and Smart (1840); but Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827), favored the last.

**Aquinas:** ə-kwā"nās<sup>1</sup>; a-kwī"nas<sup>2</sup> [Eminent It. schoolman of 13th cent.].

**aquiparous:** ə-kwip"ər-us<sup>1</sup>; a-kwip'a-rūs<sup>2</sup>; not ē"kwī-pār"us<sup>1</sup>.

**Aquiry:** a-kī"rī<sup>1</sup>; ā-kī"rī<sup>2</sup> [So. Am. river].

**Aquitania:** ak"wi-tē"ni-ā<sup>1</sup>; āk"wi-tā"ni-a<sup>2</sup>; not ak"i-tē"ni-ā<sup>1</sup>.

**Aquitaine:** ak"wi-tēn<sup>1</sup>; āk"wi-tān<sup>2</sup>; not a-kī-tēn<sup>1</sup> [Rom. prov. of Gaul; also, Fr. duchy united with Eng., 1154 to 1451].

**Ar:** ār<sup>1</sup>; ār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ara:** ē'rā<sup>1</sup>; ā'ra<sup>2</sup> [1. Bible. 2. In Gr. myth, the goddess of retribution].

**Araas:** ar'ī-as<sup>1</sup>; ār'a-as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Arab:** ar'əb<sup>1</sup>; ār'ab<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation ē'rəb<sup>1</sup>, Worcester's second choice, is now obsolete.

**arabā<sup>1</sup>:** ə-rā'bā<sup>1</sup>; a-rā'ba<sup>2</sup> [Ar., a cart].

**arabā<sup>2</sup>:** ar'ə-bā<sup>1</sup>; ār'a-bā<sup>2</sup> [Sp.-Am. howling monkey].

**Arabah:** ar'ə-bā<sup>1</sup>; ār'a-bā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Arabaji:** ar"ə-bā"jī<sup>1</sup>; ār"a-bā"jī<sup>2</sup> [Turk. driver of an arabā].

**Arabattine:** ar"ə-ba-toi"nī<sup>1</sup>; ār"a-bā-tī"nē<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Arabella:** ar"ə-bel"ā<sup>1</sup>; ār"a-bēl"ā<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name]. D. & It. a"ra-bel"lā<sup>1</sup>; ā"rā-bēl"lā<sup>2</sup>; **Arabelle**, F., ā"rā-bel"lā<sup>1</sup>; ā"rā-bēl"lā<sup>2</sup>; Ger., ā"ra-bel"lā<sup>1</sup>; ā"rā-bēl"lā<sup>2</sup>; **Arabela**, Sp. ā"ra-bēl"lā<sup>1</sup>; ā"rā-bēl"lā<sup>2</sup>.

**arabesque:** ar"ə-besk<sup>1</sup>; ār"a-bēsk<sup>2</sup>.

**Arabi:** ar'ə-bī<sup>1</sup>; ār'a-bī<sup>2</sup> [Egypt. revolutionist].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪŋ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**Arabia:** ə-rē'bi-ə<sup>1</sup>; a-rā'bi-a<sup>2</sup> [Asiatic country].

**Arabic:** ar'ə-bik<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'a-bīe<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-rē'bik<sup>1</sup>. In this and kindred words, as **Arabism**, **Arabist**, the accent is on the first syllable.

**Arabistan:** ʔr'a-bi-stān<sup>1</sup>; ʔrā-bi-stān<sup>2</sup> [Per. province].

**arable:** ar'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'a-bl<sup>2</sup>.

**Araby:** ar'ə-bi<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'a-by<sup>2</sup>.

**Arachite:** ʔr'ak-aɪt<sup>1</sup>; ʔrāe-it<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Arachne:** ə-rak'nɪ<sup>1</sup>; a-rāe'ne<sup>2</sup> [In myth, a Lydian girl weaver].

**arachnean:** ar'ak-nī'en<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'āe-nē'an<sup>2</sup>; *not* -nē'en<sup>1</sup> [Gossamer].

**Arachnida:** ə-rak'nɪ-də<sup>1</sup>; a-rāe'nɪ-da<sup>2</sup> [A class of arthropods].

**Aracite:** ʔr'a-saɪt<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'a-ɔɪt<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Arad<sup>1</sup>:** ʔr'ad<sup>1</sup>; ʔrād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Arad<sup>2</sup>:** ər-ed<sup>1</sup>; ʔr-əd<sup>2</sup> [Hung. county & town].

**Arada:** ar'ə-də<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'a-da<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Aradian:** ə-rē'dɪ-en<sup>1</sup>; a-rā'dɪ-an<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Aradus:** ar'ə-dus<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'a-dūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Araf:** ʔr'af<sup>1</sup>; ʔrāf<sup>2</sup> [In the Koran, a partition between Heaven and Hell].

**Arafat:** ʔr'a-fāt<sup>1</sup>; ʔrā-fāt<sup>2</sup> [Sacred mountain near Mecca].

**Arafura:** ʔr'a-fū'ra<sup>1</sup>; ʔrā-fū'rā<sup>2</sup> [Sea north of Australia].

**Arago:** ar'ə-gō<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) ʔr'rū'gō<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'a-gō<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) ʔr'rū'gō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. astronomer].

**Aragon:** ar'ə-gen<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'a-gōn<sup>2</sup> [Former Sp. kingdom].

**Aragona:** ʔr'a-gō'nā<sup>1</sup>; ʔrā-gō'nā<sup>2</sup> [Sicilian town].

**Aragua:** ʔr'a-gwā<sup>1</sup>; ʔrā-gwā<sup>2</sup> [Venez. state].

**Araguay:** ʔr'a-gwāi<sup>1</sup>; ʔrā-gwāy<sup>2</sup>; *not* -gwē<sup>1</sup> [Braz. river].

**Arah:** ʔr'a<sup>1</sup>; ʔrā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Arala:** ar'ɪ-aɪ'ə<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'a-ɪ'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Aral:** ar'əl<sup>1</sup> or ʔrāl<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'al<sup>2</sup> or ʔrāl<sup>2</sup> [Sea of Asiatic Russia].

**Araldo** (It.): See **HAROLD**.

**Aralu:** ʔrālū<sup>1</sup>; ʔrālū<sup>2</sup> [In Babylon. myth, the abode of the dead].

**Aram:** ʔrəm<sup>1</sup>; ʔram<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aram, Eugene:** ʔrəm<sup>1</sup>; ʔram<sup>2</sup>; *not* ar'əm<sup>1</sup> [Eng. murderer].

**Aramalc:** ar'ə-mē'ɪk<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'a-mā'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pales. language].

**Aramean:** ar'ə-mī'en<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'a-mē'an<sup>2</sup>; *not* -mē'en<sup>1</sup>.

**Araminta:** ar'ə-mɪn'tə<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'a-mɪn'ta<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name].

**Aramis:** ar'ə-mɪs<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) ʔr'rām'ɪs<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'a-mɪs<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) ʔr'rām'ɪs<sup>2</sup> [In Dumas's works, one of the Three Musketeers].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, ɒf, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **prēy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ēr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **būm**;

**Aramiteſs**: ē<sup>1</sup>ram-ai<sup>1</sup>tes<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>1</sup>ram-i<sup>1</sup>tēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aram-Maacah**: ē<sup>1</sup>ram-mē<sup>1</sup>a-ka<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>1</sup>rām-mā<sup>1</sup>a-eā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aram-naharaim**: ē<sup>1</sup>ram-nē<sup>1</sup>hā-rē<sup>1</sup>im<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>1</sup>rām-nā<sup>1</sup>hā-rā<sup>1</sup>im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aram-zobah**: ē<sup>1</sup>ram-zō<sup>1</sup>ba<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>1</sup>rām-zō<sup>1</sup>bā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aran<sup>1</sup>**: ē<sup>1</sup>ran<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>1</sup>rān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aran<sup>2</sup>**: a-rūn<sup>1</sup>; ā-rān<sup>2</sup> [Valley of Pyrenees].

**Aran<sup>3</sup>**: ar<sup>1</sup>en<sup>1</sup>; ār<sup>1</sup>an<sup>2</sup> [Islands in Galway Bay].

**Aranjuez**: a-rūn<sup>1</sup>hwē<sup>1</sup>h<sup>1</sup>; ā-rān<sup>1</sup>hwā<sup>2</sup>h<sup>2</sup> [Sp. town]. In Sp. *j* equals a strong Eng. *h*.

**Aransas**: a-ran<sup>1</sup>sas<sup>1</sup>; a-rān<sup>1</sup>sas<sup>2</sup> [County in Texas].

**Arany**: er<sup>1</sup>en-yo<sup>1</sup>; ar<sup>1</sup>an-ye<sup>2</sup> [Hung. poet].

**Arapahoe**: a-rap<sup>1</sup>a-hō<sup>1</sup>; a-rāp<sup>1</sup>a-hō<sup>2</sup> [County in Colo., also, Amerind tribe].

**arapaïma**: ar<sup>1</sup>a-pai<sup>1</sup>mā<sup>1</sup>; ār<sup>1</sup>a-pi<sup>1</sup>ma<sup>2</sup> [South Am. food fish].

**Arapha**: ar<sup>1</sup>a-fa<sup>1</sup>; ār<sup>1</sup>a-fa<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Arapilles**: ā<sup>1</sup>ra-pi<sup>1</sup>lēs<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>1</sup>rā-pi<sup>1</sup>lēs<sup>2</sup> [Sp. village].

**arar**: ā<sup>1</sup>r<sup>1</sup>ar<sup>1</sup>; ār<sup>1</sup>ār<sup>2</sup> [Mor. the sandarac-tree].

**Arar**: ā<sup>1</sup>rūr<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>1</sup>rār<sup>2</sup> [Former name of river Saône].

**Ararat**: ar<sup>1</sup>a-rat<sup>1</sup>; ār<sup>1</sup>a-rāt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ararath**: ar<sup>1</sup>a-ra<sup>1</sup>th<sup>1</sup>; ār<sup>1</sup>a-rā<sup>2</sup>th<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Arari**: ē<sup>1</sup>ra-rai<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>1</sup>ra-rī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Ararite**: ē<sup>1</sup>ra-rait<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>1</sup>ra-rīt<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Arathes**: a-rē<sup>1</sup>thiz<sup>1</sup>; a-rā<sup>1</sup>thēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Araucan**: a-rē<sup>1</sup>kən<sup>1</sup>; a-ra<sup>1</sup>ean<sup>2</sup>.

**Araucania**: ar<sup>1</sup>ō-kē<sup>1</sup>ni-a<sup>1</sup>; ār<sup>1</sup>a-eā<sup>1</sup>ni-a<sup>2</sup> [Region of southern Chile inhabited by Araucanian Indians].

**Arauco**: a-rau<sup>1</sup>ko<sup>1</sup>; ā-rōu<sup>1</sup>eo<sup>2</sup> [Chilean prov.].

**Araunah**: a-rē<sup>1</sup>na<sup>1</sup>; a-ra<sup>1</sup>nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aravalli**: ā<sup>1</sup>ra-vā<sup>1</sup>li<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>1</sup>rā-vā<sup>1</sup>li<sup>2</sup> [Rajputana mountain-range].

**Arawak**: ar<sup>1</sup>a-wak<sup>1</sup>; ār<sup>1</sup>a-wāk<sup>2</sup> [Amerind tribe].

**Arba**: ā<sup>1</sup>r<sup>1</sup>ba<sup>1</sup>; ār<sup>1</sup>ba<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Arbaces**: ā<sup>1</sup>r-bē<sup>1</sup>siz<sup>1</sup>; ār<sup>1</sup>bā<sup>1</sup>çēs<sup>2</sup> [Median soldier].

**Arbah**: ā<sup>1</sup>r<sup>1</sup>ba<sup>1</sup>; ār<sup>1</sup>bā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Arbathite**: ā<sup>1</sup>r<sup>1</sup>ba<sup>1</sup>th-ait<sup>1</sup>; ār<sup>1</sup>bā<sup>1</sup>th-īt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Arbatis**: ā<sup>1</sup>r<sup>1</sup>ba<sup>1</sup>-tis<sup>1</sup>; ār<sup>1</sup>ba<sup>1</sup>-tīs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Arbatta**: ā<sup>1</sup>r<sup>1</sup>ba<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>1</sup>; ār<sup>1</sup>bā<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Arbattis**: ar<sup>1</sup>-bat<sup>1</sup>is<sup>1</sup>; ār<sup>1</sup>-bāt<sup>1</sup>is<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äl**; **mē**, **gēt**, **prēy**, **fērn**; **hit**, **ice**; **ī=ē**; **ī=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ēr**, **wōn**.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**Arbela:** ɑr-bi'lə<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-bē'la<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

[Darius, 331 B. C.]

**Arbil:** ɑr-bil'<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-bil'<sup>2</sup> [Town in Kurdistan where Alexander defeated

**Arbite:** ɑr'buit<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'bit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**arbiter:** ɑr'bi-tər<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'bi-ter<sup>2</sup>; not ɑr'bit-ər<sup>1</sup>.

**arbitrage:** ɑr'bi-trij<sup>1</sup> or -trēj<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'bi-traġ<sup>2</sup> or -trāġ<sup>2</sup>.

**arbitrament:** ɑr-bit'rə-ment<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-bīt'ra-mēnt<sup>2</sup> [Decision by one appointed to settle a dispute].

**arbitrarious:** ɑr'bi-trē'ri-ʊs<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'bi-trā'ri-ʊs<sup>2</sup>.

**arbitrary:** ɑr'bi-trē-ri<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'bi-trā-ry<sup>2</sup>. In Southern States, ɑr'bi-trā-ri<sup>1</sup>.

**arbitrative:** ɑr'bi-trē'tiv<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'bi-trā'tiv<sup>2</sup>; not ɑr'bi-trā-tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**Arbonal:** ɑr-bō'nɪ-aɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-bō'na-i<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**arboreal:** ɑr-bō'ri-al<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-bō're-al<sup>2</sup>.

**arboretum:** ɑr'bo-ri'tum<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'bo-rē'tum<sup>2</sup> [Botanical garden].

**arborisé** [Fr.]: ɑr'bō'rī-zē'<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'bō'rī-ʒē'<sup>2</sup> [Marked like tree=branches].

**arborist:** ɑr'bor-ist<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'bor-ist<sup>2</sup>.

**arborolatry:** ɑr'bor-əl'ə-tri<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'bor-əl'a-try<sup>2</sup> [Tree=worship]

**arbor-vitæ:** ɑr'bor-vai'ti<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'bor-vi'tē<sup>2</sup> [Evergreen shrub]

**arbute:** ɑr'biut<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'būt<sup>2</sup>; not ɑr'būt<sup>1</sup> [The arbutus].

**Arbuthnot:** ɑr'buθ-nət<sup>1</sup> or (Scot.) ɑr-buθ'nət<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'būθ-nōt<sup>2</sup> or (Scot.) ɑr-būθ'nōt<sup>2</sup> [Scotch physician].

**arbutus:** ɑr'biu-tus<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'bū-tūs<sup>2</sup>. The accentuation ɑr-biū'tus<sup>1</sup> is preferred by C., E., I., & W., but the first recorded is supported by *Standard, M., S., & W.*

In the Latin substantive from which it [*arbutus*] came the quantity of the penult is short. . . . If we conform to the pronunciation of the original, we should be obliged to call it *ar-butus*. . . . In his work on orthoepy [published 1784] Nares pointed out that the word was commonly pronounced *arbutus*, "though," he added, "*arbutus* is more proper."

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. 2, pp. 159-160. [x.04].

**arcade:** ɑr-kēd'<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-eād'<sup>2</sup> [A covered way].

**Arcadia:** ɑr-kē'di-a<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-eā'di-a<sup>2</sup> [Gr. district; the home of pastoral poetry]. Distinguish from ACADIA.

**arcane:** ɑr-kēn'<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-eān'<sup>2</sup> [Hidden].

**arcanite:** ɑr'kə-nait<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'ea-nīt<sup>2</sup> [Mineral sulfate].

**arcenum:** ɑr-kē'nɪ-əm<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-eā'nūm<sup>2</sup> [Something hidden; a secret; a fraternal benefit society]. Plural **arcana**, -kē'nə<sup>1</sup>; -eā'na<sup>2</sup>. [Arcadians].

**Arcas:** ɑr'kəs<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'eas<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a son of Zeus and ancestor of the

**Arceslaus:** ɑr-ses'i-lē'us<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-çēs'i-lā'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher, 313-241 B. C.].

**archagics:** ɑr-kē'jiks<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-eā'ġies<sup>2</sup> [Science of leadership].

**archaic:** ɑr-kē'ik<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-eā'ie<sup>2</sup>.—**archalism:** ɑr'kē-izm<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'eā-izm<sup>2</sup>.

**Archambault** [Fr.]: See ARCHIBALD.

**Archangel:** ɑrk-ən'jel<sup>1</sup>; ɑre-ān'ġel<sup>2</sup> [Rus. govt., city, and bay].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊll, rʉle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būn*;

**archangel**: *ärk-än-jel*<sup>1</sup>; *äre-än-gël*<sup>2</sup>. — **archangelic**: *ärk'an-jel'ik*<sup>1</sup>; *äre-än-gël'ic*<sup>2</sup>. Phye credits the following quotation to "The Orthoëpist," a work written by Thomas E. Osmun as "Alfred Ayres."

When *arch*, signifying "chief," begins a word from the Greek language, and is followed by a vowel, it is always pronounced *ärk*, as in *archangel*, *archipelago*, *architect*, . . . but when we prefix *arch* to a word of our own . . . we pronounce it so as to rhyme with *march*, as *archduke*, *archdeacon*, *archbishop*. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* note 354 (1791).

**archbishop**: *ärch"bīsh'öp*<sup>1</sup>; *ärch"bīsh'op*<sup>2</sup>.

**Archdall**: *ärch"däl*<sup>1</sup>; *ärch"däl*<sup>2</sup> [English family name].

**archdeacon**: *ärch"dī'kn*<sup>1</sup>; *ärch"dē'en*<sup>2</sup>.

**archdiocese**: *ärch"dai'o-sīs*<sup>1</sup>; *ärch"dī'o-çēs*<sup>2</sup>.

**archduchess**: *ärch"duch'es*<sup>1</sup>; *ärch"düch'ēs*<sup>2</sup>. — **archduchy**: *-duch'1*; *-düh'y*<sup>2</sup>.

**archduke**: *ärch"diük*<sup>1</sup>; *ärch"dük*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *ärch"dük*<sup>1</sup>.

**archelon**: *är-kai'en*<sup>1</sup>; *är-ei'ön*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *är-ki'on*<sup>1</sup> [In Gr. antiquity, a magistry].

**Archelaus**: *är'ki-lē'us*<sup>1</sup>; *är"ee-lä'üs*<sup>2</sup> [Bible; also, a Macedonian king, died 399 B. C.].

**Archenholtz**: *är'hēn-hölts*<sup>1</sup>; *är'hēn-hölts*<sup>2</sup> [Prus. soldier; historian].

**archeology, archæology**: *är'ki-el'o-ji*<sup>1</sup>; *är"ee-öl'o-gy*<sup>2</sup>.

**archeozoic**: *är'ki-o-zō'ik*<sup>1</sup>; *är"ee-o-zō'ic*<sup>2</sup>.

**archetypal**: *är'ki-tai'pal*<sup>1</sup>; *är"ee-typ'al*<sup>2</sup>. *E.* *är-che-tai'pal*<sup>1</sup>; *I.* *är'ki-tai'pal*<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *är-ket-i'pal*<sup>1</sup>; *S.* *är'ke-tai'pal*<sup>1</sup>; *W.* *är'ki-tai'pal*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *är-ki-tai'pal*<sup>1</sup>.

**archetype**: *är'ki-tai'pal*<sup>1</sup>; *är"ee-typ*<sup>2</sup>.

**archeus**: *är-ki'us*<sup>1</sup>; *är-eē'üs*<sup>2</sup> [In Paracelsian philosophy, the vital principle].

**Archevites**: *är'ki-vaits*<sup>1</sup>; *är"ee-vits*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**archfiend**: *ärch'find*<sup>1</sup>; *ärch'fēnd*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *ärch-fīnd*<sup>1</sup>.

**Archi**: *är'kai*<sup>1</sup>; *är'eī*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Archias**: *är'ki-as*<sup>1</sup>; *är'ei-as*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *är-kai'as*<sup>1</sup> [Gr. poet].

**archlater**: *är'ki-ē'ter*<sup>1</sup>; *är"ei-ä'ter*<sup>2</sup> [Court physician].

**Archibald**: *är'chi-bald*<sup>1</sup>; *är'chi-bald*<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name]. Fr., **Archambault**: *är'shän'bō*<sup>1</sup>; *är'ghän'bō*<sup>2</sup>; Ger., **Archimbald**: *är'him-balt*<sup>1</sup>; *är'nim-bält*<sup>2</sup>; It., **Archbaldo**: *är'chi-bäl'do*<sup>1</sup>; *är'chi-bäl'do*<sup>2</sup>; L., **Archibaldus**: *är'ki-bäl'dus*<sup>1</sup>; *är'ei-bäl'düs*<sup>2</sup>.

**archidiaconal**: *är'ki-dai-ak'o-näl*<sup>1</sup>; *är"ei-dī-ä'e'o-näl*<sup>2</sup>. *E.* *ärk-i-dai'a-kän-äl*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *är-ki-di-ak'e-näl*<sup>1</sup>.

**archididascalos**: *är'ki-di-das'kə-lös*<sup>1</sup>; *är"ei-di-däs'ea-lös*<sup>2</sup> [Chief teacher].

**archiepiscopacy**: *är'ki-i-pis'ko-pə-si*<sup>1</sup>; *är"ei-e-pīs'eo-pa-çy*<sup>2</sup>.

**archierey**: *är-kai'er*<sup>1</sup>; *är-ei'er-y*<sup>2</sup> [In the Gr. church, the prelacy].

**archil**: *är'kil*<sup>1</sup>; *är'el*<sup>2</sup>; *M., S., & Wr.* *är'chil*<sup>1</sup> [Lichen].

**Archilochian**: *är'ki-lō'ki-än*<sup>1</sup>; *är"ei-lō'ei-än*<sup>2</sup>.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʃhɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

**Archilochus:** ər-kil'o-kus<sup>1</sup>; ər-ɛɪl'o-ɛʊs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. poet].

**Archimago:** ər'ki-mā'go<sup>1</sup>; ər'ei-mā'go<sup>2</sup>; *not* ər-kim'ə-go<sup>1</sup>; *nor* ər'ki-mē'-go<sup>1</sup> [Magician in Spenser's "Faerie Queene"].

**archimandrite:** ər'ki-man'drait<sup>1</sup>; ər'ei-mān'drɪt<sup>2</sup>.

**Archibald:** See ARCHIBALD.

**Archimedean:** ər'ku-mi-dī'ən<sup>1</sup> or -mī'di-ən<sup>1</sup>; ər'ei-me-dē'an<sup>2</sup> or -mē'de-an<sup>2</sup>. C., E., M., & S. accent the antepenult; "Webster's International" accents the penult, but "Webster's New International" follows the lead of the Eng. lexicographers.

**Archimedes:** ər'ki-mī'diz<sup>1</sup>; ər'ei-mē'dēs<sup>2</sup>; *not* ər'kim-i'diz<sup>1</sup> [Gr. mathematician].

**archipelago:** ər'ki-pel'ə-go<sup>1</sup>; ər'ei-pēl'a-ɡo<sup>2</sup>; *not* ər'ch'ɪ-pel'ə-go<sup>1</sup>.

**Archippus:** ər-kip'us<sup>1</sup>; ər-ɛɪp'ʊs<sup>2</sup> [Cz. dramatist].

**Archite:** ər'kait<sup>1</sup>; ər'ɛɪt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**architect:** ər'ki-tekt<sup>1</sup>; ər'ei-tēkt<sup>2</sup>; *not* ər'ch'ɪ-tekt<sup>1</sup>. So also all its derivatives.

**architecture:** ər'ki-tek'ʃʊr<sup>1</sup> or -tiur; ər'ei-tē'ʃʊr<sup>2</sup> or -tūr<sup>2</sup>; *not* ər'ch'ɪ-tek'ʃʊr<sup>1</sup>.

**architrave:** ər'ki-trēv<sup>1</sup>; ər'ei-trāv<sup>2</sup>.

**archival:** ər-kai'vəl<sup>1</sup>; ər-ɛɪ'val<sup>2</sup>. M. & W. alone prefer ər'ki-val<sup>1</sup>, which is recorded as second choice by *Standard*, C., & I. Why M. & W. should prefer ər'ki-val<sup>1</sup> for the adjective and ər'kai'v for the noun **archive** (which see) is difficult to explain in the face of present American and British usage. In English, we have analogous forms in *arrive*, *arrival*; *recite*, *recital*; *surprise*, *surprisal*, etc., but it may be pointed out that these words are derived from the Latin, while *archive* comes from the Greek. To this the genius of language replies that in the pronunciation of all English words derived from the Greek βίος, "life," the *i* has the diphthongal value ai<sup>1</sup>, altho it is short in the Greek.

**archive:** ər'kai'v<sup>1</sup>; ər'ɛɪv<sup>2</sup>. The form ər'kiv<sup>1</sup>, also recorded by *Standard*, C. & M., is seldom or never heard to-day.

**archives:** ər'kai'vz<sup>1</sup>; ər'ɛɪvz<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1775) preferred ər'chivz<sup>1</sup>, and Jones (1798), ər'kivz<sup>1</sup>, but Walker (1791) gave ər'kaivez<sup>1</sup>.

**archivist:** ər-kai'vist<sup>1</sup>; ər'ɛɪ-vist<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation recorded by the dictionaries is ər'ki-vist<sup>1</sup>; ər'ei-vist<sup>2</sup>—the result of the introduction of the Italian word *archivista*, by Florio, into his "New World of Words" (1611). Altho born in London, Florio was of Tuscan origin and his father was pastor of the Italian congregation in London.

**archivolt:** ər'ki-vōlt<sup>1</sup>; ər'ei-vōlt<sup>2</sup>; *not* ər'kiv-ōlt<sup>1</sup>. E., I., & S. ər'chi-vōlt<sup>1</sup> [Term in architecture].

**archlute:** ər'ch'liūt<sup>1</sup>; ər'ch'liūt<sup>2</sup>; *not* ər'ch'liūt<sup>1</sup>.

**Archytas:** ər-kai'tas<sup>1</sup>; ər-ɛɪ'tas<sup>2</sup> [Gr. mathematician of 4th cent.].

**Archibaldo:** ər'ch'ɪ-bāl'do<sup>1</sup>; ər'ch'ɪ-bāl'do<sup>2</sup>. See ARCHIBALD.

**arciform:** ər'ɛɪ-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; ər'ɛɪ-fōrm<sup>2</sup>; *not* ər'ki-fōrm<sup>1</sup>.

**Arcis-sur-Aube:** ər'sis'sur-ōb<sup>1</sup>; ər'çis'sur-ōb<sup>2</sup>; *not* ər'si'si<sup>1</sup> [Fr. town].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; ɪʊll, ɪʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃhɪn, ʃhɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**Arcite:** ār'soit<sup>1</sup>; ār'çit<sup>2</sup> [In Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," a Theban knight; also, in Dryden's "Palamon and Arcite"].

**Arcole:** ār-kō'lē<sup>1</sup>; ār-eō'lē<sup>2</sup>; not ār-kō-lē<sup>1</sup> [It. vil. where Napoleon def. Austrians, 1796].

**arectic:** ār'k'it<sup>1</sup>; ār'e'tie<sup>2</sup>. Compare ANTARCTIC.

**Arcturus:** ark-tiū'rus<sup>1</sup>; ār-e-tū'rūs<sup>2</sup>; not ark-tū'rus<sup>1</sup> [A star]

**arcuate:** ār'kiū-ēt<sup>1</sup>; ār'eū-āt<sup>2</sup>.

**Arcueil=Cachan:** ār'kūy'=kā'shān<sup>1</sup>; ār'eūy'=eā'shān<sup>2</sup>: y as in "yet," used in the second syllable, indicates only the initial stage of the sound, not its consummation. *Standard* renders this syllable yā<sup>1</sup>; yā<sup>2</sup>; *W.* gives it as y'. In French the first element of the word has but two syllables as shown by *C.* [Fr. town].

**Ard:** ārd<sup>1</sup>; ārd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ardagh:** ar-dā'<sup>1</sup>; ār-dā'<sup>2</sup> [Ir. village].

**Ardat:** ār'dat<sup>1</sup>; ār'dāt<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Ardath:** ār'dath<sup>1</sup>; ār'dāth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Arda Viraf Namak:** ār'da vī'raf na-māk<sup>1</sup>; ār'dā vī'rāf nā-māk<sup>2</sup> [The Book of Arda Viraf: a religious text of the Parsees].

**Ardèche:** ār'dāsh<sup>1</sup>; ār'dēsh<sup>2</sup> [Fr. department].

**Arden:** ār'den<sup>1</sup>; ār'dēn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. proper name].

**Ardenes:** ār'den<sup>1</sup>; ār'dēn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. department]. Lippincott's "Gazetteer" (1912) gives ār'den<sup>1</sup>.

**Ardilaun:** ār'di-lēn<sup>1</sup>; ār'di-lan<sup>2</sup> [British baron].

**Ardites:** ārd'ait<sup>1</sup>; ārd'its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Arditi:** ar-dī'ti<sup>1</sup>; ār-dī'ti<sup>2</sup> [It. composer].

**Ardois:** ār'dwā'<sup>1</sup>; ār'dwā'<sup>2</sup> [A system for signaling by night at sea].

**Ardon:** ār'den<sup>1</sup>; ār'dōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**ardrigh:** ar-drīh<sup>1</sup>; ār-drīh<sup>2</sup> [Chief king of the ancient Scots & Irish].

**arduous:** ār'diu-us<sup>1</sup> or ār'jū-us<sup>1</sup>; ār'dū-ūs<sup>2</sup> or ār'jū-ūs<sup>2</sup>; not ārd'iu-us<sup>1</sup>.

**Ardwick:** ār'dik<sup>1</sup>; ār'dik<sup>2</sup>—the *w* is silent [Section of Manchester, Eng.].

**are** (*v.*): āri<sup>1</sup>; āri<sup>2</sup> [Pres. indic. of *BE*].

**are** (*n.*): āri<sup>1</sup>; āri<sup>2</sup>. *E.* & *M.*, āri<sup>1</sup>; *S.*, ēri<sup>1</sup> [A land-measure].

**area:** ē'ri-ā<sup>1</sup>; ā're-a<sup>2</sup>. The best Am. & Eng. usages concur; but, *E.*, ār'e-a<sup>1</sup>.

**Area:** ē'ri-ā<sup>1</sup>; ā're-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**areal:** ē'ri-āl<sup>1</sup>; ā'ri-al<sup>2</sup>; not ā'ri-āl<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to AREA].

**Arean:** ē'ri-ān<sup>1</sup>; ā'ri-an<sup>2</sup>; not ā'ri-ān<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to ARES].

**Areca:** ar'i-kā<sup>1</sup> or ā-rī'kā<sup>1</sup>; ār'e-ea<sup>2</sup> or ā-rē'ea<sup>2</sup> [A palm & nut].

**Arcelbo:** ā'rē-sī'bo<sup>1</sup>; ā'rē-çī'bo<sup>2</sup> [Porto Rican municipality].

**Arecon:** ar'i-ken<sup>1</sup>; ār'e-eōn<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Aree:** ē'ri-ī<sup>1</sup>; ā're-ē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

**Arelī:** ə-rī'lai<sup>1</sup>; a-rē'li<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Arelites:** ə-rī'laits<sup>1</sup>; a-rē'lits<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**arenaceous:** ar'ī-nē'shus<sup>1</sup>; ăr'e-nā'shūs<sup>2</sup>.

**Arendal:** ā'ren-dal<sup>1</sup>; ā'rēn-dāl<sup>2</sup>; not ar'en-dal<sup>1</sup> [Norw. town].

**Areol:** ā'rē-ō'i<sup>1</sup>; ā're-ō'i<sup>2</sup>; not ar'ī-oi<sup>1</sup> [Tahitian devotees].

**areola:** ə-rī'o-lā<sup>1</sup>; a-rē'o-lā<sup>2</sup>: the o as in "obey," not as in "go" [Area of open space between veins as in leaves].

**areolation:** ə-rī'o-lē'shan<sup>1</sup>; a-rē'o-lā'shon<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ar'ī-o-lē'shan<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ā-rī-ā-lē'shan<sup>1</sup>; *I.* a-rī'ō-lē'shun<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ā-rī-o-lē'shan<sup>1</sup>; *S.* a-rī'e-lē'shun<sup>1</sup>; *W.* ē'rī-o-lē'shun<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ē-rī-e-lē'shan<sup>1</sup>. No two dictionaries agree on the pronunciation of this word.

**Areopagite:** ar'ī-ep'ə-gait<sup>1</sup>; ar'e-ōp'a-gīt<sup>2</sup>, *C., M., & W.*: also, *New Standard* alternative; but ar'ī-ep'ə-jait<sup>1</sup>; ā'rē-ōp'a-gīt<sup>2</sup>, *E., I., S., Wr., & New Standard* preferred [A member of the Areopagus].

**Areopagitic:** ar'ī-ep'ə-git-ik<sup>1</sup> or -jit-ik<sup>1</sup>; ā'rē-ōp'a-gīt-ie<sup>2</sup> or -gīt-ie<sup>2</sup>.

**Areopagus:** ar'ī-ep'ə-gus<sup>1</sup>; ā'rē-ōp'a-gūs<sup>2</sup> [A hill where the ancient Athenian tribunal was held].

**arepa:** ə-rē'pa<sup>1</sup>; ā-rē'pā<sup>2</sup>; not ə-rep'ə<sup>1</sup> [Turk., barley].

**Arequipa:** ā'rē-kī'pa<sup>1</sup>; ā're-kī'pā<sup>2</sup> [Dept. & city in Peru].

**Ares:** ē'rīz<sup>1</sup> or a'rēs<sup>1</sup>; ā'rēs<sup>2</sup> or a'res<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the god of War; Mars].

**arescent:** ə-res'ent<sup>1</sup>; a-rēs'ent<sup>2</sup> [Arid].

**aretals:** ar'ī-tē'iks<sup>1</sup>; ā'rē-tā'ies<sup>2</sup> [Virtue as a science].

**Aretas:** ar'ī-tas<sup>1</sup>; ā'rē-tās<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**arête:** ə-rēt'<sup>1</sup>; a-rēt'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. mountain spur].

**Arete:** ə-rī'ti<sup>1</sup>; a-rē'te<sup>2</sup> [In Homer's "Odyssey," the model housewife of <sup>[Alcinous].</sup>

**Arethusa:** ar'ī-thiū'sā<sup>1</sup>; ā'rē-thū'sā<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, one of the Nereids, or sea-nymphs].

**Aretine:** ar'ī-tin<sup>1</sup>; ā'rē-tīn<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to Arezzo].

**Aretino:** ā'rē-tī'no<sup>1</sup>; ā're-tī'no<sup>2</sup> [It. poet].

**Areuna:** ə-rū'nā<sup>1</sup>; a-ru'na<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Areus:** ə-rī'us<sup>1</sup>; a-rē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Arezzo:** ə-red'zo<sup>1</sup>; ā-rēd'zo<sup>2</sup> [It. province].

**argali:** ā'r'gā-lī<sup>1</sup>; ā'r'gā-lī<sup>2</sup> [A wild sheep].

**Argall:** ā'r'gāl<sup>1</sup>; ā'r'gāl<sup>2</sup> [Eng. deputy governor of Va. (1617-19)].

**Argalus:** ā'r'gā-lus<sup>1</sup>; ā'r'gā-lūs<sup>2</sup> [In Sidney's "Arcadia," a young noble].

**Argan:** ā'r'gān<sup>1</sup>; ā'r'gān<sup>2</sup> [Hero of Molière's "Malade Imaginaire"].

**Argand:** ā'r'gān<sup>1</sup>; ā'r'gān<sup>2</sup> [Swiss chemist]. See next.

**argand:** ā'r'gān<sup>1</sup>; ā'r'gān<sup>2</sup> [A gas-burner].

**Argante<sup>1</sup>:** ar-gan'ti<sup>1</sup>; ā-r'gān'te<sup>2</sup> [In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a giantess].

**Argante<sup>2</sup>:** ā'r'gānt<sup>1</sup>; ā'r'gānt<sup>2</sup> [A character in Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin"].

g: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt: fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prëy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Argantes:** ar-gan'tiz<sup>1</sup>; är-gän'tes<sup>2</sup> [In Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," an infidel hero]. **Argantez,** ar-gän'tē<sup>1</sup>; är-gän'te<sup>2</sup>.

**Argaum:** ar-gēm<sup>1</sup>; är-gäm<sup>2</sup>; not ar-gē-üm<sup>1</sup> [Village in Berar, Br. Ind.].

**Argean:** ar-jī'an<sup>1</sup> or -gē'an<sup>1</sup>; är-gē'an<sup>2</sup> or -gē'an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Argo or Argos].

**Argemone:** är'ji-mō'nī<sup>1</sup>; är'gē-mō'nē<sup>2</sup> [A genus of poppies]. See next.

**argemony:** ar-jem'o-nī<sup>1</sup>; är-gēm'o-ny<sup>2</sup> [The prickly poppy].

**Argens:** är'zān<sup>1</sup>; är'zhān<sup>2</sup>; not är'jens<sup>1</sup> [Fr. philos.].

**Argensola:** ar'hēn-sō'la<sup>1</sup>; är'hēn-sō'lā<sup>2</sup>. *g* in Spanish sometimes has the value of English *h*. [Sp. poets.]

**argent:** är'jent<sup>1</sup>; är'gēnt<sup>2</sup>.

**Argenteull:** är'zān'tūy<sup>1</sup>; är'zhān'tūy<sup>2</sup> [District in Canada; Fr. town].  
See note at ARCEVEIL.

**argentina:** är'jen-tai'nē<sup>1</sup> or -tī'nē<sup>1</sup>; är'gēn-tī'na<sup>2</sup> or -tī'na<sup>2</sup> [Gilt or silvered unglazed porcelain].

**Argentina:** är'jen-tī'na<sup>1</sup>; är'gēn-tī'na<sup>2</sup>; not -tai'nē<sup>1</sup> [S. Am. republic].

**argentine:** är'jen-tin<sup>1</sup> or -tain<sup>1</sup>; är'gēn-tīn<sup>2</sup> or -tīn<sup>2</sup>; Eng. usage favors -tain<sup>1</sup> [Silvery].

**Argentine:** är'jen-tīn<sup>1</sup>; är'gēn-tīn<sup>2</sup>; rarely, -tain<sup>1</sup>; -tīn<sup>2</sup> [S. Am. republic].

**Argler:** ar-jīr<sup>1</sup>; är-gēr<sup>2</sup> [In Shakespeare's "Tempest" (act i, sc. 2), Algiers].

**argil:** är'jil<sup>1</sup>; är'gil<sup>2</sup>; not är'gil<sup>1</sup> [Potters' clay].—**argillaceous:** är'ji-lē'shūs<sup>1</sup>; är'gi-lā'shūs<sup>2</sup>.

**argillo:** ar-jil'o<sup>1</sup>; är-gīl'o<sup>2</sup>; not -gil'o<sup>1</sup> [Vitreous compound].

**Argive:** är'gaiv<sup>1</sup> or -jaiv<sup>1</sup>; är'gīv<sup>2</sup> or -gīv<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Argos; Greek].

**Argob:** är'gob<sup>1</sup>; är'gōb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Argolis:** är'go-lis<sup>1</sup>; är'gō-līs<sup>2</sup>; not ar-gō'lis<sup>1</sup> [District in Greece].

**argon:** är'gen<sup>1</sup>; är'gōn<sup>2</sup>; not är'gan<sup>1</sup>.

**Argonaut:** är'go-nēt<sup>1</sup>; är'gō-nat<sup>2</sup> [1. In Gr. myth, one who sailed with Jason in the "Argo" to fetch the golden fleece. 2. (U. S.) A gold-seeker in 1849].

**Argos:** är'ges<sup>1</sup>; är'gōs<sup>2</sup>; not är'ges<sup>1</sup> nor är'gus<sup>1</sup>. Compare ARGUS.

**argosy:** är'go-sī<sup>1</sup>; är'gō-sy<sup>2</sup>; not är'ga-sī<sup>1</sup> [A large ship].

He hath an *argosy* bound to Tripolis. SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act i, sc. 3.

**argot:** är'gō<sup>1</sup> or -gat<sup>1</sup>; är'gō<sup>2</sup> or -got<sup>2</sup> [Fr. slang].

**argumentative:** är'giu-men'ta-tiv<sup>1</sup>; är'gū-mēn'ta-tiv<sup>2</sup>; not tē-tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**Argus:** är'gus<sup>1</sup>; är'gūs<sup>2</sup>; not är'ges<sup>1</sup> [In Gr. myth, a giant killed by Hermes].  
Compare ARGOS.

**Argyle:** är'gail<sup>1</sup>; är'gyl<sup>2</sup>; not är'gail<sup>1</sup> [Town in Nova Scotia; town in Wis.].

**Argyll:** Same as preceding.

**Argynnis:** är-jin'is<sup>1</sup>; är-gyn'is<sup>2</sup> [Genus of butterflies].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habbit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪd = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**aria:** ɑˈri-ɑ<sup>1</sup> or ɛˈri-ɑ<sup>1</sup>; ɑˈri-ä<sup>2</sup> or ɑˈri-a<sup>2</sup> [It. melody].

Dr. Abernethy indicates the sound of the first syllable with a<sup>2</sup> (=ɑ<sup>1</sup>), which he calls "intermediate." This is erroneous. See ASK. He claims that "the English authorities prefer ɑˈri-a<sup>2</sup> = ɛˈri-ɑ<sup>1</sup>," which he characterizes as "the second choice of Webster and Century," but the fact is that E., I., and M. all give preference to ɑˈri-ä<sup>2</sup> (=ɑˈri-ɑ<sup>1</sup>).

**Ariadne:** arˈi-adˈnɪ<sup>1</sup> or *Standard* ɛˈri-adˈnɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʌrˈi-adˈnɪ<sup>2</sup> or ɑˈri-ädˈne<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, daughter of Minos].

**Arian:** ɛˈri-ən<sup>1</sup>; ɑˈri-an<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to Arius; same as ARYAN].—**Arianism:** -izm<sup>1</sup>; -ɪzəm<sup>2</sup>.

**Ariana:** ɛˈri-anˈə<sup>1</sup> or -ɛˈnə<sup>1</sup>; ɑˈri-änˈa<sup>2</sup> or -äˈna<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name].

**Ariarathes:** ɛˈri-ə-rēˈfɦɪzː<sup>1</sup>; ɑˈri-a-rāˈthēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Arica:** ɑ-rɪˈkɑː<sup>1</sup>; ɑ-rɪˈeä<sup>2</sup> [Chilean spt.].

**arid:** arˈɪd<sup>1</sup>; ʌrˈɪd<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɛˈrɪd<sup>1</sup>.

**Aridai:** ə-rɪdˈi-ɑɪ<sup>1</sup> or arˈi-dai<sup>1</sup>; a-rɪdˈa-ɪ<sup>2</sup> or ʌrˈi-dɪ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aridatha:** ə-rɪdˈə-θɑː<sup>1</sup>; a-rɪdˈa-θɑː<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Arie:** ɛˈri-e<sup>1</sup> or ə-raiˈe<sup>1</sup>; ɑˈri-ɛ<sup>2</sup> or a-rɪˈɛ<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Arlège:** ɑˈrɪˈɛʒː<sup>1</sup>; ɑˈrɪˈɛʒh<sup>2</sup> [Fr. dept.].

**Ariel:** ɛˈri-e<sup>1</sup> or ə-raiˈe<sup>1</sup>; ɑˈri-ɛ<sup>2</sup> or a-rɪˈɛ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ariel:** ɛˈri-el<sup>1</sup>; ɑˈri-ɛl<sup>2</sup> [In Shakespeare's "Tempest," a tricky spirit; also, a rebellious angel in Milton's "Paradise Lost," and a sylph in Pope's "Rape of the Lock"].

**Arielites:** ɛˈri-el-ɑɪtɪs<sup>1</sup>; ɑˈri-ɛl-ɪts<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Aries:** ɛˈri-ɪz<sup>1</sup>; ɑˈri-ɛs<sup>2</sup> [A constellation, the ram; a sign of the zodiac].

**Arietid:** ə-raiˈɪ-tɪd<sup>1</sup>; a-rɪˈe-tɪd<sup>2</sup> [Meteor].

**Arimathea:** arˈi-mə-θɦɪˈə<sup>1</sup>; ʌrˈi-ma-thēˈa<sup>2</sup>; *not* arˈim-ə-θɦɪˈə<sup>1</sup> [Bible].

**Arioch:** arˈi-ək<sup>1</sup>; ʌrˈi-øe<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Arlon:** ə-raiˈən<sup>1</sup>; a-rɪˈon<sup>2</sup>; *not* arˈi-ən<sup>1</sup> [Gr. poet & musician].

**Arlon:** arˈi-ən<sup>1</sup>; ʌrˈi-on<sup>2</sup> [Musical society].

**ariose:** arˈi-øsˈ<sup>1</sup>; ʌrˈi-øsˈ<sup>2</sup>. E. ə-r-i-øˈze<sup>1</sup>; I. arˈi-øs<sup>1</sup>; M. arˈi-øsˈ<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to an air].

**arioso:** ɑˈri-øˈso<sup>1</sup>; ʌrˈri-øˈso<sup>2</sup> [It., melodious].

**Ariosto:** ɑˈri-øsˈto<sup>1</sup>; ʌrˈri-øsˈto<sup>2</sup> [It. poet].

**Arisai:** ə-rɪsˈi-ɑɪ<sup>1</sup> or arˈi-sai<sup>1</sup>; a-rɪsˈa-ɪ<sup>2</sup> or ʌrˈi-sɪ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aristæus:** arˈɪs-tɪˈus<sup>1</sup>; ʌrˈɪs-tēˈüs [In Gr. myth, an Arcadian deity].

**Aristarchus:** arˈɪs-tārˈkʊs<sup>1</sup>; ʌrˈɪs-tārˈeüs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. astronomer].

**Aristides:** arˈɪs-taiˈdɪz<sup>1</sup>; ʌrˈɪs-tɪˈdēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. statesman].

**Aristippus:** arˈɪs-tɪpˈus<sup>1</sup>; ʌrˈɪs-tɪpˈüs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher].

**Aristobolus:** arˈɪs-to-bōˈlus<sup>1</sup>; ʌrˈɪs-to-bōˈlūs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Aristobulus:** arˈɪs-to-biūˈlus<sup>1</sup>; ʌrˈɪs-to-būˈlūs<sup>2</sup> [Jewish philosopher].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɦɪn, θɦɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭn;

**Aristocles:** ar-is'to-klīz<sup>1</sup>; ä-ris'to-elēs<sup>2</sup> [Athenian sculptor 5th cent. B. C.].

**aristocrat:** a-ris'to-krat<sup>1</sup> or ar-is'to-krat<sup>1</sup>; a-ris'to-erät<sup>2</sup> or ä-ris'to-erät<sup>2</sup>.  
C., E., & M. accent the first syllable; *Standard*, I., S., W., & *Wr.*, the second. Perry (1775) and Walker (1828) preferred ar-is'to-krat<sup>1</sup>.

**aristocratic:** ar-is'to-krat'ik<sup>1</sup> or a-ris'to-krat'ik<sup>1</sup>; ä-ris'to-erät'ie<sup>2</sup> or ä-ris'to-erät'ie<sup>2</sup>. [B. C.].

**Aristogiton:** ar-is'to-joi'tän<sup>1</sup>; ä-ris'to-ğit'on<sup>2</sup> [Athenian conspirator, 514

**Aristodemus:** ar-is'to-di'mus<sup>1</sup>; ä-ris'to-dē'mūs<sup>2</sup> [Messenian hero, 8th cent. B. C.]. [powder].

**aristol:** ar-is'töl<sup>1</sup>; ä-ris'töl<sup>2</sup>: commonly, ar-is'tel<sup>1</sup>; ä-ris'töl<sup>2</sup> [Antiseptic

**aristology:** ar-is'tel'o-ji<sup>1</sup>; ä-ris'töl'o-ğy<sup>2</sup> [Science of dining]. [680 B. C.].

**Aristomenes:** ar-is'töm'i-nīz<sup>1</sup>; ä-ris'töm'e-nēs<sup>2</sup> [A Messenian general ab.

**Aristophanes:** ar-is'tef'äniz<sup>1</sup>; ä-ris'töf'a-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. satirist].

**Aristotellan:** ar-is'to-tī'h-an<sup>1</sup>; ä-ris'to-tē'li-an<sup>2</sup>.

**Aristotle:** ar-is'tet-lī<sup>1</sup>; ä-ris'töt-lī<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher, 4th cent. B. C.].

**arithmetic:** ə-rith'mi-tik<sup>1</sup>; a-rith'me-tīe<sup>2</sup>; not ə-reth'mə-tik<sup>1</sup>, nor ar'ith-met'ik<sup>1</sup>. See quotations.

There is a small, but a very general, deviation from accuracy in pronouncing this word, which lies in giving the first *ə* the sound of short *e*, as if written *arithmette*. As this inaccuracy is but trifling, so it may be rectified without any great singularity.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* (1806).

To this criticism Dr. Young replied:

The accent should be on the third syllable; where it is placed by the vulgar, who are often exposed to the sneers of the polite, for faithfully preserving the language from the reckless violence of ignorance and caprice.

TOWNSEND YOUNG, *New Edition of Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dict.* [Dublin, 1859.]

**Arius:** ə-roi'us<sup>1</sup> or ē-ri-us<sup>1</sup>; a-ri'ūs<sup>2</sup> or ā-ri-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Alexandrian presbyter of 4th cent.].

**Arjuna:** ur'jū-nā<sup>1</sup>; ūr'jū-na<sup>2</sup> [The hero of the *Mahabharata*].

**Arka:** ār'kai<sup>1</sup>; ār'ka<sup>2</sup> [Phenician city].

**Arkansas:** ār'kən-sō<sup>1</sup>; ār'kan-sā<sup>2</sup>; not ar-kan'zēs<sup>1</sup> [A south central State, river, and county of the United States]. Compare the following.

**Arkansas City:** ar-kan'zēs<sup>1</sup>; ār-kän'gas<sup>2</sup> [A city in Kansas].

**arkansite:** ār'kən-soit<sup>1</sup>; ār'kan-sīt<sup>2</sup> [A mineral].

**Arkite:** ār'ait<sup>1</sup>; ār'īt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Arkona:** ar-kō'na<sup>1</sup>; ār-kō'nā<sup>2</sup> [Promontory, Rügen isl., Prus.].

**Arlberg:** ār'l'berh<sup>1</sup>; ār'l'bērh<sup>2</sup> [Section of Algau Alps, Austr.].

**Arles:** ār'l<sup>1</sup>; ār'l<sup>2</sup> [Fr. city].

**arles:** ār'lz<sup>1</sup>; ār'lz<sup>2</sup> (earnest-money).

**Arline:** ār'lin<sup>1</sup>; ār'līn<sup>2</sup> [Heroine of Balfe's opera "The Bohemian Girl"; kidnapped daughter of Count Arnheim].

**Arlon:** ār'lōh<sup>1</sup>; ār'lōh<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Luxembourg prov., Belg., entered by the Germans in 1914].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ö; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦɦin, this.

**arm:** ɑrm<sup>1</sup>; ɑrm<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɑrm<sup>1</sup>, a pronunciation frequently heard in New England.

**armada:** ɑr-mə'də<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-mā'də<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation ɑr-mū'də<sup>1</sup> given by the Standard as an alternative is Spanish, and was first indicated by Nathan Bailey in his *Universal Etymological Dictionary* published in 1721.

**Armado:** ɑr-mū'do<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-mā'do<sup>2</sup> [In Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, an ostentatious Spaniard].

**Armageddon:** ɑr'mə-ged'dən<sup>1</sup> *or* Standard ɑr'mə-ged'ən<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'ma-gēd'dōn,<sup>2</sup> ɑr'ma-gēd'on<sup>2</sup> [The plain of Esdraelon, where the Israelites won victories & suffered defeats; hence, the scene of any momentous test, specif. the great decisive battle at the end of the world (*Rev.* xvi, 16)].

We seemed to see our flag unfurled,  
Our champion waiting in his place  
For the last battle of the world,  
The Armageddon of the race.

WHITTIER *Rantoul*.

**Armagh:** ɑr-mā'<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-mā'<sup>2</sup> [Ir. county and city].

**Armagnac:** ɑr'mā'nyūk'<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'mā'nyäe'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. count; constable of Fr. and leader of a faction of Orleansists against the Burgundians; died 1418].

**Armand:** ɑr'mān'<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'mān'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. masculine personal name. See HERMAN].

**Armande:** ɑr'mānd'<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'mānd'<sup>2</sup> [One of the wise women in Molière's *Les Femmes Savantes*].

**Armatos:** ɑr'mə-tō'liz<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'ma-tō'lēz<sup>2</sup> [Gr. people of Epirus & Thessaly].

**armature:** ɑr'mə-tiūr<sup>1</sup> *or* -ɛɦur<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'ma-tūr<sup>2</sup> *or* -ɛɦur<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɑr'ma-tiūr<sup>1</sup>.

**Armenia:** ɑr-mi'ni-ə<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-mē'ni-ə<sup>2</sup> [A region of Asia Minor].

**Armentières:** ɑr'mən'tiār'<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'mān'tiār'<sup>2</sup> [Town in north of France occupied by Germans in 1914].

**Armida:** ɑr-mi'də<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-mi'dü<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɑr-mai'də<sup>1</sup> [An enchantress in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*]. When written **Armide** is pronounced as two syllables, ɑr'mid'<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'mid'<sup>2</sup>.

**Armidaale:** ɑr'mi-dēl<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'mi-dāl<sup>2</sup> [Town in New South Wales].

**armillausa:** ɑr'mi-lō'sə<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'mi-lə'sə<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɑr'mi-lau'zə<sup>1</sup> [A Roman tunic].

**armillary:** ɑr'mi-lē-rī<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'mi-lā-ry<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɑr'mil-ē-rī<sup>1</sup>, *nor* ɑr'mil'ə-rī<sup>1</sup>.

**Arminian:** ɑr-min'i-ən<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-mīn'i-an<sup>2</sup>. Compare ARMENIAN. [Pert. to Arminius].

**Arminius:** ɑr-min'i-us<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-mīn'i-ūs<sup>2</sup> [1. Dutch theologian of late 16th cent. 2. See HERMAN]. In Dutch *i* in open syllables is pronounced as *i*<sup>1</sup> as in "police."

**armistice:** ɑr'mi-stis<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'mi-stiɛ<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɑr'mi-stis'<sup>1</sup>, ɑr'mis-tis<sup>1</sup> *nor* ɑr-mis-tis<sup>1</sup>. Standard, Walker, & W. form the penult after the *i*, but C. & I. form it after the *s*. The first division is preferable etymologically.

**Armoni:** ɑr-mō'nai<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-mō'nī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Arna:** ɑr'nə<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'na<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Arnaldo** [Sp.]: ɑr-nāl'do<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-nāl'do<sup>2</sup>. See ARNOLD.

2: wɒlf, dɛ; bōók, bōót; fʊll, rʉle, ɛɦre, bʉt, bʉrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɛɦo, ɛɦem; ɦɦn; ɦɦin, this.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *būn*;

**Arnan:** *är'nän*<sup>1</sup>; *är'nän*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Arnaud** [Fr.]: *är'nō*<sup>1</sup>; *är'nō*<sup>2</sup>. See **ARNOLD**. **Arnaut**†.

**Arnauld:** *är'nō*<sup>1</sup>; *är'nō*<sup>2</sup> [Family name of Fr. ecclesiastics and nuns].

**Arnaut:** *ar-naut*<sup>1</sup>; *är-nout*<sup>2</sup> [An Albanian].

**Arndt:** *ärnt*<sup>1</sup>; *ärnt*<sup>2</sup> [Ger. hist. & divine]

**Arnold:** *är'nöld*<sup>1</sup>; *är'nöld*<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal and also family name].  
Ger., *ar'nölt*<sup>1</sup>; *är'nölt*<sup>2</sup>; It., **Arnoldo**, *ar-nöl'do*<sup>1</sup>; *är-nöl'do*<sup>2</sup>.

**Arnoldine:** *är'nöld-in*<sup>1</sup>; *är'nöld-in*<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name]. It., **Arnoldino**, *är'nöl-dī'no*<sup>1</sup>; *är'nöl-dī'no*<sup>2</sup>.

**Arnold von Winkelried:** *är'nölt fon vīŋ'kel-rīt*<sup>1</sup>; *är'nölt fōn vīŋ'kēl-rēt*<sup>2</sup>  
[Swiss patriot; died in battle of Sempach, July 9, 1386].

**Arnon:** *är'nən*<sup>1</sup>; *är'nön*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Arnould:** *är'nū*<sup>1</sup>; *är'ny*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. (1) writer; (2) actress].

**Arnprior:** *ärn-prai'ər*<sup>1</sup>; *ärn-pri'or*<sup>2</sup> [Town in Ont., Canada].

**Arnsberg:** *ärns'ber*<sup>1</sup>; *ärns'bēr*<sup>2</sup> [Prus. dept. & town].

**Arnstadt:** *ärn'shtat*<sup>1</sup>; *ärn'shtät*<sup>2</sup> [Ger. principality].

**Arnswalde:** *ärns-väl'də*<sup>1</sup>; *ärns-väl'de*<sup>2</sup> [Prus. town].

**Arnulf:** *är'nulf*<sup>1</sup>; *är'nulf*<sup>2</sup> [1. Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, 9th cent.  
2. Archbp. of Reims 989-991].

**Arod:** *är'ed*<sup>1</sup> or *ē'red*<sup>1</sup>; *är'öd*<sup>2</sup> or *ä'röd*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Arodi:** *är'o-dai*<sup>1</sup> or *ä-rō'dai*<sup>1</sup>; *är'o-dī*<sup>2</sup> or *ä-rō'dī*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Arodites:** *är'ed-aits*<sup>1</sup> or *ē'red-aits*<sup>1</sup>; *är'öd-its*<sup>2</sup> or *ä'röd-its*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aroer:** *ä-rō'ər*<sup>1</sup>; *ä-rō'er*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aroerite:** *ä-rō'ər-ait*<sup>1</sup>; *ä-rō'er-it*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Arokszellas:** *ä'rök-sä'läsh*<sup>1</sup>; *ö'rök-sä'läsh*<sup>2</sup> [Hung. town].

**Aroldo.** See **HAROLD**.

**Arom:** *ē'rem*<sup>1</sup>; *ä'röm*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**aroma:** *ä-rō'mä*<sup>1</sup>; *ä-rō'mä*<sup>2</sup>. The antepenult is low and unstressed and should not be accented & pronounced *är'ō-mä*<sup>1</sup>.

**aromatize:** *ä-rō'mä-taiz*<sup>1</sup>; *ä-rō'mä-tīz*<sup>2</sup>. I. gives *är'o-mat-aiz*<sup>1</sup> as alternative, which *Wr.* prefers. Perry (1775) indicated *u-röm'a-taiz*<sup>1</sup>, but Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), *är'o-mä-taiz*<sup>1</sup>.

**Arroostook:** *ä-rūs'tuk*<sup>1</sup>; *ä-rōös'tōök*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *ä-rū'stuk*<sup>1</sup> [River & county in Me.].

**Arorite:** *är'o-rai*<sup>1</sup>; *är'o-rīt*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Arouet:** *ä'rū'ē*<sup>1</sup>; *ä'rū'ē*<sup>2</sup> [Family name of Voltaire].

**Arpad:** *är'pad*<sup>1</sup>; *är'pād*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Arpád:** *är'pad*<sup>1</sup>; *är'pād*<sup>2</sup> [Founder of Hungarian kingdom, 8th cent.].

**arpeggio:** *är-pej'o*<sup>1</sup>; *är-pég'o*<sup>2</sup> [It., harp-like chord].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, lōc; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪʊ = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**Arphad:** ɑr'fɑd<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'fɑd<sup>2</sup> [Bible: same as ARPAD].

**Arphasachites:** ɑr-fas'ə-kɔɪts<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-fās'a-eɪts<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Arphaxad:** ɑr-faks'ad<sup>1</sup>; ɑr-fāks'ād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**arquebus:** ɑr'kwɪ-bus<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'kwe-būs<sup>2</sup>. The *e* in the penult is obscure, not long as stated by some phoneticists. Same as HARQUEBUS.

**arquebusier:** ɑr'kwɪ-bus-ɪr<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'kwe-būs-ēr<sup>2</sup>. Same as HARQUEBUSIER. Following the analogy of other words derived from the French, *St.* notes that the first & the final syllables of this word are stressed. In French nearly all syllables are stressed, but in some words that have become Anglicized only certain syllables retain the stress.

**Arques:** ɑrk<sup>1</sup>; ɑre<sup>2</sup> [Fr. historic village].

**arraché:** ɑr'ə-shé<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'a-shé<sup>2</sup> [Fr., uprooted; heraldic term].

**arrack:** ɑr'ak<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'āk<sup>2</sup>. *C., E., & W.* ɑr'ək<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ɑ-rak<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ɑr'rak<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ɑr-rak<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1775), ɑr-rak<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), ɑr-rak<sup>1</sup>; but Sheridan (1780), ɑr'ak<sup>1</sup>.

**arrage:** ɑr'ɪj<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'ag<sup>2</sup> [Drift edge in mining].

**Arragonese:** ɑr'ə-gɔ-nɪs<sup>1</sup> or -nɪz<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'a-gɔ-nēs<sup>2</sup> or -nēs<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Arragon, Sp.].

**Arrah:** ɑr'ɑ<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bengal town; scene of heroic defense in 1857].

**arraign:** ɑ-rēn<sup>1</sup>; ɑ-rān<sup>2</sup>.

**Arran:** ɑr'ən<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'an<sup>2</sup>; not ɑr-ran<sup>1</sup> [Scot. isle].

**arrange:** ɑ-rēnj<sup>1</sup>; ɑ-rāng<sup>2</sup>.

**arrant:** ɑr'ənt<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'ant<sup>2</sup>.

**arras:** ɑr'əs<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'as<sup>2</sup>.

**Arras:** ɑ'rās<sup>1</sup>; ɑ'rās<sup>2</sup> [Fr. city once famed for tapestry].

**arrasene:** ɑr'ə-sɪn<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'a-sēn<sup>2</sup> [An embroidery-thread].

**arrastre:** ɑ-rās'trē<sup>1</sup>; ɑ-rās'tre<sup>2</sup> [Sp., a mill; also, lighterage, storage, & haulage as of cargo].

**arrear:** ɑ-rɪr<sup>1</sup>; ɑ-rēr<sup>2</sup>.

**arreage:** ɑ-rɪr'ɪj<sup>1</sup>; ɑ-rēr'ag<sup>2</sup>; not ɑr'ɪr-ēj<sup>1</sup>. Walker ɑr-rɪrēj<sup>1</sup>.

**arrest:** ɑ-rest<sup>1</sup>; ɑ-rēst<sup>2</sup>; but more commonly ɑ-rest<sup>1</sup>.

**Arrest:** ɑ-rest<sup>1</sup>; ɑ-rēst<sup>2</sup> [Ger. astronomer].

**arrêt:** ɑ-rē<sup>1</sup> or ɑ-rēt<sup>1</sup>; ɑ-rē<sup>2</sup> or ɑ-rēt<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ɑ-rē<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ɑ-rē<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ɑ-rā<sup>1</sup>; *W.* ɑ'rē<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ɑr-ret<sup>1</sup> [Fr. official decree, arrest, or seizure].

They [the French] issued an *arrêt* ordering the seizure of British property found on board of American vessels. IRVING *Life of Washington*, vol. v, p. 243 [G. P. P. 1863.]

**Arrhenius:** ɑ-rē'nɪ-us<sup>1</sup>; ɑ-rē'nɪ-ʊs<sup>2</sup> [Sw. chemist].

**arrhinia:** ɑ-rɪn'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; ɑ-rɪn'i-a<sup>2</sup> [Noseless].

**arrhlzous:** ɑ-rɪ'zʊs<sup>1</sup>; ɑ-rɪ'zʊs<sup>2</sup> [Rootless].

**Arrian:** ɑr'i-ən<sup>1</sup>; ɑr'i-an<sup>2</sup> [Gr. historian of 2d cent.]. Distinguish from ARIAN; ARYAN.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, fâre; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rule; but, bŭn;

**arrière:** ār'yār<sup>1</sup>; ār'yēr<sup>2</sup>. Walker ar-rir<sup>1</sup> [Fr., the rear; in the phrase *arrière pensée*, an afterthought. See *PENSÉE*].

**arriero:** ār'i-ēr<sup>1</sup>; ār'i-g'ro<sup>2</sup> [Sp., a muleteer].

**arroba:** a-rō'ba<sup>1</sup>; ā-rō'bā<sup>2</sup> [Sp. measure or weight].

**arrogative:** ar'o-ga-tiv<sup>2</sup>; ā-rō-ga-tiv<sup>2</sup>; not ar'o-gē'tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**arrondissement:** ā'rēn'dis'mān<sup>1</sup>; ā'rōn'dis'mān<sup>2</sup>. The first syllable has the sound of a in "far," not that of a in "at" [Fr. departmental subdivision].

**arrowroot:** ar'o-rūt<sup>1</sup>; ā-rō-rōt<sup>2</sup>; not ar'ar-rūt<sup>1</sup>.

**arroyo:** a-rei'o<sup>1</sup> or a-rō'yo<sup>1</sup>; ā-rōy'o<sup>2</sup> or ā-rō'yo<sup>2</sup> [Sp., a small stream or dry gully].

**arroz basi:** a-rōth' ba-si<sup>1</sup>; ā-rōth' bā-si<sup>2</sup> [P. I. A drink made from fermented rice].

**Arsaces:** ar-sē'siz<sup>1</sup> or ār'sa-siz<sup>1</sup>; ā-rsā'çēs<sup>2</sup> or ār'sa-çēs<sup>2</sup> [Founder of Parthian kingdom, about 250 B. C.].

**Arsamas:** ār'za-mās<sup>1</sup>; ā-r'sā-mās<sup>2</sup> [Rus. city in Nijni-Novgorod prov.].

**Arsaphes:** ar-sē'fiz<sup>1</sup> or ār'sa-fiz<sup>1</sup>; ā-rsā'fēs<sup>2</sup> or ār'sa-fēs<sup>2</sup> [Egypt. deity].

**Arsareth:** ār'sa-reth<sup>1</sup>; ā-r'sa-rēth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Arsenian:** ar-si'ni-an<sup>1</sup>; ā-rsē'ni-an<sup>2</sup> [A supporter of Arsenius (q. v.)].

**arsenic (a.):** ar-sen'ik<sup>1</sup>; ā-rsē'ie<sup>2</sup>. This is *Standard & M.* preference; but *C., I., St., & W.* ā-rsen'ik<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ar-sen'ik<sup>1</sup>. See next.

**arsenic (n.):** ār'sa-nik<sup>1</sup>; ā-r'se-nie<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, W., & Wr.* ār'si-nik<sup>1</sup>; *C. & St.* ār'se-nik<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ār'si-nik<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ār'sen-ik<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ār'snik<sup>1</sup>. Of the early lexicographers Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton, and Knowles, whom Murray follows, indicate a dissyllabic pronunciation. Current dictionaries indicate three syllables.

**arsenious:** ar-si'ni-us<sup>1</sup>; ā-rsē'ni-ūs<sup>2</sup>.

**Arsenius:** ar-si'ni-us<sup>1</sup>; ā-rsē'ni-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Patriarch of Constantinople, 13th cent.].

**Arsetes:** ar-si'tiz<sup>1</sup>; ā-rsē'tēs<sup>2</sup> [In Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, the foster-father to Clorinda].

**Arsinoe:** ar-sin'o-ī<sup>1</sup>; ā-rsīn'o-ē<sup>2</sup> [1. Daughter of Ptolemy I, king of Egypt. 2. In Molière's *Le Misanthrope*, a prude].

**Arsiphurith:** ār'si-fiū'riθ<sup>1</sup>; ā-r'si-fū'rīth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha, R. V.].

**arsis:** ār'sis<sup>1</sup>; ā-r'sis<sup>2</sup>. See quotation.

The emphasis with which . . . parts of a verse are pronounced is called the *Arsis*, . . . also, . . . the syllable on which the emphasis falls.

KUHNER *Greek Grammar* Edwards trans. p. 574. [A. 1853.]

**Artabazus:** ar'ta-bē'zus<sup>1</sup>; ā-r'ta-bā'zūs<sup>2</sup> [Per. general, 331 B. C.].

**Artagnan:** ār'tā'nyān<sup>1</sup>; ā-r'tā'nyān<sup>2</sup> [With the preposition *D'*, indicating origin or estate, the chief character, a young Gascon, in Dumas's *Three Musketeers* but not one of them].

**Artaxaminous:** ār'tag-zam'i-nus<sup>1</sup>; ā-r'tāg-zām'i-nūs<sup>2</sup> [In Rhodes's *Bombastes Furioso*, King of Utopia].

**Artaxata:** ar-taks'a-tā<sup>1</sup>; ā-r'tāks'a-ta<sup>2</sup> [Anc. Armenian capital: now ruins].

2: art, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whet, all; mē, gēl, prëy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**Artaxerxes:** ʔr'tag-zʊrk'sɪz<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'täg-zérk'sēs<sup>2</sup>; not ʔr-taks-ʊrk'sɪz<sup>1</sup> [Either of two Per. kings].

**Artedi:** ʔr-tē'dɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʔr-tē'dɪ<sup>2</sup> [Sw. naturalist].

**Artegall:** ʔr'ti-gal<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'te-gäl<sup>2</sup>; not ʔr-ti-gäl<sup>1</sup> [1. A legendary king of Britain. 2. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, a personification of Justice].

**Artemas:** ʔr'ti-məs<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'te-mas<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Artemis:** ʔr'ti-mɪs<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'te-mɪs<sup>2</sup>; not ʔr-ti'mɪs<sup>1</sup> [A Gr. goddess identified by the Romans with their DIANA].

**Artemisia:** ʔr'ti-mɪs'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'te-mɪs'i-a<sup>2</sup>. C. & Wr. ʔr-ti-mɪz'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; E. ʔr-te-mɪz'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; I. ʔr'ti-mɪs'i-a<sup>1</sup>; M. ʔr-ti-mɪz'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; Standard ʔr'ti-mɪsh'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; St. ʔr'te-mɪz'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; W. ʔr'ti-mɪz'i-ə<sup>1</sup>. [1. Queen of Halicarnassus, ally of Xerxes against Greeks 350? B. C. 2. Wife of Mausolus, King of Caria, in whose memory she erected the Mausoleum. 3. A genus of plants of the aster family]. Some phoneticists claim a different pronunciation for the personal and the plant name.

**Artemus Ward:** ʔr'ti-mʊs<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'te-mʊs<sup>2</sup>; erroneously ʔr-ti'mʊs<sup>1</sup> and ʔr-ti-məs<sup>1</sup>—the latter by confusion with masculine proper name **Artemas**. [Pen-name of Charles Farrar Browne, an Am. humorist].

**arterial:** ʔr-ti'ri-əl<sup>1</sup>; ʔr-tē'ri-əl<sup>2</sup>; not ʔr-tū'ri-əl<sup>1</sup>, nor ʔr-tər-i-əl<sup>1</sup>.

**arteriasis:** ʔr'ti-rai'ə-sɪs<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'te-rɪ'a-sɪs<sup>2</sup> [Degeneration of the arteries].

**arteritis:** ʔr'ti-rai'tɪs<sup>1</sup> or -rɪ'tɪs<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'te-rɪ'tɪs<sup>2</sup> or -rɪ'tɪs<sup>2</sup> [Arterial inflammation].

**Artesian:** ʔr-tɪ'ʒən<sup>1</sup>; ʔr-tē'ʒən<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Artois, Fr., or to a well bored there].

**Artevelde, van:** ʔr'ti-vel'də<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'te-vəl'de<sup>2</sup>; sometimes, but erroneously, ʔr'ti-veld<sup>1</sup> [Either of two Flemish patriots].

**Arthabaska:** ʔr'thə-bas'kə<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'tha-bās'ka<sup>2</sup> [County, Quebec prov., Canada]. See ATHABASCA.

**Arthegall:** ʔr'thi-gal<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'the-gäl<sup>2</sup> [Var. of ARTEGALL].

**Arthemis:** ʔr'thi-mɪs<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'the-mɪs<sup>2</sup>; not, as often heard, ʔr'thi-mɪs<sup>1</sup> [A butterfly, the white admiral].

**arthritis:** ʔr'thrai'tɪs<sup>1</sup> or -tʃrɪ'tɪs<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'thri'tɪs<sup>2</sup> or -tʃrɪ'tɪs<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of a joint].

**arthrobacterium:** ʔr'thro-bak-ti'ri-ʊm<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'thro-bæ-tē'ri-ʊm<sup>2</sup>. Note accentuation here and in the two following words.

**arthrocace:** ʔr'throc'ə-sɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'thro'e'a-ʒe<sup>2</sup> [A disease of the joints].

**arthropathy:** ʔr'throp'ə-ʃɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'throp'a-θy<sup>2</sup> [A disease of the joints].

**arthropod:** ʔr'thro-ped<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'thro-pöd<sup>2</sup> [An insect with jointed legs, as a spider].

**Arthropoda:** ʔr'throp'o-də<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'throp'o-da<sup>2</sup> [A subkingdom of animals with jointed legs, as insects, crabs, etc.].

**Arthur:** ʔr'tʃʊr<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'thūr<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name]. F. ʔr'tūr<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'tūr<sup>2</sup>; It. **Arturo**, ʔr-tʊ'ro<sup>1</sup>; ʔr-tʊ'ro<sup>2</sup>; L. **Arthurus**, ʔr-ʃiū'rus<sup>1</sup>; ʔr-thū'rūs<sup>2</sup>.

**Arthuret:** ʔr'tʃʊr-et<sup>1</sup>; ʔr'thūr-ēt<sup>2</sup> [The surname of two sisters in Scott's *Redgauntlet*].

2: wɒlf, dɔ; bœk, bœt; full, ryle, cūre, büt, bûrn; ɔɪl, bœy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

**Arthurian:** ar-*chū*'rī-*ən*<sup>1</sup>; ar-*thū*'rī-*an*<sup>2</sup>; *not* ar-*chū*'rī-*ən*<sup>1</sup>. Pronounce the *u* of the antepenult as *u* in "pupil."

**artiad:** *är*'tī-*ad*<sup>1</sup>; *är*'tī-*ād*<sup>2</sup> [Chem. element]. Compare PERISSAD.

**artichoke:** *är*'tī-*chōk*<sup>1</sup>; *är*'tī-*chōk*<sup>2</sup>. Walker gives *är*'tī-*chōk*<sup>1</sup>—*i* as in "police," now no longer heard.

**article:** *är*'tī-*kl*<sup>1</sup>; *är*'tī-*el*<sup>2</sup>; *not* as Walker, *är*'tī-*kl*<sup>1</sup>, a former Scotticism now seldom if ever used.

**artifice:** *är*'tī-*fis*<sup>1</sup>; *är*'tī-*fī*<sup>2</sup>; *not* ar-*tif*'is<sup>1</sup>, *nor* *är*'tī-*fis*<sup>1</sup>. Always carry the *f* over to the ultima.

**artificer:** ar-*tif*'i-*sər*<sup>1</sup>; *är*-*tif*'i-*gēr*<sup>2</sup>; *not* ar-*tif*'is-*ər*<sup>1</sup>.

**artist:** *ärt*'ist<sup>1</sup>; *ärt*'ist<sup>2</sup>. Compare ARTISTE.—**artiste:** *är*"tīst'<sup>1</sup>; *är*"tīst'<sup>2</sup>.

**artisan:** *är*'tī-*zan*<sup>1</sup>; *är*'tī-*zan*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *är*'tī-*zən*<sup>1</sup>. *E. & M.* *är*'tī-*zan*<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* *är*'tī-*zan*<sup>1</sup>. Perry, Jones, Knowles, Smart, Reid, and Craig accented the antepenult; Sheridan, Walker, Fulton & Knight, and Jameson, the ultima. Spelt also **artisan**, preferred form in England.

**Artols:** *är*"twā'<sup>1</sup>; *är*"twā'<sup>2</sup> [A region in N. E. France].

**Artur, Arturo.** See ARTHUR..

**Aruboth:** a-*rū*'bōth<sup>1</sup> or ar-'u-both<sup>1</sup>; a-*rū*'bōth<sup>2</sup> or *är*'u-both<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Arum:** ē-*rum*<sup>1</sup>; *är*'rūm<sup>2</sup>; *not* *är*'um<sup>1</sup> [A genus of plants].

**Arumah:** a-*rū*'ma<sup>1</sup>; a-*rū*'mä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Arundel<sup>1</sup>:** ar-'un-del<sup>1</sup>; *är*'ün-dēl<sup>2</sup> [Eng. city & earldom].

**Arundel<sup>2</sup>:** a-*rūn*'del<sup>1</sup>; a-*rūn*'dēl<sup>2</sup> [County of central Maryland. *Anne Arundel*].

**Arundellian:** ar-'un-dī'h-*ən*<sup>1</sup>; *är*'ün-dē'li-*an*<sup>2</sup>.

**Arundell:** ar-'un-del<sup>1</sup>; *är*'ün-dēl<sup>2</sup>; *not* ar-'un-del'<sup>1</sup> [Eng. rebel].

**Arvad:** *är*'vad<sup>1</sup>; *är*'vād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Arvadite:** *är*'vad-ait<sup>1</sup>; *är*'vād-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**arvalan:** *är*'vā-*lan*<sup>1</sup>; *är*'vā-lān<sup>2</sup> [In Southey's *Curse of Kehama*, Kehama's son].

**Arverni:** ar-vūr'nai<sup>1</sup>; *är*-vēr'nī<sup>2</sup> [Gallie tribe].—**Arvernian:** ar-vūr'n-*ən*<sup>1</sup>; *är*-vēr'ni-*ən*<sup>2</sup>.

**Arviragus:** *är*'vi-rē'gus<sup>1</sup> or ar-vir'ā-gus<sup>1</sup>; *är*'vi-rā'gūs<sup>2</sup> or *är*-vīr'ā-gūs<sup>2</sup> [1. A model husband in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, *The Franklin's Tale*. 2. In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, Cymbeline's son].

**Aryabhata:** *är*"yā-bhat'ā<sup>1</sup>; *är*"yā-bhāt'ā<sup>2</sup> [Hindu mathematician of 5th & 6th centuries].

NOTE: In the Nāgarī alphabet *bha* is the twenty-fourth letter, being also the fourth of the labials and the aspirate of *b*. It is said to be pronounced like *b + h* in *club house*, as in the modern Hindu dialects. European scholars pronounce the Sanskrit sonant and surd aspirates as corresponding non-aspirates followed by *h*: as *bh* in *abhor*; but this is correct only of surd aspirates. The letter *h* is commonly pronounced like the European *h*, but this is not its true character. Natives define it as a sonant, or as between surd and sonant. According to the Paninian system, it ranks as a guttural, but one of the Pratisakhya (Tāttirīya, II. 47) cites authorities who claim it has no relation with the guttural class and holds the same position as English *h*. Dr. W. D. Whitney points out that sonant aspirates

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

are generally described as made with a perceptible *h*-sound after the breach of sonant mute closure, but some phoneticians define the element following the mute as an emphasized utterance of the beginning of the succeeding sound. Sonant aspirates are still in use in India.

**Aryan:** ā'ri-ən<sup>1</sup>; ā'ry-an<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., & W.* ūr'yan<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ā'r'i-ən<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ā'r'i-ən<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ē'r'i-ən<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ē'r'i-ən<sup>1</sup> [A primitive Indo-European people, or their language].  
**arytenoid:** ar''i-ti'neid<sup>1</sup>; ā'r''y-tē'nōid<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ar''i-ti'neid<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ā'r-i-ti'neid<sup>1</sup>; *I.* a-ri-ti'neid<sup>1</sup>; *M.* a-ri-ti'nē'id<sup>1</sup>; *St.* a-rit'en-eid<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* a-rit'i-neid<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciations of this word indicated for *M.* & *St.* on page lxi of *W.* are erroneous as to accentuation and division.

**Arza:** ūr'zə<sup>1</sup>; ā'r'za<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Arzareth:** ūr'zə-reth<sup>1</sup>; ā'r'za-rēth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha, R. V.].

**as** (*adv. & conj.*): az<sup>1</sup>; ās<sup>2</sup>. In Eng. *s*, following a vowel or a voiced consonant, is usually pronounced *z*, and the *z* sound is written *s* more frequently than *z*. This word is a corruption of OE. *alswa* (also), *alsa*, *alse*, *ase*, to *as*, which owes its pronunciation to the form *ase*, that dates from about 1200. Compare *ASS*.

**as** (*n.*): as<sup>1</sup>; ās<sup>2</sup> [Roman coin or weight].

**As** (*n.*): ūs<sup>1</sup>; ās<sup>2</sup> [A god in Norse myth.].

**Asa:** ē'sə<sup>1</sup>; ā'sa<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Asaa:** as'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; ās'a-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Asadias:** as''ə-dai'əs<sup>1</sup>; ās'a-dī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Asael:** as'i-el<sup>1</sup> or ē'si-el<sup>1</sup>; ās'a-ēl<sup>2</sup> or ā'sa-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**asafetida:** as''ə-fet'i-də<sup>1</sup>; ās'a-fēt'i-da<sup>2</sup>; *not* -fet'id-ə<sup>1</sup> [An antispasmodic & stimulant].

**Asahel:** as'ə-hel<sup>1</sup> or ē'sə-hel<sup>1</sup>; ās'a-hēl<sup>2</sup> or ā'sa-hēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Asahla:** as''ə-hai'ə<sup>1</sup>; ās'a-hī'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Asala:** as''i-ai'ə<sup>1</sup> or ə-sai'a<sup>1</sup>; ās'a-i'a<sup>2</sup> or a-sī'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Asalah:** ə-sē'ya<sup>1</sup> or ə-sai'a<sup>1</sup>; a-sā'yā<sup>2</sup> or a-sī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Asalephuni:** as''ə-lel-fiū'ni<sup>1</sup>; ās'a-lēl-fū'nī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Asana:** as'ə-nə<sup>1</sup>; ās'a-na<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**asana:** ə-sā'na<sup>1</sup>; ā-sā'nā<sup>2</sup> [Tagalog name for the narra tree].

**Asaph:** ē'saf<sup>1</sup>; ā'sāf<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Asara:** as'ə-rə<sup>1</sup>; ās'a-ra<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha, R. V.].

**Asarael:** ə-sē'ri-el<sup>1</sup> or as'a-rīl<sup>1</sup>; a-sā'ra-ēl<sup>2</sup> or ās'a-rēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Asaramel:** ə-sar'ə-mel<sup>1</sup>; a-sār'a-mēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible (R. V.)].

**Asareel:** ə-sē'ri-el or as'ə-rīl<sup>1</sup>; a-sū're-ēl or ās'a-rēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Asarel:** as'ə-re<sup>1</sup>; ās'a-rēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Asarela:** as''ə-rī'lu<sup>1</sup>; ās'a-rē'lū<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible]

**Asarelah:** as''ə-rī'lu<sup>1</sup>; ās'a-rē'lū<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Asarh:** ā'sar<sup>1</sup>; ā'sūr<sup>2</sup> [Third month of Hindu calendar].

**Asathonthamar:** as''ə-then-thē'mar<sup>1</sup>; ās'a-thōn-thā'mar<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: *artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, prēy; hit, políce; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;*

**Asbasareth:** as-bas'a-reth<sup>1</sup>; ás-bás'a-réth<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Asbazareth:** as-baz'a-reth<sup>1</sup>; ás-báz'a-réth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Asbelites:** as'bel-aits<sup>1</sup>; ás'bél-its<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**asbestos:** as-bes'tos<sup>1</sup> or az-bes'tos<sup>1</sup>; ás-bés'tos<sup>2</sup> or ág-bés'tos<sup>2</sup>. American and Scottish lexicographers give preference to *s* in the antepenult, while the English prefer *z*. [A fireproof fibrous substance].

**Asbjörnsen:** as-byörn'sen<sup>1</sup>; ás-byörn'sén<sup>2</sup> [Norw. naturalist].

**Ascalon:** as'ká-lon<sup>1</sup>; ás'ea-lón<sup>2</sup> [1. In Brit. myth, the sword of St. George.  
2. A Philistine city].

**Ascalonites:** as'ká-lon-aits<sup>1</sup>; ás'ea-lón-its<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha; Douai Bible].

**Ascanio:** as-ká'ni-o<sup>1</sup>; ás-eā'nī-o<sup>2</sup> [A character in Beaumont & Fletcher's *The Spanish Curate*].

**Ascanius:** as-kē'ni-us<sup>1</sup>; ás-eā'ni-ús<sup>2</sup> [In myth, a son of Æneas and Creusa].

**Ascenas:** as'i-nas<sup>1</sup>; ás'e-nas<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**ascend:** a-send'<sup>1</sup>; ä-çënd'<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-send'<sup>1</sup> [Move upward].

**Ascenez:** as'i-nez<sup>1</sup>; ás'e-něz<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**ascetic:** a-set'ik<sup>1</sup>; ä-çët'ie<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-set'ik<sup>1</sup>—the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonant.

**Aschaffenburg:** a-shäf'en-bŭrn<sup>1</sup>; ä-shäf'ën-bŭrn<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-shaf'en-bürg<sup>1</sup> [Bavarian city].

**Ascham:** as'kam<sup>1</sup>; ás'eam<sup>2</sup> [Eng. scholar of 16th cent.].

**Aschersleben:** āsh'arz-lē'ben<sup>1</sup>; āsh'erç-lē'bēn<sup>2</sup> [Mfg. town in Saxony].

**ascians:** ash'yanz<sup>1</sup>; āsh'yang<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-sī'ənz<sup>1</sup> [Shadowless men].

**ascidian:** a-sid'i-ən<sup>1</sup>; ä-çid'i-an<sup>2</sup> [A tunicate animal or plant].

**ascidiferous:** as'i-dif'er-os<sup>1</sup>; ás'i-dŭf'er-ŭs<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə'id-if'ŭr-us<sup>1</sup>.

**ascitans:** a-sai'tənz<sup>1</sup>; ä-çit'ənz<sup>2</sup> [A 2d century religious sect].

**ascites:** a-sai'tiz<sup>1</sup>; ä-sit'ēz<sup>2</sup> [Abdominal dropsy].

**Asclepiad:** as-klī'pi-ad<sup>1</sup>; ās-elē'pi-ād<sup>2</sup> [A form of verse devised by <sup>[PIADES]</sup> ASCLE-

**Asclepiades:** as'klī-pai'ə-diz<sup>1</sup>; ās'kle-pi'a-dēz<sup>2</sup> [Gr. poet of 2d cent. B. C.].

**Asclepias:** as-klī'pi-as<sup>1</sup>; ās-elē'pi-ās<sup>2</sup> [Genus of plants of milkweed family].

**Asclepieion:** as-klī'pi-ai'en<sup>1</sup>; ās-elē'pi-i'ŏn<sup>2</sup> [Gr. temple of Asclepius].

**Asclepius:** as-klī'pi-us<sup>1</sup>; ās-elē'pi-ŭs<sup>2</sup> [The god of the art of healing].

Spelled also **As-cle'pi-os** and **As-kle'pi-os**.

**Ascoll:** ās'ko-li<sup>1</sup>; ās'eo-li<sup>2</sup>; *not* əs'kə-<sup>1</sup> [It. prov. & historic town].

**ascolla:** as-kō'h-a<sup>1</sup>; ās-eō'li-a<sup>2</sup> [Gr. sportive dance].

**Ascot:** as'kot<sup>1</sup>; ās'eōt<sup>2</sup>; *not* əs'kət<sup>1</sup>.

**Ascotan:** as'ko-tūn<sup>1</sup>; ās'eo-tān<sup>2</sup> [Lake in Chile with borate of soda crust].

**Aseas:** ə-sī'əs<sup>1</sup>; ə-sē'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Asebaim:** as'i-bē'im<sup>1</sup>; ās'e-bā'im<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ǵll; mē, gēt, pręy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ō; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lā = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Asebebia:** ə-seb<sup>1</sup>ɪ-bai<sup>1</sup>ə<sup>1</sup>; a-sēb<sup>2</sup>e-bi<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Asebebias:** ə-seb<sup>1</sup>ɪ-bai<sup>1</sup>əs<sup>1</sup>; a-sēb<sup>2</sup>e-bi<sup>2</sup>as<sup>2</sup>. Same as ASEBEBIA.

**Asedoth:** ə-si<sup>1</sup>dəθ<sup>1</sup>; a-sē<sup>2</sup>dəθ<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**aseismatic:** ə<sup>1</sup>sais-mat<sup>1</sup>ik<sup>1</sup>; ə<sup>2</sup>sis-māt<sup>2</sup>ie<sup>2</sup>. *Standard*, ē<sup>2</sup>sais-mat<sup>2</sup>ik<sup>2</sup>.

**Asemona:** as<sup>1</sup>ɪ-mō<sup>1</sup>nə<sup>1</sup>; əs<sup>2</sup>e-mō<sup>2</sup>na<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Asena:** as<sup>1</sup>ɪ-nə<sup>1</sup>; əs<sup>2</sup>e-na<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Asenaphar:** ə-sen<sup>1</sup>ə-fār<sup>1</sup>; a-sēn<sup>2</sup>a-fār<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Asenath:** as<sup>1</sup>ɪ-nəθ<sup>1</sup>; əs<sup>2</sup>e-nāθ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aseneth:** as<sup>1</sup>ɪ-nəθ<sup>1</sup>; əs<sup>2</sup>e-nēθ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aser:** ē<sup>1</sup>sər<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>2</sup>ser<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aserer:** as<sup>1</sup>ə-rər<sup>1</sup> or ə-si<sup>1</sup>rər<sup>1</sup>; əs<sup>2</sup>e-rēr<sup>2</sup> or a-sē<sup>2</sup>rēr<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**asexual:** ə-seks<sup>1</sup>yū-əl<sup>1</sup>; ə-sēks<sup>2</sup>yū-al<sup>2</sup>. *Standard*, ē-seks<sup>2</sup>yū-əl<sup>2</sup>; not ə-sek<sup>1</sup>-shiū-əl<sup>1</sup>.

**Asgard:** as<sup>1</sup>gərd<sup>1</sup>; əs<sup>2</sup>gārd<sup>2</sup>; not az<sup>1</sup>gurd<sup>1</sup> [In Norse myth, the abode of heroes slain in battle].

**Asgalan:** əs<sup>1</sup>gə-lan<sup>1</sup>; əs<sup>2</sup>gə-lān<sup>2</sup> [Modern name of ASHKELON, birthplace of Herod].

**Asgill:** as<sup>1</sup>gill<sup>1</sup>; əs<sup>2</sup>gīl<sup>2</sup>; not az<sup>1</sup>jil<sup>1</sup>, nor as<sup>1</sup>jil<sup>1</sup> [British general in Revolutionary War].

**Ashan:** ē<sup>1</sup>shən<sup>1</sup> or ash<sup>1</sup>ən<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>2</sup>shan<sup>2</sup> or ash<sup>2</sup>an<sup>2</sup> [Bible]

**Ashango:** ə<sup>1</sup>shən<sup>1</sup>gō<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>2</sup>shan<sup>2</sup>gō<sup>2</sup>; but by some phoneticists recorded as ə-shan<sup>1</sup>go or ə-shān<sup>1</sup>go<sup>1</sup>; a-shān<sup>2</sup>gō<sup>2</sup> or a-shān<sup>2</sup>go<sup>2</sup> [A pigmy tribe of the Fr. Congo].

**Ashanti:** ash<sup>1</sup>an-ti<sup>1</sup>; əsh<sup>2</sup>ān-tē<sup>2</sup>. This word is sometimes also pronounced ə-shān<sup>1</sup>ti<sup>1</sup>; ā-shān<sup>2</sup>tī<sup>2</sup> or as by *Standard, C., & W.* ə-shan<sup>1</sup>ti<sup>1</sup> or ə-shān<sup>2</sup>tī<sup>2</sup>; ə-shān<sup>1</sup>te or a-shān<sup>1</sup>tē<sup>1</sup>, but Lippincott's *Gazetteer* gives ash<sup>1</sup>an<sup>1</sup>tī<sup>1</sup>; əsh<sup>2</sup>ān<sup>2</sup>tē<sup>2</sup> [African kingdom or tribe]. **Ashantee.**

**Asharelah:** ash<sup>1</sup>ə-rī<sup>1</sup>lā<sup>1</sup>; əsh<sup>2</sup>a-rē<sup>2</sup>lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ashari:** ə-shā<sup>1</sup>rī<sup>1</sup>; ā-shā<sup>2</sup>rī<sup>2</sup> [Mohammedan founder of a liberal religious sect].

**Ashbea:** ash<sup>1</sup>bi<sup>1</sup>ə<sup>1</sup>; əsh<sup>2</sup>be<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ashbel:** ash<sup>1</sup>bel<sup>1</sup>; əsh<sup>2</sup>bēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ashbellites:** ash<sup>1</sup>bel-aits<sup>1</sup>; əsh<sup>2</sup>bēl-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ashbourne:** ash<sup>1</sup>būrn<sup>1</sup>; əsh<sup>2</sup>būrn<sup>2</sup> [Historic town in Derbyshire, Eng.]

**Ashburnham:** ash<sup>1</sup>būrn-əm<sup>1</sup>; əsh<sup>2</sup>būrn-am<sup>2</sup>; not ash<sup>1</sup>būrn-ham<sup>1</sup>—the h of the ultima is silent [Town in Mass.; village in Ontario, Canada].

**Ashby-de-la-Zouch:** ash<sup>1</sup>bi<sup>1</sup>də-lə-zūsh<sup>1</sup>; əsh<sup>2</sup>by<sup>2</sup>də-lā-zūch<sup>2</sup>

**Ashchenaz:** ash<sup>1</sup>kɪ-naz<sup>1</sup>; əsh<sup>2</sup>ee-nāz<sup>2</sup>. Same as ASHKENAZ.

**Ashcombe:** ash<sup>1</sup>kəm<sup>1</sup>; əsh<sup>2</sup>eom<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Ashdod:** ash<sup>1</sup>dōd<sup>1</sup>; əsh<sup>2</sup>dōd<sup>2</sup> [Bible: the *Azotus* of N. T. and Septuagint].

**Ashdodites:** ash<sup>1</sup>dōd-aits<sup>1</sup>; əsh<sup>2</sup>dōd-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, boy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.



1: artistic, ūrt; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

**Ashdothites:** ash'doth-aits<sup>1</sup>; ash'dōth-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ashdoth-pisgah:** ash'doth-piz'gā<sup>1</sup>; ash'dōth-pīz'gā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Asdud:** ās'dud<sup>1</sup>; ās'dūd<sup>2</sup> [Syrian town; ancient ASHDOD].

**Asher:** ash'ēr<sup>1</sup>; āsh'er<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Asherah:** ash'i-ra<sup>1</sup>; āsh'e-rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible, R. V.].

**Asherim:** ā-shī'rim<sup>1</sup>; a-shē'rim<sup>2</sup> [Pl. of ASHERAH].

**Asherites:** ash'ēr-aits<sup>1</sup>; āsh'er-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ashhur:** ash'ēr<sup>1</sup>; āsh'ur<sup>2</sup>; *not* ash-hūr<sup>1</sup> [Bible].

**Ashima:** ā-shai'mā<sup>1</sup> *or* ash'i-mā<sup>1</sup>; a-shī'mā<sup>2</sup> *or* āsh'i-mā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ashkelon:** ash'ki-lon<sup>1</sup>; āsh'ke-lōn<sup>2</sup> [Philistine city S. W. of Jerusalem].

**Ashkenaz:** ash'ki-naz<sup>1</sup>; āsh'ke-nāz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ashkenazim:** ash'ki-naz'-im<sup>1</sup>; āsh'ke-nāz'im<sup>2</sup>; *not* -na-zīm<sup>1</sup> [Polish-German Jews. Compare SEPHARDIM].

**Ashnah:** ash'na<sup>1</sup>; āsh'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ashpenaz:** ash'pi-naz<sup>1</sup>; āsh'pe-nāz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ashriel:** ash'ri-el<sup>1</sup>; āsh'ri-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Ashtabula:** ash'tā-bū'lā<sup>1</sup>; āsh'ta-bū'la<sup>2</sup>; *not* ash'tā-bū'lā<sup>1</sup> [County or lake port of Ohio].

**Ashtaroth:** ash'tā-reth<sup>1</sup> *or* -rōth<sup>1</sup>; āsh'ta-rōth<sup>2</sup> *or* -rōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ashtavakra:** ash'tā-vā'krā<sup>1</sup>; āsh'ta-vā'kra<sup>2</sup> [In Hindu myth, one of the heroes in the MAHABHARATA, which see].

**Ashterathite:** ash'ti-ra-th-aits<sup>1</sup>; āsh'te-rāth-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ashteroth Karnaim:** ash'ti-reth kar-nē'im<sup>1</sup>; āsh'te-rōth kār-nā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ashtoreth:** ash'to-reth<sup>1</sup>; āsh'to-rēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ashuelot:** ash'wī-let<sup>1</sup>; āsh'we-lōt<sup>2</sup>; *not* ash'yu-ē'let<sup>1</sup> [River in New Hampshire].

**Ashur:** ash'ēr<sup>1</sup>; āsh'ur<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ashur-bani-pal:** ā'shūr-bā'ni-pāl<sup>1</sup>; ā'shūr-bā'ni-pāl<sup>2</sup> [Assyrian king of the 7th cent. B. C.].

**Ashurites:** ash'ēr-aits<sup>1</sup>; āsh'ur-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ashvath:** ash'vath<sup>1</sup>; āsh'vāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ash Wednesday:** Properly two words, in the second of which the penultimate is accented. Compare WEDNESDAY.

**Asia:** ē'shā<sup>1</sup>; ā'shā<sup>2</sup>; *not* ē'zā<sup>1</sup>. Lippincott's *Gazetteer* & W. pronounce it in three syllables, ē'shū-ē<sup>1</sup> *or* ē'zī-ē<sup>1</sup>; ā'shī-ā<sup>2</sup> *or* ā'zhi-ā<sup>2</sup>, following the Greek & Latin practise.

**Asian:** ē'shān<sup>1</sup>; ā'shān<sup>2</sup>; *not* ē'zan<sup>1</sup>. C. ē'shian<sup>1</sup>; I. ē'shi-an<sup>1</sup>; M. ē'shian<sup>1</sup>; St. ē'si-an<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ēsh'yani.

**Asiatic:** ē'shū-at'ik<sup>1</sup>; ā'shī-āt'ie<sup>2</sup>. E. ē'sī-at'ik<sup>1</sup>; St. ē'si-at'ik<sup>1</sup>.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habtt; ʊlsle; ʊu = out; ɔil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Asibias:** as'ɪ-bai'əs<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'ɪ-bi'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Asiel:** ɛ'si-el<sup>1</sup> or as'ɪ-el<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'si-əl<sup>2</sup> or ʌs'ɪ-əl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Asima:** as'ɪ-mə<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'ɪ-ma<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**asiline:** as'ɪ-nɪn<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'ɪ-nɪn<sup>2</sup>; not as'ɪ-nɪn<sup>1</sup>. *Standard* prefers as'ɪ-nɪn<sup>1</sup>; but preponderance of usage, as recorded by C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr., favors the diphthongal ai sound for the ultima.

**Asiongaber:** ɛ'si-ɔn-gə'bər<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'si-ɔn-gā'ber<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Aslpha:** as'ɪ-fə<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'ɪ-fa<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Aslr:** a-sir<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-sir<sup>2</sup>; not ɛ'sur<sup>1</sup> [Independent state of W. Arabia].

**ask:** ask<sup>1</sup>; ʌsk<sup>2</sup>. E. ʌsk<sup>1</sup>; I. & S. ask<sup>1</sup>. This word is one of a class having a variant pronunciation which is equivalent to ʌ, as in "art," or a, as in "fat," but see p. xxvi.

One phoneticist designates this variant pronunciation as a "shade sound" because he asserts it "differs but slightly" from the sound of ʌ as in "art"; another calls it "the intermediate or transition sound" which he uses as a "compromise" between ʌ, as in "art," and a, as in "fat." Both these statements fail to present the fact that the symbol a<sup>1</sup> or ʌ<sup>2</sup> is used to indicate two sounds, each in use by millions of English-speaking people—ask<sup>1</sup>; ʌsk<sup>2</sup> and ʌsk<sup>1</sup>; ʌsk<sup>2</sup>. To say that these sounds "differ but slightly" is absurd; and as to the so-called "intermediate or transition sound," there can be no intermediate where words are pronounced either short and flat or long and broad, as is the case in such words as *ask*, *bath*, *fast*, *glass*, *grass*, etc., and as for transition there can be none except by change of location or personal idiosyncrasy.

**askance:** ə-skans<sup>1</sup>; a-skānc<sup>2</sup>. See preceding.

**Askeaton:** as-kē'tən<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-kā'ton<sup>2</sup>; not as-ki'tən<sup>1</sup> [Town in Limerick, Ire.]

**asked:** askt<sup>1</sup>; ʌskt<sup>2</sup>. Care should be taken to pronounce the k in this word.  
See A.X.

**Askelon:** as'ki-len<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'ke-lōn<sup>2</sup> [1. Bible. 2. Ascalon].

**askew** (*adv.* & *a.*): ə-skiū<sup>1</sup>; a-skū<sup>2</sup>.

**Askew** (*n.*): as'kiū<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'kū<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. **Ascue**†.

**aslant:** ə-slant<sup>1</sup>; a-slānt<sup>2</sup>; not a-slant<sup>1</sup>, for the first a is always obscure.

**Aslia:** as-lai'ə<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-li'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Asmadai:** as'mə-dai<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'ma-dī<sup>2</sup> [A rebel angel in Milton's *Paradise Lost*].

**Asmodæus,** { as'mo-dī'us<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'mo-dē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [In the Book of Tobit (iii, 8), the

**Asmodeus:** { "King of the Demons"].

**Asnaa:** as'nē-ə<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'nā-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Asnah:** as'nə<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Asnapper:** as-nap'ər<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-nāp'ēr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Asnières:** ʌ'nyēr<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'nyēr<sup>2</sup>; not a'nyēr<sup>1</sup> [Fr. city].

**Asoka:** a-sō'kə<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-sō'ka<sup>2</sup> [Indian ruler; promoter of Buddhism, 223 B. C.].

**Asom:** ʌ'səm<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'sōm<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Asopus:** ə-sō'pus<sup>1</sup>; a-sō'pūs<sup>2</sup> [A river-god]. Gr. **Asōpos**.

2: wɒlf, dɔ; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, büt, būrn; ɔil, bōy; go, gem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

**asp:** asp<sup>1</sup>; āsp<sup>2</sup>. *C., E., I., & St.* asp<sup>1</sup>. See ASK.

**asparagus:** as-par'ə-gus<sup>1</sup>; ās-pār'a-gūs<sup>2</sup>. Probably derived from the Persian, *asparag*, sprout, this word comes to us from the Latin through the Greek *ασπάργος* (*asparagos*), and in 1548 was spelled *asparagus*. This form was used by Massinger in 1632, but ten years later was corrupted into *sparrowgrass*. A reversion to the original form took place about 1800, which has been preserved by educated speakers ever since.

**aspartate:** as-pūr'tēt<sup>1</sup>; ās-pār'tāt<sup>2</sup>; not as'par-tēt<sup>1</sup>.

**Aspasia:** as-pē'zi-ā<sup>1</sup> or -shi-ā<sup>1</sup>; ās-pā'zhi-ā<sup>2</sup> or -shi-ā<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Aspatha:** as-pē'thā<sup>1</sup> or as'pə-thā<sup>1</sup>; ās-pā'thā<sup>2</sup> or ās'pa-thā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aspatia:** as-pē'shi-ā<sup>1</sup>; ās-pā'shi-ā<sup>2</sup> [The heroine of Beaumont & Fletcher's *Maid's Tragedy*].

**Aspatia:** speth'o-rī<sup>1</sup>; spēth'ō-ry<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town]. See BEAUCHAMP.

**aspect:** as'pekt<sup>1</sup>; ās'peet<sup>2</sup>; not az'pekt<sup>1</sup>.

Accented *aspect* by Shakespeare, Milton, Swift, and occasionally by modern poets, but *as'pect* already in Tournier 1609. MURRAY *New Eng. Dict.* vol. I, p. 492

**aspen:** asp'n<sup>1</sup>; āsp'n<sup>2</sup>. *M. & Wr.* asp'n.

The original substantive form [of this word] was *asp* (the name still used locally in England and W. U. S.), *aspen* being properly an adjective like "oaken."

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* s. v.

**Aspen:** as'pen<sup>1</sup>; ās'pēn<sup>2</sup> [A city in Colorado].

**asperate:** as'pər-ēt<sup>1</sup>; ās'per-āt<sup>2</sup>; not, as in Walker's time, as'pī-rēt<sup>1</sup>.

**aspergill:** as'pər-jil<sup>1</sup>; ās'per-ġil<sup>2</sup>; not as'pər-gil<sup>1</sup>—g as in "gem," not as in "go," so also *aspergillus*.

**Aspern:** ās'pērn<sup>1</sup>; ās'pērn<sup>2</sup> [Aust. village where Napoleon I was defeated in 1809].

**asperse:** as-pūrs<sup>1</sup>; ās-pērs<sup>2</sup>; not ə-spūrs<sup>1</sup>.

**aspersion:** as-pūr'shən<sup>1</sup>; ās-pēr'shon<sup>2</sup>; not ə-spūr'shən<sup>1</sup>.

**aspersive:** as-pūr'siv<sup>1</sup>; ās-pēr'siv<sup>2</sup>; not ə-spūr'siv<sup>1</sup>.

**asphalt:** as'falt<sup>1</sup> or as-falt<sup>1</sup>; ās'fält<sup>2</sup> or ās-fält<sup>2</sup>; not as-fōlt<sup>1</sup>. On accentuation the dictionaries are evenly divided: *Standard, C., E., & W.* accent the first syllable; *I., M., St., & Wr.* accent the last—a fact which both W. H. P. Phye and Dr. Abernethy ignore, the latter condemning the accenting of the last syllable. In **asphaltene, asphaltic, & asphaltum** the penultimate is accented on the *i*.

**Asphar:** as'far<sup>1</sup>; ās'fār<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Aspharatus:** as-far'ə-sus<sup>1</sup>; ās-fār'a-sūs<sup>2</sup>; not as-fūr'ə-sus<sup>1</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Asphenez:** as'fi-nez<sup>1</sup>; ās'fe-nēz<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**asphodel:** as'fo-del<sup>1</sup>; ās'fo-dēl<sup>2</sup>; not az'fə-del<sup>1</sup> [A plant of the lily family; formerly, the daffodil or narcissus. In Gr. myth, the pale flower of Hades and the dead].

And rest at last where souls unbodied dwell,

In ever-flowing meads of *Asphodel*.

HOMER *Odyssey* bk. xxiv, l. 10. [Pope's transl.]

**asphyxia:** as-fiks'i-ā<sup>1</sup>; ās-fyks'i-ā<sup>2</sup>; not az-fiks'ya<sup>1</sup>.

**asphyxiate:** as-fiks'i-ēt<sup>1</sup>; ās-fyks'i-āt<sup>2</sup>; not az-fik'shi-ēt<sup>1</sup>.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, āll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**asphyxiative:** as-fiks'ī-a-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-fjks'ī-a-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* az-fiks'ī-ē'tiv<sup>1</sup>, *nor* az-fik'shi-ē'tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**aspirant** (*a. & n.*): as-pair'ant<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-pir'ant<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.*, ə-spair'ant<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.*, as-pair'ant<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation as-pi-rant<sup>1</sup>, recorded as in occasional use by *C. M.*, & *Wr.*, is probably due to confusion of the parent word **aspire** (as-poir<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-pir<sup>2</sup>) with **aspirate**. Jameson (1827) indicated it as his preference. See below.

**aspirate** (*v., a. & n.*): as'pi-rēt<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'pi-rāt<sup>2</sup>.

**aspirin:** as'pi-rin<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'pi-rin<sup>2</sup>; *not* az'pi-rin<sup>1</sup> [A remedy for rheumatism].

**Aspramonte:** as'prə-ment<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'pra-mōnt<sup>2</sup> [A family name in Scott's *Count Robert of Paris*].

**Aspramonte:** ʌs'prə-men'tē<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'prə-mōn'tē<sup>2</sup> [An epic poem on the defeat of the Saracens by the French under Charlemagne].

**Aspromonte:** ʌs'pro-men'tē<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'pro-mōn'tē<sup>2</sup> [It. mountain & village where Garibaldi was wounded & captured, Aug. 29, 1862].

**Asquith:** as'kwith<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'kwith<sup>2</sup>; *not* az'kwith<sup>1</sup> [Family name of Eng. prime minister & statesman].

**Asreel:** as'ri-el<sup>1</sup>; ʌs're-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Ariel:** as'ri-el<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'ri-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Asrielites:** as'ri-el-aits<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'ri-ēl-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**ass:** as<sup>1</sup>; ʌs<sup>2</sup>. Pronounced as<sup>1</sup>; ʌs<sup>2</sup> from North Britain to the Midlands of England, but ʌs<sup>1</sup>; ʌs<sup>2</sup>, south of there and in London and southern England generally. See **ASK**.

**Assabias:** as'a-bai'as<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'a-bi'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Assad:** as'ad<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'ād<sup>2</sup>; *not* a-sūd<sup>1</sup> [A prince in one of the stories in the *Arabian Nights*].

**assagai,** } as'a-gai<sup>1</sup> or -i-gai<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'a-ġi<sup>2</sup> or -e-ġi<sup>2</sup>; *not* as'c-gai<sup>1</sup>, *nor* as'i-gai<sup>1</sup> [A  
**assegai:** } spear as used by the Zulus].

**assai** (*n.*): a-sai<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-si<sup>2</sup> [Braz. palm].

**assal** (*adv.*): as-sū'1; ʌs-sā'2 [It. lit., "very," as *adagio assai*, very slow].

**assall:** a-sēl<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-sāl<sup>2</sup>.

**assallant:** a-sēl'ant<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-sāl'ant<sup>2</sup>; *not* as-sē'lant<sup>1</sup>.

**Assallmoth:** a-sal'1-moth<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-sāl'1-mōth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Assam:** a-sam<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-sām<sup>2</sup> [A country of Brit. India].

**Assamese:** as'sə-mis<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'sa-mēs<sup>2</sup>.

**Assamias:** as'a-mai'as<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'a-mi'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha, R. V.].

**Assanias:** as'a-nai'as<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'a-ni'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Assaphioth:** as'a-fi-ōth<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'a-fi-ōth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha, R. V.].

**Assaremoth:** as'a-rī-moth<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'a-rē-mōth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha, margin].

**assassin:** a-sas'm1; ʌ-sās'in<sup>2</sup>. Adopted from the Fr. in the 16th century, this was accented as'sassin by Oldham in 1679, and pronounced as'sas-sin<sup>1</sup> till about 1700. Walker (1791) pronounces it as-sas'sin<sup>1</sup>.

2: wɒl, dɔ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**assassivative**: a-sas'i-nä-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ä-säs'i-na-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* a-sas'i-nē<sup>1</sup>tiv<sup>1</sup>; ä-säs'-i-nä<sup>1</sup>tiv<sup>2</sup>.

**assault**: a-sölt<sup>1</sup>; ä-sält<sup>2</sup>. Derived from the Old Fr. *asaut*, later *assaut*, this word was originally pronounced as spelled, a-sölt<sup>1</sup>, and altho the *l* was inserted in 1350, this pronunciation was retained almost till Shakespeare's time.

**assay**: a-sē<sup>1</sup>; ä-sā<sup>2</sup> [Essay or test].

**Assaye**: a-sai<sup>1</sup> or as-sē<sup>1</sup>; ä-sy<sup>2</sup> or äs-sā<sup>2</sup> [Town in India; battle, 1803].

**Assedim**: as'i-dim<sup>1</sup>; äs'e-dīm<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**assegai**: as'i-gai<sup>1</sup>; äs'e-gī<sup>2</sup>. See ASSAGAI.

**Assen**: äs'en<sup>1</sup>; äs'ēn<sup>2</sup> [Dutch city with archeological remains].

**assent** (*v.* & *n.*): a-sent<sup>1</sup>; ä-sēnt<sup>2</sup>; *not*, as frequently heard, as'sent<sup>1</sup>, *nor* a-sent<sup>1</sup>.

**assert**: a-sürt<sup>1</sup>; ä-sērt<sup>2</sup>; *not* as-sürt<sup>1</sup>.

**assertative**: a-sürt'ä-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ä-sērt'ä-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* as"är-tē<sup>1</sup>tiv<sup>1</sup>: the penult is slurred.

**assertorial**: as"är-tō'ri-äl<sup>1</sup>; äs"er-tō'ri-äl<sup>2</sup>; *not* as"sär-tör'i-äl<sup>1</sup>.

**assess**: a-ses<sup>1</sup>; ä-sēs<sup>2</sup>; *not* as'ses<sup>1</sup>.

**assessorial**: as'e-sō'ri-äl<sup>1</sup>; äs"ē-sō'ri-äl<sup>2</sup>.

**assets**: as'ets<sup>1</sup>; äs'ēts<sup>2</sup>; *not* ä-sets<sup>1</sup>.

**asseverate**: a-sev'är-ēt<sup>1</sup>; ä-sēv'er-ät<sup>2</sup>.

**asseverative**: a-sev'är-ä-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ä-sēv'er-ä-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* a-sev'är-ē<sup>1</sup>tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**Assheton**: ash'tän<sup>1</sup>; äsh'ton<sup>2</sup>; *not* ash'ä-tun<sup>1</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Asshur**: ash'ur<sup>1</sup>; äsh'ür<sup>2</sup> [Assyrian god].

**Asshurim**: a-shū'rim<sup>1</sup>; ä-shy'rim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Assidean**: as"i-dī'an<sup>1</sup>; äs"i-dē'an<sup>2</sup> [Jewish sect].

**assiduity**: as"i-diū'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; äs"i-dū'i-ty<sup>2</sup>; *not* as"si-dū'it-i<sup>1</sup>.

**assiduous**: a-sid'yu-us<sup>1</sup>; ä-sīd'yū-üs<sup>2</sup>.

**assign**: a-sain<sup>1</sup>; ä-sin<sup>2</sup>; *not* as'sain<sup>1</sup>, *nor* ä-sain<sup>1</sup>.

**assignat**: as'ig-nat<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) ä"si"nyä<sup>1</sup>; äs'ig-nät<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) ä"si"nyä<sup>2</sup>; *not* a-sin-yu<sup>1</sup> [*F.* promissory note].

**assignment**: as"ig-nē'shon<sup>1</sup>; äs"ig-nä'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**assignee**: as"i-nī<sup>1</sup>; äs"i-nē<sup>2</sup>. Note accentuation. See ASSIGN.

**assigner**: a-sain'er<sup>1</sup>; ä-sin'er<sup>2</sup>.

**assignment**: a-sain'ment<sup>1</sup> or -mënt<sup>1</sup>; ä-sin'mënt<sup>2</sup> or -ment<sup>2</sup>.

**assignor**: as"i-nör<sup>1</sup>; äs"i-nôr<sup>2</sup>.

**assimilate**: a-sim'i-lēt<sup>1</sup>; ä-sīm'i-lät<sup>2</sup>.

**assimilation**: a-sim"i-lē'shon<sup>1</sup>; ä-sīm"i-lä'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**assimflative**: a-sim'i-lä-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ä-sīm'i-la-tiv<sup>2</sup>: the penult is slurred.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪ; ɪū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

**Assiniboia:** as'i-ni-bei'ə<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'i-ni-böi'a<sup>2</sup> [Canadian district].

**Assiniboine:** a-sin'i-bein<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-sin'i-böin<sup>2</sup> [Canadian river].

**Assir:** as'ər<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'ir<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Assisi:** as-si'zi<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-si'gi<sup>2</sup> [It. city, bpl. of St. Francis].

When between vowels (but not the initial of the second part of a compound word), or when before a voiced consonant, s = z. FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* p. xxxiv, col. 1.

**assist:** a-sist'<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-sist'<sup>2</sup>; not as'sist<sup>1</sup>.

**Assiut:** as'si-üt'<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'si-üt'<sup>2</sup> [Egypt. prov.].

**assiz:** a-saiz'<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-siz'<sup>2</sup>; not as'aiz<sup>1</sup>.

**Assmannshausen:** ʌs'manz-hau'zen<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'mäns-hou'gän<sup>2</sup> [Prus. village famous for its red wines].

**associate:** a-so'shi-ēt'<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-sō'shi-ät'<sup>2</sup>; not a-sō'si-ēt<sup>1</sup>.

**association:** a-sō'si-ē'shan<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-sō'ci-ä'shon<sup>2</sup>. *C.* a-sō'shi-ē'shan<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* as-sō'shi-ē'shun<sup>1</sup>; *M.* a-sō'shi-ē'shan<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* as-sō'shi-ō'shan<sup>1</sup>.

**associative:** a-sō'shi-ä-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-sō'shi-a-tiv<sup>2</sup>; not a-sō'si-ē-tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**Assollant:** ʌ'söl'län'<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'söl'län'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. novelist].

**Assommoir:** ʌ'səm'wār'<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'söm'wār'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. lit., "bludgeon": with the definite article, the title of a novel by Emile Zola.]

**assonance:** as'o-nans<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'o-nan<sup>2</sup>. *Walker, I., & St.* as'ō-nans<sup>1</sup>.

**assort:** a-sört'<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-sört'<sup>2</sup>.

**assortative:** a-sört'ä-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-sört'a-tiv<sup>2</sup>; not a-sör-tē-tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**Assos:** as'ös<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'ös<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Assouan,** } as'swān'<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'swän'<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* as'ū-än'<sup>1</sup>. [Egypt. prov., city,  
**Assuan:** } and great dam].

**Assuerus:** as'yu-i'rus<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'yu-ē-rūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**assume:** a-siūm'<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-sūm'<sup>2</sup>; not ə-sūm'<sup>1</sup>.

**assumption:** a-sūmp'shan<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-sūmp'shon<sup>2</sup>. *I. & St.* as-sum'shan<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ə-sum'shan<sup>1</sup>. Since Walker's time (1791) the English lexicographers in general have not indicated the p in the penult.

**Assur:** as'ūr<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'ūr<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**assurable:** a-shūr'ä-bl<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-shūr'a-bl<sup>2</sup>; not a-shiūr'ä-bl<sup>1</sup>. So also **assurance**, **assurant**, **assure**, **assured**, **assurer**, etc.

**Assurim:** ə-siūr'im<sup>1</sup>; a-sūr'im<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Assyria:** a-si'ri-ä<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-sy'ri-ä<sup>2</sup>; not a-sūr'i-ä<sup>1</sup> [Empire S. W. Asia] See SYRIA.

**Assyrian:** a-si'ri-än<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-sy'ri-an<sup>2</sup>; not a-sūr'i-än<sup>1</sup>. See SYRIA.

**Assyriologue:** a-si'ri-ō-lög<sup>1</sup>; a-sy'ri-ō-lög<sup>2</sup>; not a-sūr'i-ō-lög<sup>1</sup>.

**Astacus:** as'tä-kus<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'tä-ēt<sup>2</sup> [Anc. Bithynian city].

**Astad:** as'tad<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'täd<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, büt, bürn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn:

**Astagoras:** as-tag'o-ras<sup>1</sup>; äs-täg'o-räs<sup>2</sup> [In Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," a female fiend storm raiser].

**Astaroth:** as'ta-reth<sup>1</sup>; äs'ta-röth<sup>2</sup>. Same as ASHTORETH.

**Astaroth=carnalm:** as'ta-reth-kär'nî-im<sup>1</sup>; äs'ta-röth-eär'na-îm<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Astarothite:** as'ta-reth-ait<sup>1</sup>; äs'ta-röth-it<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Astarte:** as-tär'ti<sup>1</sup>; äs-tär'tē<sup>2</sup> [In myth, a Syro-Phœnician goddess; figuratively, the moon].

**astasia:** as-tē'zi-ə<sup>1</sup>; äs-tā'zhi-a<sup>2</sup>; not as-tē'si-ə<sup>1</sup> [Want of equilibrium].

**Astath:** as'ta-th<sup>1</sup>; äs'tāth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**astatic:** a-stat'ik<sup>1</sup>; ä-stāt'ie<sup>2</sup>; not as'ta-tik<sup>1</sup>.

**astatki:** as-tat'ki<sup>1</sup>; äs-tāt'ki<sup>2</sup> [Rus., petroleum fuel-oil].

**asteatosis:** ə-stī'a-tō'sis<sup>1</sup>; a-stē'a-tō'sis<sup>2</sup>; not as'ti-a-tō'sis<sup>1</sup> [Morbid condition of the skin glands].

**aster:** as'ter<sup>1</sup>; äs'ter<sup>2</sup>; not äs'tər<sup>1</sup> [Garden plant].

**asteraceous:** as'ter-ē'shus<sup>1</sup>; äs'ter-ä'shüs<sup>2</sup>; not as'ter-ē'si-us<sup>1</sup>.

**asterion:** as-ti'ri-en<sup>1</sup>; äs-tē'ri-ön<sup>2</sup> [Term in craniometry].

**astern:** ə-störn<sup>1</sup>; a-störn<sup>2</sup>; not ə-stärn<sup>1</sup>.

**Asterope:** as-ter'o-pi<sup>1</sup>; äs-tēr'o-pē<sup>2</sup>; not as'tə-rō'pi<sup>1</sup> [One of the Pleiades].

**Astharoth:** ast'hə-reth<sup>1</sup>; äst'ha-röth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**asthma:** as'mə<sup>1</sup>; äs'ma<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* (1913) & *W.* az'mə<sup>1</sup>; *C. & Wr.* ast'mə<sup>1</sup>; *E.* as'mə<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* as'ma<sup>1</sup>; *M.* as'h'mə<sup>1</sup>. Excepting *M.*, British lexicographers and *C. & Wr.* pronounce the *t* in this word, a practise that dates from *Walker* (1791). *Standard* (1893) preferred as'mə<sup>1</sup>, which is more frequently used in educated circles than az'mə<sup>1</sup>, a New England solecism.

**asthmatic:** as-mat'ik<sup>1</sup>; äs-māt'ie<sup>2</sup>; not az-mat'ik<sup>1</sup>. See ASTHMA.

**astigmatic:** as'tig-mat'ik<sup>1</sup>; äs'tig-māt'ie<sup>2</sup>. Compare accentuation with that of following word.

**astigmatism:** ə-stig'mə-tizm<sup>1</sup>; a-stig'ma-tizm<sup>2</sup>. See preceding.

**Aston:** as'ten<sup>1</sup>; äs'ton<sup>2</sup> [Eng. place and family name].

**Astor:** as'ter<sup>1</sup>; äs'tor<sup>2</sup>; not as-ter<sup>1</sup> [Am. family name].

**Astorax:** as'ter-aks<sup>1</sup>; äs'tor-äks<sup>2</sup> [King of Paphos in Beaumont & Fletcher's "The Man Lover"].

**Astorga:** as-tör'ga<sup>1</sup>; äs-tör'gä<sup>2</sup> [It. composer].

**Astoria:** as-tō'ri-a<sup>1</sup>; äs-tō'ri-a<sup>2</sup> [Spt. in Oregon, or town in Illinois].

**Astreus:** as-tri'us<sup>1</sup>; äs-trē'üs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a Titan; son of Ios & father of the winds & the stars; lit., star-man].—**Astræa:** as-tri'ə<sup>1</sup>; äs-trē'a<sup>2</sup> [Daughter of Zeus and Themis & goddess of justice; lit., star-maiden].

**astragal:** as'trə-gal<sup>1</sup>; äs'tra-gäl<sup>2</sup> [Term in architecture & anatomy].

**astragalus:** as-trag'a-lus<sup>1</sup>; äs-träg'a-lüs<sup>2</sup>. Same as preceding.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ä; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʌu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**astrakhan:** as'trə-kan<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'trə-kān<sup>2</sup> [Lamb pelts from Astrakhan, Russia, used for muffs, collars, etc.].

**Astrakhan:** as-trə-kan<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-tra-kān<sup>2</sup>; *Standard* as'trə-kān<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-trə-kān<sup>2</sup> [Rus. govt. and city].

**Astrild:** ʌ'strild<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'strild<sup>2</sup> [In Norse myth, the god of love].

**astringe:** as-trin<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-tring<sup>2</sup>; *C., I., W., Wr., & Walker.* E. & M. prefer ə-strinj<sup>1</sup>; St. a-strinj<sup>1</sup>.

**astrigent:** as-trin<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-trin<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-strinj<sup>1</sup>ant<sup>1</sup>.

**astrogeny:** as-trej<sup>1</sup>ə-nɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-trög<sup>2</sup>ə-ny<sup>2</sup>—*g* as in *gem*.

**astrogonic:** as'tro-gen<sup>1</sup>ik<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'tro-gön<sup>2</sup>ie<sup>2</sup>.

**astrogony:** as-treg<sup>1</sup>o-nɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-trög<sup>2</sup>o-ny<sup>2</sup>—*g* as in *go*.

**astrologer:** as-trel<sup>1</sup>o-jər<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-tröl<sup>2</sup>o-ger<sup>2</sup>. Note accentuation.

**astrologic:** as'tro-lej<sup>1</sup>ik<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'tro-lög<sup>2</sup>ie<sup>2</sup>. The *o* of the antepenult, being unstressed, is short, as in "obey."

**astrology:** as-trel<sup>1</sup>o-ji<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-tröl<sup>2</sup>o-gy<sup>2</sup>.

**astromagical:** as'tro-maj<sup>1</sup>i-kəl<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'tro-mäg<sup>2</sup>i-eal<sup>2</sup>.

**astromancy:** as'tro-man<sup>1</sup>si<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'tro-män<sup>2</sup>gy<sup>2</sup>.

**astrometry:** as-trem<sup>1</sup>i-tri<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-tröm<sup>2</sup>e-try<sup>2</sup>.

**astronomer:** as-tren<sup>1</sup>o-mər<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-trön<sup>2</sup>o-mer<sup>2</sup>.

**astronomic:** as'tro-nom<sup>1</sup>ik<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'tro-nöm<sup>2</sup>ie<sup>2</sup>. The *o* of the antepenult is short, as in "obey."

**Astruc:** as'truk<sup>1</sup>; ʌs'true<sup>2</sup>; *not* az'truk<sup>1</sup> [Fr. Bible scholar].

**astucious:** as-tiū<sup>1</sup>shus<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-tū<sup>2</sup>shüs<sup>2</sup>; *not* as-tū<sup>2</sup>shi-us<sup>1</sup>.

**Asturian:** as-tiū<sup>1</sup>ri-ən<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-tū<sup>2</sup>ri-an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Asturias].

**Asturias:** as-tū<sup>1</sup>rī-as<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-tū<sup>2</sup>rī-äs<sup>2</sup> [Span. province].

**astute:** as-tiūt<sup>1</sup>; as-tūt<sup>2</sup>; *not* as-tūt<sup>1</sup> as frequently heard, for the sound is diphthongal. Compare *ANew*.

**Astyages:** as-tai<sup>1</sup>ə-jiz<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-tȳ<sup>2</sup>a-gēs<sup>2</sup> [Median king].

**Astyanax:** as-tai<sup>1</sup>ə-naks<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-tȳ<sup>2</sup>a-näks<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the son of Hector and Andromache; hurled from the walls of Troy].

**Astynome:** as-tin<sup>1</sup>o-mi<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-tȳn<sup>2</sup>o-mē<sup>2</sup> [In Homer's *Iliad*, the daughter of Chryses, and captive of Agamemnon]. Compare next.

**Astynomy:** as-tin<sup>1</sup>ə-mai<sup>1</sup>; ʌs-tȳn<sup>2</sup>o-mȳ<sup>2</sup> [Commissioners of police of ancient Athens].

**Asunción:** ə-sūn<sup>1</sup>si-ōn<sup>1</sup>; ʌ-sūn<sup>2</sup>ci-ōn<sup>2</sup>—the penult is obscure [Capital of Paraguay].

**asuppin:** ə-sup<sup>1</sup>im<sup>1</sup>; ə-sūp<sup>2</sup>im<sup>2</sup> [Bible, a store-chamber].

**Asur:** ɛ'sur<sup>1</sup>; ʌ'sūr<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Asvins:** ə'svinz<sup>1</sup> or əsh<sup>1</sup>vinz<sup>1</sup>; ʌs<sup>2</sup>vins<sup>2</sup> or əsh<sup>2</sup>vins<sup>2</sup> [In Vedic myth, twin-brothers, gods of dawn].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʌll, rʌp, cūre, bʊt, būrn; ɔil, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θin, θis.



1: *urtistic*, *ärt*: fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

**Aswad**: as'wad<sup>1</sup>; äs'wäd<sup>2</sup>; *not* az'wad<sup>1</sup>; *nor* az'wed<sup>1</sup> [A noble in Southey's "Thalaba"].

**asymetric**: a'si-met'rik<sup>1</sup>; ä'sy-mët'rie<sup>2</sup>. Note accentuation & compare following.

**asymmetry**: a-sim'i-tri<sup>1</sup>; a-sým'e-try<sup>2</sup>. See preceding.

**asymptote**: as'im-töt<sup>1</sup>; äs'ym-töt<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan & Ash placed the accent on the second syllable. [Term in mathematics].

**asynartete**: a-sin'är-tit<sup>1</sup>; a-sýn'ar-tët<sup>2</sup>; *not* a-sin'är-ti'ti<sup>1</sup> [Disconnected].

**Asyncritus**: a-sin'kri-tus<sup>1</sup>; a-sín'erí-tús<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**asyndeton**: a-sin'de-tén<sup>1</sup>; ä-sýn'de-tön<sup>2</sup> [Absence of connection or connectives].

**asynesia**: as'i-ní'shi-ä<sup>1</sup>; äs'y-në'shi-a<sup>2</sup>; *not* as'i-ní'zi-ä<sup>1</sup> [Stupidity].

**asystole**: a-sis'to-li<sup>1</sup>; a-sýs'to-lë<sup>2</sup> [Condition in heart disease].

**asyzygetic**: a-siz'i-jet'ik<sup>1</sup>; a-sýz'y-gët'ie<sup>2</sup> [Lacking conjunction].

**Ata**: ä'tä<sup>1</sup>; ä'tä<sup>2</sup>; *not* ä'tä<sup>1</sup> [Malay-Negrito tribe of P. I.].

**Atacama**: ä'ta-kä'mä<sup>1</sup>; ä'tä-cä'mä<sup>2</sup> [Chilean prov.].

**Atad**: ä'tad<sup>1</sup>; ä'täd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Atahualpa**: ä'ta-hwäl'pä<sup>1</sup>; ä'tä-hwäl'pä<sup>2</sup>; *W.* ä'tä-wäl'pä<sup>1</sup> [Inca of Peru].

**Atala**: at'ä-lä<sup>1</sup>; ät'a-lä<sup>2</sup>; *not* ä-tä'lä<sup>1</sup> [Title & heroine of a story by Chateaubriand].

**Atalanta**: at'ä-lan'tä<sup>1</sup>; ät'a-län'tä<sup>2</sup>. Not to be confused with ATLANTA. [In mythology, an Arcadian princess swift of foot].

**Atanasio** [It.]: ä'ta-nä'si-ö<sup>1</sup>; ä'tä-nä'si-ö<sup>2</sup> [Athanasius].

**Atar**: ä'tar<sup>1</sup>; ä'tär<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha, R. V.].

**Atara**: at'ä-rä<sup>1</sup>; ät'a-rä<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Atarah**: at'ä-rä<sup>1</sup>; ät'a-rä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Atargatis**: a-tär'gä-tis<sup>1</sup>; a-tär'gä-tis<sup>2</sup>; *not* at'är-gë'tis<sup>1</sup> [Syrian goddess].

**Ataroth**: at'ä-röth<sup>1</sup>; ät'a-röth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ataroth=adar**: at'ä-röth-ä'där<sup>1</sup>; ät'a-röth-ä'där<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. Also spelled **A=adard**: ad'där<sup>1</sup>; äd'där<sup>2</sup>.

**ataunt**: ä-tënt'<sup>1</sup>; ä-tänt'<sup>2</sup>, *C., E., I., M., W., & Wr.* *Standard* alone prefers ä-tänt'<sup>1</sup>.

**atavic**: a-tav'ik<sup>1</sup>; a-täv'ie<sup>2</sup>. Compare with following.

**atavism**: at'ä-vizm<sup>1</sup>; ät'a-viým<sup>2</sup>. See preceding.

**ataxia**: a-taks'i-ä<sup>1</sup>; a-täks'i-a<sup>2</sup>.

**ataxy**: a-tak'si<sup>1</sup>; a-täk'sy<sup>2</sup>. *I.* at'aks-i<sup>1</sup>. Same as ATAXIA.

**Atbara**: at-bä'ra<sup>1</sup>; ät-bä'rä<sup>2</sup>; *not* at'ba-rä<sup>1</sup> [Abys. river].

**Atchison**: ach'i-sen<sup>1</sup>; äch'i-son<sup>2</sup> [Am. family & geog. name].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ö; I=ö; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**ate** (*imp.* of **EAT**): et<sup>1</sup>; ɛt<sup>2</sup>, supported by March, Whitney, & Murray, is preferred by *Standard* (1893), *C.* (1891), *M.*, & *St.* The alternative ɛt<sup>1</sup>; ɛt<sup>2</sup> is preferred by *Standard* (1913), *E.*, *I.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* & supported by William T. Harris & Benjamin E. Smith, the *Century* preference having been reversed by the latter. Compare **EAT**.

**Ate:** ɛ'tɪ<sup>1</sup> or ū'tē<sup>1</sup>; ă'tē<sup>2</sup> or ă'tē<sup>2</sup> [Gr. goddess of evil].

**atelectasis:** at<sup>1</sup>-lɛk'tə-sɪs<sup>1</sup>; ăt<sup>2</sup>-lɛk'tə-sɪs<sup>2</sup>.

**ateles:** at<sup>1</sup>-lɪz<sup>1</sup>; ăt<sup>2</sup>-lɛs<sup>2</sup> [A spider-monkey].

**atelier.** ū'tə-lyē<sup>1</sup>; ăt<sup>2</sup>-lyē<sup>2</sup>; *not* at-e-lyē<sup>1</sup>; *nor* a-tel'yē<sup>1</sup> [F. studio].

**Ater:** ɛ'tər<sup>1</sup>; ă'ter<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aterezias:** ɛ-ter<sup>1</sup>-i-zai'əs<sup>1</sup>; a-tēr<sup>2</sup>-e-zī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Atergatis:** ɛ-tūr'gə-tis<sup>1</sup>; a-tēr'gə-tis<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Atesh-Ga:** ă'tesh-gā<sup>1</sup>; ăt<sup>2</sup>-tēsh-gā<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɛ-tesh-gā<sup>1</sup> [Region on Apsheron peninsula, west of Caspian sea].

**Ateta:** ɛ-tɪ'tə<sup>1</sup>; a-tē'ta<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Ath:** ūt<sup>1</sup>; ăt<sup>2</sup> [Belg. town].

**Athach:** ɛ'fhak<sup>1</sup>; ă'thæ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Athalah:** ɛ-thē'ya<sup>1</sup>; a-thā'yā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Athalas:** ăfh<sup>1</sup>-i-ai'əs<sup>1</sup>; ăt<sup>2</sup>-a-rī'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Athalai:** ăfh<sup>1</sup>-ə-lai<sup>1</sup>; ăt<sup>2</sup>-a-lī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Athaliah:** ăfh<sup>1</sup>-ə-lai'ɑ<sup>1</sup>; ăt<sup>2</sup>-a-lī'ä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Athalias:** ăfh<sup>1</sup>-ə-lai'əs<sup>1</sup>; ăt<sup>2</sup>-a-lī'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Athalie** [Fr.]: ū'tā'lī<sup>1</sup>; ăt<sup>2</sup>-tā'lē<sup>2</sup>. Same as **ATHALIAH**.

**Athanal:** ăfh<sup>1</sup>-ə-nai<sup>1</sup>; ăt<sup>2</sup>-a-nī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**athanasia:** ăfh<sup>1</sup>-ə-nē'zi-ə<sup>1</sup>; ăt<sup>2</sup>-a-nā'zhi-ə<sup>2</sup>.

**Athanasian:** ăfh<sup>1</sup>-ə-nē'shən<sup>1</sup> or -ʒən<sup>1</sup>; ăt<sup>2</sup>-a-nā'shan<sup>2</sup> or -zhan<sup>2</sup>. *C.* & *M.* ăfh-ə-nē'shən<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ăfh-en-ē'zi-en<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ăfh-a-nē'si-au<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ăfh-a-nē'zi-an<sup>1</sup>; *W.* & *Wr.* ăfh-ə-nē'ʒən<sup>1</sup>.

**Athanasius:** ăfh<sup>1</sup>-ə-nē'shus<sup>1</sup>; ăt<sup>2</sup>-a-nā'shūs<sup>2</sup> [Father of the Church].

**Atharias:** ăfh<sup>1</sup>-ə-rai'əs<sup>1</sup>; ăt<sup>2</sup>-a-rī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Atharim:** ăfh<sup>1</sup>-ə-rim<sup>1</sup>; ăt<sup>2</sup>-a-rīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Atharoth-adar:** at<sup>1</sup>-ə-rēth-ē'dər<sup>1</sup>; ăt<sup>2</sup>-a-rōth-ă'dar<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Atharvan:** ɛ-tār'vən<sup>1</sup>; a-tār'van<sup>2</sup>; *not* a-thur'van<sup>1</sup> [Anciently Iranian priestly family].

**atheling:** ăfh<sup>1</sup>-lɪŋ<sup>1</sup>; ăt<sup>2</sup>-e-lɪŋ<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɛth'liŋ<sup>1</sup>.

**Athelstan:** ăfh<sup>1</sup>-el-stan<sup>1</sup>; ăt<sup>2</sup>-el-stān<sup>2</sup> [Eng. king].

**Athelstane:** ăfh<sup>1</sup>-el-stēn<sup>1</sup>; ăt<sup>2</sup>-el-stān<sup>2</sup> [In Scott's "Ivanhoe," athane of Coningsburgh].

**Athena:** ă-thi'nə<sup>1</sup>; a-thē'na<sup>2</sup> [Gr. Goddess of Wisdom, etc.].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; full, rɪl, cɪr, bɪt. hɒm. ʌl. bɒy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪpk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

**Athenagoras:** aḥ"i-nag'o-ras<sup>1</sup>; āth"e-nāg'o-rās<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher, 2d cent.].

**Athenæus:** aḥ"i-nī'us<sup>1</sup>; āth"e-nē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. antiquarian, 3d cent.].

**Athenais:** aḥ"e-nē'is<sup>1</sup>; ath"e-nā'is<sup>2</sup> [Athenian beauty, wife of Theodosius II].

**atheneum:** aḥ"i-nī'um<sup>1</sup>; āth"e-nē'ūm<sup>2</sup>. Spelled also **athenæum**.

**Athenian:** a-thī'ni-ən<sup>1</sup>; a-thē'ni-an<sup>2</sup>.

**Athenobius:** aḥ"i-nō'bi-us<sup>1</sup>; āth"e-nō'bi-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Athenodorus:** a-then"o-dō'rus<sup>1</sup>; a-thēn"o-dō'rūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. sculptor, 1st cent.].

**Athersatha:** a-thūr'sa-tha<sup>1</sup>; a-thēr'sa-tha<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Atherstone:** aḥ'ər-stən<sup>1</sup>; ath'ēr-ston<sup>2</sup> [Eng. mfg. town].

**Atherton:** aḥ'ər-tən<sup>1</sup>; āth'ər-ton<sup>2</sup> [Am. writer; Eng. town].

**Athlai:** aḥ'h-ci<sup>1</sup>; āth'la-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**athlete:** aḥ'lit<sup>1</sup>; āth'lēt<sup>2</sup>; *not* aḥ'ə-lit<sup>1</sup>.

**Athlumney:** aḥ-lum'ni<sup>1</sup>; ath-lūm'ny<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Athmatha:** aḥ'mə-tha<sup>1</sup>; āth'ma-tha<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Athni:** āt'nī<sup>1</sup>; āt'nī<sup>2</sup> [Town in Bombay pres., Brit. Ind.].

**Athol:** aḥ'ol<sup>1</sup>; āth'öl<sup>2</sup> [Town in Mass.].

**Athole:** aḥ'ol<sup>1</sup>; āth'öl<sup>2</sup>; *not* aḥ'öl<sup>1</sup> [Scot. district]. Spelled also **Atholl**, but pronounced alike.

**Athor:** ā'ther<sup>1</sup>; ā'thōr<sup>2</sup> [In Egypt. myth, Hathor, goddess of love].

**Athos:** ath'es<sup>1</sup>; āth'ös<sup>2</sup>; *not* ē'thes<sup>1</sup> [Headland in Saloniki vilayet].

**Athtar:** aḥ'tar<sup>1</sup>; āth'tār<sup>2</sup> [Supreme deity of ancient Minæans of S. W. Arabia].

**Athy:** a-thai<sup>1</sup>; a-thy<sup>2</sup>; *not* ath<sup>1</sup> [Ir. town].

**athyreosis:** a-thir"i-ō'sis<sup>1</sup>; a-thy'r"e-ō'sis<sup>2</sup>. Note pronunciation & accentuation of second syllable & compare with next entry.

**athyria:** a-thai'ri-a<sup>1</sup>; a-thy'ri-a<sup>2</sup>. See preceding.

**Atia:** ē'shi-a<sup>1</sup>; ā'shi-a<sup>2</sup> [Sister of Julius Cæsar].

**Atipha:** at'i-fa<sup>1</sup>; āt'i-fa<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Atlanta:** at-lan'ta<sup>1</sup>; āt-lān'ta<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Georgia]. Do not confuse with **ATALANTA**.

**Atlantean:** at"lan-tī'en<sup>1</sup>; āt"lān-tē'an<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to Atlas].

**Atlantes:** at-lan'tiz<sup>1</sup>; āt-lān'tēs<sup>2</sup> [A magician in Italian romance].

**Atlantic:** at-lan'tik<sup>1</sup>; āt-lān'tie<sup>2</sup>; *not* a-tlan'tuk<sup>1</sup>.

**Atlantides:** at-lan'ti-diz<sup>1</sup>; āt-lān'ti-dēs<sup>2</sup> [1. The Pleiades. 2. The inhabitants of Atlantis].

**atman:** āt'man<sup>1</sup>; āt'man<sup>2</sup> [In Sanskrit, the soul or self].

1: ə = final; ɪ = hablt; ɔɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; tū = feud; ɔɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ɔɪn, this.

**atoll:** ə-tel<sup>1</sup> or at'el<sup>1</sup>; a-təl<sup>1</sup> or ăt'əl<sup>1</sup>. *Standard, M., & W.* prefer the first; *C. & I.* a-tel<sup>1</sup>; *E. & Wr.* ăt'el<sup>1</sup>; *St.* at'el<sup>1</sup> [Coral reef].

**atom:** at'əm<sup>1</sup>; ăt'om<sup>2</sup>, and **atomism:** at'əm-izm<sup>1</sup>; ăt'om-izm<sup>2</sup>, but **atomic:** ə-təm'ik<sup>1</sup>; a-tôm'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**Atreates:** ə-treb'ə-tiz<sup>1</sup>; a-trēb'a-tēs<sup>2</sup>.

**Atreus:** ăt'rūs<sup>1</sup> or ăt'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; ăt'rūs<sup>2</sup> or ăt'ri-ūs<sup>2</sup>.

**Atrides:** ə-trai'diz<sup>1</sup>; a-trī'dēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. patronymic: son of Atreus].

**atrium:** ăt'ri-um<sup>1</sup>; ăt'ri-ūm<sup>2</sup>. *St.* ăt'ri-um<sup>1</sup> [Roman entrance-hall].

**atrocity:** ə-tres'ɪ-tɪ<sup>1</sup>; a-trōç'i-ty<sup>2</sup>; not ə-trō'sɪ-tɪ<sup>1</sup> [A horrible crime].

**atropin, atropine:** at'ro-pin<sup>1</sup> or -pɪn<sup>1</sup>; ăt'ro-pɪn<sup>2</sup> or -pɪn<sup>2</sup>. *E. & M.* prefer **atropine**, at'ro-pain<sup>1</sup>; ăt'ro-pɪn<sup>2</sup>. [Fates].

**Atropos:** at'ro-pes<sup>1</sup>; ăt'ro-pēs<sup>2</sup>; not a-trō'pes<sup>1</sup> [In Gr. myth, one of the

**atropous:** at'ro-pus<sup>1</sup>; ăt'ro-pūs<sup>2</sup> [Erect: used in botany].

**Atroth:** at'reθh<sup>1</sup>; ăt'rōth<sup>2</sup>. Same as ATAROTH.

**attaché** (Fr.): ăt'tā'shē<sup>1</sup>; ăt'tā'che<sup>2</sup>; erroneously at-ta-shē<sup>1</sup>.

**attacked:** a-takt<sup>1</sup>; ăt-tăet<sup>2</sup>; not ə-tak'ted<sup>1</sup>, a gross perversion.

**attacus:** at'ə-kus<sup>1</sup>; ăt'a-eūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible, an edible locust].

**Attai:** at'ɪ-ai<sup>1</sup> or at'ai<sup>1</sup>; ăt'a-ī<sup>2</sup> or ăt'ī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Attalia:** at'ə-lai<sup>1</sup>; ăt'a-lī<sup>2</sup> [Bible, seaport in Asia Minor].

**Attalus:** at'ə-lus<sup>1</sup>; ăt'a-lūs<sup>2</sup> [1. Apocrypha, name in *I Macc.* xv, 22. 2. A Macedonian general, B. C. 335. 3. The first king of Pergamos, B. C. 271-197].

**attar:** at'ər<sup>1</sup>; ăt'ar<sup>2</sup>; not at'ūr<sup>1</sup>. [Perfume of roses]. Compare OTTAR.

**attavada:** ăt'tə-vā-də<sup>1</sup>; ăt'a-vā-dā<sup>2</sup> [Term in Buddhism: the first of the ten chief sins—the sin of self].

**attentat:** ăt'ten'tā<sup>1</sup>; ăt'tan'tā<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* a-ten'tat<sup>1</sup>; ăt-tēn'tāt<sup>2</sup>. Except in French, an obsolete book-word recorded by the dictionaries and pronounced by men who never heard it spoken.

**Atthanga Sila:** a-tāṅ'gə sɪ'lə<sup>1</sup>; ăt-tāṅ'gə sɪ'la<sup>2</sup> [Buddhist precept].

**Attharates:** a-θar'ə-tiz<sup>1</sup>; ăt-thār'a-tēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Attharías:** a-θē'rɪ-as<sup>1</sup>; ăt-thā'rɪ-as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Attila:** at'ɪ-lə<sup>1</sup>; ăt'ɪ-la<sup>2</sup>: often, but erroneously, ə-tɪl'ə<sup>1</sup> [Hunnish king].

**attitude:** at'ɪ-tiūd<sup>1</sup>; ăt'ɪ-tūd<sup>2</sup>: often erroneously at-tɪ-tūd<sup>1</sup>, from an old & defective system for indicating sounds where ōu was used to indicate the sound of *eu* as in "feud."

**attorn:** a-tūrn<sup>1</sup>; ăt-tūrn<sup>2</sup>.

**attorney:** a-tūr'nɪ<sup>1</sup>; ăt-tūr'ny<sup>2</sup>; not ə-tēr'nɪ<sup>1</sup>.

**attribute** (v.): a-trib'yut<sup>1</sup>; ăt-trib'yut<sup>2</sup>. *M.* a-trib'iūt<sup>1</sup>.

The poets down to Dryden and Scott show the pronunciation *attribute'* or *at'tribute*.  
MURRAY *New Eng. Dict.* s. v.

**attribute** (n.): at'ri-biūt<sup>1</sup>; ăt'ri-būt<sup>2</sup>.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ōl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, räle; but, börn;

**Attucks:** at'uks<sup>1</sup>; ät'üks<sup>2</sup> [American half-breed leader in Boston massacre, 1770].

**attune:** a-tiün<sup>1</sup>; ä-tün<sup>2</sup>; *not* at-tiün<sup>1</sup>; *nor* ä-tün<sup>1</sup>. In England the *u* in the penult is pronounced as *eu* in "feud." See **ATTITUDE**.

**Attus:** at'us<sup>1</sup>; ät'üs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**aubade** [Fr.]: ö"bäd<sup>1</sup>; ö"bäd<sup>2</sup> [Morning music; the antonym of *serenade*].

**aubain:** ö"bañ<sup>1</sup>; ö"bän<sup>2</sup> [A resident alien subject to aubaine].

**aubaine:** ö"bēñ<sup>1</sup>; ö"bāñ<sup>2</sup> [Succession by the sovereign or state to a deceased alien's property].

**Aube:** öb<sup>1</sup>; öb<sup>2</sup> [Fr. dept].

**Aubenas:** ö"bä-nä<sup>1</sup>; ö"be-nä<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**Auber:** ö"bär<sup>1</sup>; ö"bēr<sup>2</sup>; *not* ö"ber<sup>1</sup> [Fr. composer].

**auberge:** ö"bärz<sup>1</sup>; ö"bērzh<sup>2</sup>; *not* ö"berz<sup>1</sup> [Fr., an inn].

**aubergiste:** ö"bär-zist<sup>1</sup>; ö"bēr-zhist<sup>2</sup> [Fr., an innkeeper].

**aubernage:** ö"bär-näz<sup>1</sup>; ö"bēr-nāzh<sup>2</sup> [Fr., a vine-disease].

**Aubert:** ö"bär<sup>1</sup>; ö"bēr<sup>2</sup>; *not* ö"ber<sup>1</sup>; *nor* ö"bürt<sup>1</sup> [Fr. critic].

**Aubertvilliers:** ö"bär-vi"lyē<sup>1</sup>; ö"bēr-vi"lyē<sup>2</sup> [Suburb of Paris, France].

**Aubigné, d':** dö"bi"nyē<sup>1</sup>; dö"bī"nyē<sup>2</sup> [Swiss historian].

**aubin:** ö"bañ<sup>1</sup>; ö"bän<sup>2</sup>; *Standard, C., & W. E. & I. prefer* ö"bin<sup>1</sup>; *M. o-beñ<sup>1</sup>* [Fr., a gait of a horse].

**Aubrey:** ö"brī<sup>1</sup>; ä"bry<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name]. **Fr. Aubri:** ö"brī<sup>1</sup>; ö"brī<sup>2</sup>. [sewers into Paris]

**Aubriot:** ö"brī"ö<sup>1</sup>; ö"brī"ö<sup>2</sup> [Fr. publicist who in 14th cent. introduced

**auburn:** ö"bärñ<sup>1</sup>; ä"burn<sup>2</sup>; *not* ö"börn<sup>1</sup>; ä"börn<sup>2</sup>. . .

*Auburn, . . . [in] the old sense was 'citron-coloured' or light yellow. The modern meaning was probably due to some confusion in the popular mind with the word brown.*  
SKEAT *Etymological Dictionary* s. v.

**Aubusson:** ö"bü"sän<sup>1</sup>; ö"bü"sön<sup>2</sup> [Fr. mfg. town].

**Auchinleck<sup>1</sup>:** äf"flek<sup>1</sup>; äf"fläk<sup>2</sup> [Scot. village].

**Auchinleck<sup>2</sup>:** ön"lek<sup>1</sup>; ön"lök<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family name].

**Auchmuty:** ä'mu-ti<sup>1</sup> or (Sc.) äm'mū-ti<sup>1</sup>; ä'mu-ty<sup>2</sup> or (Sc.) äm'mu-ty<sup>2</sup> [Scottish family name].

**Auchterlonie:** öH"tar-lō'm<sup>1</sup>; äH"tēr-lō'ni<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family name].

**Aucassin and Nicolette:** ö"ka'sän<sup>1</sup>; ni"ko"let<sup>1</sup>; ö"eä"sän<sup>2</sup>; ni"eö"lēt<sup>2</sup> [Two lovers in a 13th cent. French romance].

**Auch:** ösh<sup>1</sup>; ösh<sup>2</sup>; *not* auch<sup>1</sup> [Fr. town].

**Auchel:** ö"shel<sup>1</sup>; ö"shël<sup>2</sup>; *not* au'chel<sup>1</sup> [Fr. town].

**Auckland:** ök'länd<sup>1</sup>; äk'land<sup>2</sup> [City of New Zealand].

**au courant:** ö kü'rän<sup>1</sup>; ö ey'rän<sup>2</sup> [Fr., up with the times].

**suction:** ök'shan<sup>1</sup>; äe'shon<sup>2</sup>; *not* ök'shun<sup>1</sup>.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

**audacious:** ə-dē'shʊs<sup>1</sup>; ɑ-dā'shʊs<sup>2</sup>.

**audacity:** ə-das'ɪ-tɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɑ-dāç'i-ty<sup>2</sup>.

**audad:** ɑ'u-dad<sup>1</sup>; ɑ'u-dād<sup>2</sup> [Asiatic wild sheep]. Compare Aoudad

**Aude:** ɔd<sup>1</sup>; ɔd<sup>2</sup>; *not* aud<sup>1</sup> [Fr. river & dept.].

**Audebert:** ɔd'bār<sup>1</sup>; ɔd'bēr<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɔd'ber<sup>1</sup> [Fr. naturalist].

**audience:** ɔ'di-ens<sup>1</sup>; ɑ'di-əns<sup>2</sup>—so indicated by Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) and modern lexicographers; but Sheridan (1780) recorded ɔ'diən<sup>1</sup>, and Walker (1791), ɔ'ʒə-ens<sup>1</sup>.

**Audouin:** ɔ'dū'an<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'dy'ān<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɔ'dwīn<sup>1</sup> [Fr. naturalist].

**Audran:** ɔ'drān<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'drān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. composer].

**Audrey:** ɔ'dri<sup>1</sup>; ɑ'dry<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Audubon:** ɔ'du-ben<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) ɔ'dū'bōn<sup>1</sup>; ɑ'dy-bōn<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) ɔ'dū'bōn<sup>2</sup> [Am. ornithologist].

**Auerbach:** au'ər-baH<sup>1</sup>; ou'er-bāH<sup>2</sup> [Ger. novelist; city in Saxony].

**Auersperg:** au'ər-sperH<sup>1</sup>; ou'er-spērH<sup>2</sup> [Aust. poet].

**Auerstädt:** au'ər-shtēt<sup>1</sup>; ou'er-shtāt<sup>2</sup> [Town in Saxony where Fr. defeated Prus., Oct. 14, 1806].

**au fait:** ɔ'fē<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'fā<sup>2</sup> [Fr., thoroughly conversant; expert].

**Aufklärung:** auf'klē-run<sup>1</sup>; ouf'klā-rung<sup>2</sup>.

**Aufrecht:** auf'reht<sup>1</sup>; ouf'rēht<sup>2</sup> [Ger. Sanskrit scholar].

**Auge:** ɔ'ji<sup>1</sup>; ɑ'gē<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, an Arcadian princess, the mother of Telephus].

**Augean:** ɔ-ji'an<sup>1</sup>; ɑ-gē'an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to AUGEAS; hence, filthy].

**Augeas:** ɔ-ji'as<sup>1</sup>; ɑ-gē'as<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the Argonaut King of Elis, whose stables were very filthy].

**Augereau:** ɔʒ'rō<sup>1</sup>; ɔzh'rō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. marshal].

**auget:** ɔ'jet<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) ɔ'ʒē<sup>1</sup>; ɑ'gēt<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) ɔ'zhe<sup>2</sup>; *M.* ɔ-ʒē<sup>1</sup>; *W.* ɔ-ʒet<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ɔ'ʒē<sup>1</sup> [Fr., a priming-tube].

**Augla:** ɔ'ji-ə<sup>1</sup>; ɑ'gi-a<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Augler:** ɔ'zyē<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'zhyē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. dramatist].

**auglaize:** ə-glēz<sup>1</sup>; ɑ-glāz<sup>2</sup> [River & co. in Ohio].

**augment** (v.): əg-ment<sup>1</sup>; ɑg-mēnt<sup>2</sup>; *not* əg-ment<sup>1</sup>.

**augment** (n.): əg'ment<sup>1</sup>; ɑg'mēnt<sup>2</sup>.

**augmentation:** əg'men-tē'shən<sup>1</sup>; ɑg'mēn-tā'shon<sup>2</sup>. See the next.

**augmentative:** əg-men'tə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ɑg-mēn'ta-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* əg'men-tē'tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**Augsburg:** augz'būr<sup>1</sup>; ougʒ'būr<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɔgz'burg<sup>1</sup> [Bavarian city].

**august** (a.): ə-gust<sup>1</sup>; ɑ-güst<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɔ-gust<sup>1</sup>. Accent the last syllable.

**August:** ɔ'gust<sup>1</sup>; ɑ'güst<sup>2</sup>. Accent the first syllable.

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **fäst**; get, **prey**; hit, **police**; obey, **gö**; not, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

**Augusta**: o-gus'ta<sup>1</sup>; a-güs'ta<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name]. It. au-güs'ta<sup>1</sup>; ou-güs'tä<sup>2</sup>. Dan., D., & Ger. **Auguste**: au-güs'ta<sup>1</sup>; ou-güs'te<sup>2</sup>. Fr., ö'güst'<sup>1</sup>; ö'güst'<sup>2</sup>.

**Augustan**: o-gus'tän<sup>1</sup>; a-güs'tän<sup>2</sup>; not ö'gus-tän<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Augustus; as, *Augustan* elegance].

**Augusti**: au-güs'ti<sup>1</sup>; ou-güs'ti<sup>2</sup> [Ger. theologian].

**Augustine**: ö'güs-tin<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & C.*, or o-gus'tin<sup>1</sup>, *M., St., W., & Wr.*; a-güs-tin<sup>2</sup> or a-güs'tin<sup>2</sup>. I. ö-güst'in<sup>1</sup> [Masculine personal name]. D. **Augustijn**: au'güs-tain<sup>1</sup>; ou'güs-tin<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Augustin**: ö'güs'tän<sup>1</sup>; ö'güs'tän<sup>2</sup>; Ger. au'güs-tin<sup>1</sup>; ou'güs-tin<sup>2</sup>; It. **Agostino**: ä'gos-ti'nö<sup>1</sup>; ä'gös-ti'nö<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Agostinho**: ä'gos-ti'nyo<sup>1</sup>; ä'gos-ti'nyo<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Augustino**: au'güs-ti'no<sup>1</sup>; ou'güs-ti'no<sup>2</sup>.

**Augustinian**: ö'güs-tin'i-an<sup>1</sup>; a'güs-tin'i-an<sup>2</sup>.

**Augustinus**: ö'güs-tai'nus<sup>1</sup>; a'güs-ti'nüs<sup>2</sup> [Sp. ecclesiastic of 16th cent.].

**Augustus**: o-gus'tus<sup>1</sup>; a-güs'tüs<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name]. Dan., Ger., & Sw. **August**: au'güst<sup>1</sup>; ou'güst<sup>2</sup>; D. **Augustus**: au-güs'tus<sup>1</sup>; ou-güs'tus<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Auguste**: ö'güst'<sup>1</sup>; ö'güst'<sup>2</sup>; It. **Augusto**: au-güs'to<sup>1</sup>; ou'güs'to<sup>2</sup>.

**auk**: ök<sup>1</sup>; äk<sup>2</sup>; not auk<sup>1</sup>.

**auld** (Scot.): öld<sup>1</sup>; äld<sup>2</sup>; not auld<sup>1</sup>.

**auletes**: e-li'tiz<sup>1</sup>; a-lë'tëz<sup>2</sup> [Ancient Gr. flute-player].

**Aulus Plautius**: ö'lus plë'shi-us<sup>1</sup>; a'lüs plä'shi-üs<sup>2</sup> [Roman general in Britain]. [commanders].

**Aumale** (d'): dö'mäl'<sup>1</sup>; dö'mäl'<sup>2</sup>; not dö-mäl'<sup>1</sup> [Either of two Fr. ducal

**aumonière**: ö'mö'nyär'<sup>1</sup>; ö'mö'nyêr'<sup>2</sup> [Fr., alms-bag].

**Aumont**: ö'möñ'<sup>1</sup>; ö'möñ'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. marshal].

**Aungerville**: ön'jar-vil<sup>1</sup>; än'ger-víl<sup>2</sup> [Eng. scholar & chancellor].

**aunt**: ant<sup>1</sup>; änt<sup>2</sup>; not önt<sup>1</sup>. See ANT; ASK.

*U* meritoriously distinguishes *aunt*, the parent's sister, from *ant*, the emmet, and gives a slender shut, the serve of a broad open.

ELPHINSTON *Propriety Ascertained in Her Picture* vol. 1, p. 171. [1787.]

**aura**: ö'rä<sup>1</sup>; ä'ra<sup>2</sup>; not au'rä<sup>1</sup> [An emanation].

**Auranus**: ö-rë'nus<sup>1</sup>; a-rü'nüs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Aurella**: ö-rí'li-ä<sup>1</sup>; a-rí'li-a<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name]. D., Ger., It., Sp.: au-rë'li-ä<sup>1</sup>; ou-rë'li-ä<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Aurëlle**: ö'rë'li'<sup>1</sup>; ö'rë'li'<sup>2</sup>.

**aureola**: ö-rí'o-lä<sup>1</sup>; a-rë'o-la<sup>2</sup>; not ö'rí-o-lä<sup>1</sup> [Radiance]. See the next.

**aureole**: ö'rí-öl<sup>1</sup>; ä're-öl<sup>2</sup>; not ö-rí-öl<sup>1</sup>.

**aureus**: ö'rí-us<sup>1</sup>; ä're-üs<sup>2</sup>; not ö'rí-us<sup>1</sup>, as the *e* is obscure [Roman coin].

**au revoir**: ö rä-vwür'<sup>1</sup>; ö re-vwür'<sup>2</sup>; not ö rä-veir'<sup>1</sup> [Fr., till we meet again]. [from ORACLE.

**auricle**: ö'rí-kl<sup>1</sup>; ä'ri-el<sup>2</sup>; not ö'rä-kl<sup>1</sup> [A heart-chamber]. Distinguish

**auricula**: ö-rik'yü-lä<sup>1</sup>; ä-ríe'yü-la<sup>2</sup> [An ear-like part].

**Auriga**: ö-rai'gä<sup>1</sup>; ä-rí'gä<sup>2</sup>; not ö-rai'gä<sup>1</sup> [A constellation].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪŋ = feud; chin; go; ɪŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Aurillac:** ɔʻrɪˈyāk¹; ɔʻrɪˈyāc² [Fr. town].

**auris:** ɔʻrɪs¹; ɔʻrɪs² [L., the ear].—**aurist:** ɔʻrɪst¹; ɔʻrɪst².

**aurochs:** ɔʻrɔks¹; ɔʻrɔcs², *Standard, C., I., St., & W.; E. & W.* ɔʻrɔks¹; *M.* ɔʻrɔks¹. Murray's preference may be traced to the Ger. source *auerochs*.

**Aurora:** ɔʻrɔˈræ¹; ɔʻrɔˈræ² [Roman goddess of dawn].—**aurora australis:** ɔʻtrɛˈlɪs¹; ɔʻtrɛˈlɪs² [L., southern lights].—**a. borealis:** bɔʻrɪ-ɛˈlɪs¹; bɔʻrɛ-ɛˈlɪs² [L., northern lights].

**Aurora Leigh:** ɪr¹; ɪɛ² [Poem by E. B. Browning]. [heiress].

**Aurora Baby:** rɛˈbrɪ¹; rɛˈby² [In Byron's "Don Juan," an English orphan

**aurorean:** ɔʻrɔˈrɪ-ən¹; ɔʻrɔˈrɛ-an² [Like the dawn; as, *aurorean* clouds].

**Aurangzebe:** ɔʻrʊŋ-zɛb¹; ɔʻrʊŋ-zɛb²; *not* -zɪb¹ [Mogul emperor of 17th cent.].

**Asable:** ɔʻsɛˈblɪ¹; ɔʻsɛˈblɪ² [River in N. Y. As two words **Au Sable**, having the same pronunciation, a city and river in Mich.].

**Auschwitz:** ɔʻʃvɪts¹; ɔʻʃvɪts² [Galician city].

**auscultation:** ɔʻskʊl-tɛˈʃən¹; ɔʻskʊl-tɛˈʃon²; *not* ɔʻkəl-tɛˈʃən¹.

**ausgleich:** ɔʻɡlaɪn¹; ɔʻɡlaɪn² [Ger., adjustment].

**Ausitis:** ɔʻsaɪˈtɪs¹; ɔʻsaɪˈtɪs² [Douai Bible].

**auslaut:** ɔʻsˈlout¹; ɔʻsˈlout² [Ger., the terminal sound of a word].

**auspex:** ɔʻsˈpeks¹; ɔʻsˈpɛcs² [L., a soothsayer or diviner].

**auspice:** ɔʻsˈpɪs¹; ɔʻsˈpɪç²; *not* ɔʻsˈpɪs¹.

**auspicious:** ɔʻsˈpɪʃˈʊs¹; ɔʻsˈpɪʃˈʊs². See preceding.

**Auster:** ɔʻstɛr¹; ɔʻstɛr² [L., the south wind].

Hermínus on black *Auster*,  
Brave champion on brave steed.

MACAULAY *Battle of Lake Regillus*, st. 15.

**austere:** ɔʻtɪr¹; ɔʻtɛr² [Severe or grave in aspect].

**austerity:** ɔʻtɛrˈɪ-tɪ¹; ɔʻtɛrˈɪ-ty²; *not* ɔʻtɪrˈɪ-tɪ¹.

**Austerlitz:** ɔʻstɛrˈlɪts or ɔʻstɛrˈlɪts¹; ɔʻstɛrˈlɪts or ɔʻstɛrˈlɪts² [Austrian town; battle, 1805].

**Australasia:** ɔʻstrɛˈlɪ-ə¹; ɔʻstrɛˈlɪ-ə². In this and kindred words Phyfe, following *W.*, indicates *o* as in "or" for the first syllable whether it be stressed or unstressed. See *ASIA*.

**Australia:** ɔʻtrɛˈlɪ-ə¹; ɔʻtrɛˈlɪ-ə²; *not* ɔʻtrɛˈlɪ-ə¹. See preceding.

**Austrasia:** ɔʻtrɛˈʃə¹; ɔʻtrɛˈʃə². See *ASIA* and *AUSTRALASIA*.

**Austria:** ɔʻtri-ə¹; ɔʻtri-ə²; *not* ɔʻtrɪˈə¹, as the first syllable is accented.

**autan:** ɔʻtɒn¹; ɔʻtɒn² [Fr., a hot dry wind of the south].

**Auteas:** ɔʻtɪˈəs¹; ɔʻtɛˈas² [Apocrypha].

**author:** ɔʻθɔr¹; ɔʻθɔr²; *not* ɔʻθar¹. *W.* & Phyfe make no distinction between the accented syllable of this word and the first unaccented syllable of the next word.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.



1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, bŭrn;

**authoritative:** ǝ-ther'1-tē[or -tə-]tiv¹; ǝ-thōr'1-tā[or -ta-]tiv². *W.* uses the same symbol to indicate the stressed syllable of *author* and the unstressed (first) syllable of *authoritative*.

**authority:** ǝ-ther'1-ti¹; ǝ-thōr'1-ty²—*au* as *o* in "not" and not as *o* in "nor." See **AUTHORITATIVE**. In the late years of the 18th century and the early years of the 19th the fashionable world affected a pronunciation based on the misspelling *auturity*. This usage, condemned by Walker, led him to remark:

The public ear is not so far vitiated as to acknowledge this innovation: for though it may with security . . . be pronounced in Westminster Hall, it would not be quite so safe for an actor to adopt it on the stage. *WALKER Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1791.]

**authorization:** ǝ'ther-1-zē'shən¹; ǝ'thor-i-zā'shon²; *not* -iz-ē'shən¹. *M.* gives the antepenult the diphthongal ai sound: ǝ'tho-rai-zē'shən¹.

**authorize:** ǝ'thar-aiz¹; ǝ'thor-iz². See preceding word.

**autochthon:** ǝ-tēk'thən¹ or -thōn¹; ǝ-tōē'thon² or -thōn² [Aborigine].

**autochthonic:** ǝ'tēk'thēn'ik¹; ǝ'tōē-thōn'ie².

**autochthonous:** ǝ-tēk'tho-nus¹; ǝ-tōē'tho-nūs²; *not* ǝ-tēk'thō-nus¹, as Phye.

**autocracy:** ǝ-tēk'rə-si¹; ǝ-tōē-ra-çy².

**autocrat:** ǝ'to-krat¹; ǝ'to-erāt².

**auto da fe:** ǝ'to da fē¹; ǝ'to dā fē². This pronunciation is preferred by *E., St., & Wr.*; but *Standard, C., I., M. & W.* prefer ǝ'to dā fē¹, a pronunciation based on the Portuguese form, the first known in England, which appeared in the *London Gazette*, no. 6207, in the year 1723. The pronunciation preferred is the result of the Anglicization of the term.

**autokinesis:** ǝ'to-ki-nī'sis¹; ǝ'to-ki-nē'sis² [Self-movement].

**autokinetic:** ǝ'to-ki-net'ik¹; ǝ'to-ki-nēt'ie². Compare preceding.

**Autolycus:** ǝ-tel'1-kus¹; ǝ-tōl'y-eūs²; *not* ǝ-tel'ik-us¹ [1. Gr. astronomer of 330 B. C. 2. In Gr. myth, the son of Hermes and master of thieves. 3. A light-fingered character in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."]

**Automedon:** ǝ-tēn'1-dēn¹; ǝ-tōm'e-dōn² [In Gr. myth, the charioteer of Achilles].

**automesia:** ǝ'tēn-nī'si-ǝ¹, -zi-ǝ¹ or -sha¹; ǝ'tōm-nē'si-ǝ², -zhi-ǝ² or -sha² [Spontaneous recollection of a condition of life].

**automobile (n.):** ǝ'to-mo-bil'1 or -mō'bil¹; ǝ'to-mo-bil'2 or -mō'bil². The present tendency is to put the chief stress on the ultima, notwithstanding that the dictionaries place it on the penult.

**automobilist:** ǝ'to-mō'bil-ist¹; ǝ'to-mō'bil-ist². In the Fr. word *automobiliste* the principal stress falls on the ultima—ǝ'tō'mō'bil'ist¹; ǝ'tō'mō'bil'ist².

**autonomic:** ǝ'to-nēm'ik¹; ǝ'to-nōm'ie². See the next word.

**autonomy:** ǝ-tēn'o-mi¹; ǝ-tōn'o-my²; *not* ǝ'tēn-ō-mi¹.

**autonym:** ǝ'to-nim¹; ǝ'to-nŷm².

**autopsy:** ǝ'tēp-si¹; ǝ'tōp-sy², *Standard, I., M., W. & Wr.*; ǝ-tēp'si¹; ǝ-tōp'-sy², *E. & St.*

**autumn:** ǝ'tum¹; ǝ'tūn²; *not* ǝ-tum¹—the *n* is silent.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lɛ = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**Auvergnat:** ɔ̃"vār"nyā<sup>1</sup>; ɔ̃"vēr"nyā<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɔ̃-vern'yā<sup>1</sup>. In Fr. *er*, as in "terre" (earth), is pronounced as *are* in Eng. "tare," not as *er* in "her." March, in *Standard* (1893) says: "e before r, and not followed by a second consonant, has the sound of ā in *fare*." But he disregards this rule under *terre*, *Auvergne*, etc.

**Auvergne:** ɔ̃"vār"nyā<sup>1</sup>; ɔ̃"vēr"nye<sup>2</sup>. In Fr. & It. *gn* approximates to *ny* or *ni* as in "union." In Fr. *gne* approximates to *nyā*<sup>1</sup>, the symbol *ny* not being pronounced as *n* followed by *y*, but as an *n* made at the same place in the mouth as *y* is made. [Fr. mountains & former province].

**auxanography:** ɔ̃ks"ə-neg'rə-fɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʌks"a-nɔ̃g'ra-fy<sup>2</sup> [Method used for developing microorganisms].

**Auxerre:** ɔ̃"zār<sup>1</sup>; ɔ̃"zēr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. city]. See AUVERGNAT.

**auxesis:** ɔ̃ks-ɪ'sɪs<sup>1</sup>; ʌks-ē'sɪs<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɔ̃ks'ə-sɪs<sup>1</sup> [Enlargement; exaggeration].

**auxetophone:** ɔ̃ks-ɪ'to-fɔ̃n<sup>1</sup>; ʌks-ē'to-fɔ̃n<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɔ̃ks'et-o-fɔ̃n<sup>1</sup> [Device for reproducing sound].

**auxiliary:** ɔ̃gz-ɪl'ya-rɪ<sup>1</sup> or -ɪ-ē-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʌgz-ɪl'ya-ry<sup>2</sup> or -ɪ-ā-ry<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɔ̃gz-ɪl'ə-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; *nor* -ya-rɪ<sup>1</sup>—the *a* of the penult is preferably obscured or has the sound of *a* in "fame," not of *a* in "ask." See ASK. Compare ANTIQUARY.

**Auxonne:** ɔ̃"zɛn<sup>1</sup>; ɔ̃"zɔ̃n<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɔ̃-sɔ̃n<sup>1</sup> [Fr. town].

**Ava<sup>1</sup>:** ē'vā<sup>1</sup>; ā'vā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ava<sup>2</sup>:** ā'vā<sup>1</sup>; ā'vā<sup>2</sup> [Ruined Burmese city].

**ava<sup>3</sup>:** ə-vā<sup>1</sup>; a-vā<sup>2</sup> [Scot., of all].

**avalanche:** av'ə-lānch<sup>1</sup>; ʌv'a-lānch<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* av-a-lānch<sup>1</sup>; *I.* av'a-lānsh<sup>1</sup>; *St.* av'a-lānsh<sup>2</sup>; *Wr.* av'ə-lānsh<sup>1</sup>. Phye erroneously gives *a<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>2</sup>*, for the penult. See ASK.

**Avalon:** av'ə-lɛn<sup>1</sup>; ʌv'a-lɔ̃n<sup>2</sup> [An island in Arthurian legend, the abode and burial place of King Arthur].

**Avalos (d<sup>2</sup>):** da-vā'lɔ̃s<sup>1</sup>; da-vā'lɔ̃s<sup>2</sup> [It. general, victor of Pavia, 1525].

**avant:** ā"vān<sup>1</sup>; ā"vān<sup>2</sup> [Fr., advance; before]. Used in combination.

**avant-garde:** ā"vān"=gārd<sup>1</sup>; ā"vān"=gārd<sup>2</sup> [Fr., vanguard].

**Avar<sup>1</sup>:** a-vār<sup>1</sup>; ā-vār<sup>2</sup> [Rus. native state in Daghestan].

**Avar<sup>2</sup>:** ā'var<sup>1</sup>; ā'vār<sup>2</sup> [Ugrian tribe].

**Avaran:** av'ə-ran<sup>1</sup>; ʌv'a-rān<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Avare (l<sup>1</sup>):** lā"vār<sup>1</sup>; lā"vār<sup>2</sup>; *not* lā"vār<sup>1</sup>. See ASK. [Comedy by Molière].

**avast:** ə-vast<sup>1</sup>; a-vast<sup>2</sup>. See ASK.

**avatar:** av'ə-tār<sup>1</sup>; ʌv'a-tār<sup>2</sup>. *E.* əv-ə-tār<sup>1</sup>; *M.* av-ə-tār<sup>1</sup>; *St.* av'ə-tār<sup>1</sup>; *not* av-a-tār<sup>1</sup>. See ASK [Descent; embodiment].

**avaunt:** ə-vənt<sup>1</sup>; a-vant<sup>2</sup>. *Standard & C.* prefer ə-vānt<sup>1</sup> but record both. *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* prefer ə-vənt<sup>1</sup>. See AUNT. The weight of usage as reflected by the dictionaries favors the preference indicated here. *Standard* pronunciation may be determined by usage; it cannot be decided by analogy.

**Ave:** ā'vē<sup>1</sup>; ā've<sup>2</sup>. *Standard & Wr.* ē'vi<sup>1</sup>.—**Ave Maria:** ā'vē mā-rɪ'ā<sup>1</sup>; ā've mā-rɪ'ā<sup>2</sup> [L., Hail Mary: a prayer].

**Avebury:** ē'bər-ɪ<sup>1</sup>; ā'bur-y<sup>2</sup> [Eng. baronage of Sir John Lubbock, who became Baron Avebury].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʌl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **fäst**; get, **gēt**; hit, **hit**; police, obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

**avellane**: ə-vel'ən<sup>1</sup>; ə-vəl'ən<sup>2</sup>. *M.* ə-vel'an<sup>1</sup> or av'a-lan<sup>1</sup> [In heraldry, filbert-like].

**Aven**: ē'ven<sup>1</sup>; ā'ven<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Avenel**: av'i-nel<sup>1</sup>; ā've-nēl<sup>2</sup> [Family name in novels by Sir Walter Scott].

**avens**: av'enzi<sup>1</sup>; āv'ēng<sup>2</sup>; not ē'venz<sup>1</sup> [A plant].

**Aventine**: av'en-tin or -tain<sup>1</sup>; āv'ēn-tīn or -tīn<sup>2</sup> [Hill in Rome].

**Aventinus**: av'en-tai'nus<sup>1</sup>; āv'ēn-tī'nūs<sup>2</sup> [Ger. historian of Bavaria].

**aventurin**: ə-ven'tiu-rin<sup>1</sup>; ə-vēn'tū-rīn<sup>2</sup>; not ə-ven'tū-rin<sup>1</sup> [Variety of glass].

**avenue**: av'ə-niū<sup>1</sup>; āv'e-nū<sup>2</sup>; not av-ə-nū<sup>1</sup>. Note that the ultima should rhyme with "new."

**aver**: ə-vūr<sup>1</sup>; ə-vēr<sup>2</sup>; not av'ūr<sup>1</sup>.

**average**: av'ər-ij<sup>1</sup>; āv'er-āg<sup>2</sup>; not av-ə-rēj<sup>1</sup>.

**Avernes**: ā'vārn<sup>1</sup>; ā'vērn<sup>2</sup>; not a'vern<sup>1</sup> [Fr. town].

**Avernus**: ə-vūr'nus<sup>1</sup>; ə-ver'nūs<sup>2</sup> [A lake identified with the extinct crater of Averno, near Naples, Italy: supposed by the ancients to be the entrance to Hades].  
The descent to *Avernus* is easy. VERGIL *Aeneid* vi, 126.

**Averrhoes, Averroes**: ə-ver'o-iz<sup>1</sup>; ā-vēr'o-ēs<sup>2</sup> [Ar. philosopher of 12th cent.].—**Averrhoism**: əv'ə-rō'izm<sup>1</sup>; āv'e-rō'īzm<sup>2</sup>.

**averse**: ə-vūrs<sup>1</sup>; ə-vērs<sup>2</sup>.—**aversion**: ə-vūr'shun<sup>1</sup>; ə-vēr'shon<sup>2</sup>; not ə-vūr'sən<sup>1</sup>. Dr. March in *Standard* (1893) gave the ultima as -shun<sup>1</sup>; *New Standard* (1913) -shan<sup>1</sup>.

**Aves**: ē'viz<sup>1</sup>; ā'vēz<sup>2</sup> [L., pl. of *avis*, bird].

**Avesnes=les=Aubert**: ā'vən'ālē-zō'bār<sup>1</sup>; ā'vən'lē-zō'bēr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**Aveyron**: ā'vēr'ōn<sup>1</sup>; ā'vēr'ōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. dept.].

**aviary**: ē'vi-ēr<sup>1</sup>; ā'vi-ār<sup>2</sup>. See **AVES**.

**aviate**: ē'vi-ēt<sup>1</sup>; ā'vi-āt<sup>2</sup>.

**aviation**: ē'vi-ē'shun<sup>1</sup>; ā'vi-ā'shon<sup>2</sup>; not av'i-ē'shun<sup>1</sup>. See **ABOLITION**.

**aviator**: ē'vi-ē'tor<sup>1</sup>; ā'vi-ā'tor<sup>2</sup>; not av'i-ē'tor.

**aviatrice**: ē'vi-ē'tris<sup>1</sup>; ā'vi-ā'trīz<sup>2</sup>.

**Avice**: ə-vīs<sup>1</sup>; ə-vīz<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. **Avist**.

**Avicebron**: ā'vī-thē-brōn<sup>1</sup>; ā'vī-thē-brōn<sup>2</sup> [Sp.-Jewish philos. of 11th cent.].

**Avicenna**: av'i-sen'ə<sup>1</sup>; āv'i-çen'a<sup>2</sup> [Abu Ali Al-Hussain Ibn Abdallah Ibn Sina, Arab philosopher (980-1037)].

**aviculture**: ē'vi-kul'chur<sup>1</sup> or -tiur<sup>1</sup>; ā'vi-ēul'chur<sup>2</sup> or -tūr<sup>2</sup>; not -yūr<sup>1</sup>.

**avid**: av'id<sup>1</sup>; āv'id<sup>2</sup>.

**avidity**: ə-vid'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; ə-vid'i-ty<sup>2</sup>; not av'i-dī-ti<sup>1</sup>.

**Avigliano**: ā'vī-lyā'no<sup>1</sup>; ā'vī-lyā'no<sup>2</sup>; not ā'vī-glī'a-no<sup>1</sup> [It. town].

**Avignon**: ā'vī'nyōn<sup>1</sup>; ā'vī'nyōn<sup>2</sup>—the *g* is silent [Fr. cathedral city].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊ = out; ɔɪ = out; ɔɪ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**Avim:** ə'vɪm<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'vɪm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Avims:** ə'vɪmz<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'vɪmz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**avital:** əv'ɪ-təl<sup>1</sup> or ə-vɔɪ'təl<sup>1</sup>; əv'ɪ-təl<sup>2</sup> or ə-vɪ'təl<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., & W.* prefer the first; *M.* prefers the second [Pert. to a grandfather; ancient].

**Avites:** ə'vɔɪtɪs<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'vɪts<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Avith:** ə'vɪθ<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'vɪθ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Avlona:** əv-lɔ'nal<sup>1</sup>; əv-lɔ'nā<sup>2</sup>; not əv'lo-nə<sup>1</sup> [Albanian seaport].

**avocado:** əv'o-kā'do<sup>1</sup>; əv'o-ēā'do<sup>2</sup>: the o's as in "obey," not as in "no" [Pear-shaped pulpy fruit].

**Avogadro di Quaregna:** ə'vo-gā'dro dī kwa-rē'nyā<sup>1</sup>; ə'vo-gā'dro dī kwā-rē'nyā<sup>2</sup> [It. physicist].

**avoid:** ə-void<sup>1</sup>; ə-vōid<sup>2</sup> [Keep away from].

**avoldupois:** əv'ər-du-peɪz<sup>1</sup>; əv'or-du-pōɪz<sup>2</sup>, as if spelled *avoldupoise*, for this Old Fr. word is now completely Anglicized.

**Avola:** ə-vō'la<sup>1</sup>; ə-vō'lā<sup>2</sup>; not əv'ə-lə<sup>1</sup> [Sicilian seaport].

**avoll:** ə-vō'li<sup>1</sup>; ə-vō'lī<sup>2</sup>; not əv'o-li<sup>1</sup> [A molding in a wine-glass where the stem joins the bowl].

**avolltional:** əv'o-liʃ'ən-əl<sup>1</sup>; əv'o-liʃ'ən-əl<sup>2</sup>; not ə'vo-liʃ'ə-nəl<sup>1</sup>.

**Avon:** ə'vən<sup>1</sup> or əv'an<sup>1</sup>; ə'von<sup>2</sup> or əv'on<sup>2</sup> [Eng. river].

The Avon to the Severn runs,

The Severn to the sea;

And Wicliffe's dust shall spread abroad

Wide as the waters be.

Lines quoted by DANIEL WEBSTER *Address to the Sons of New Hampshire in 1849.*

**Avondale:** əv'ən-dēl<sup>1</sup>; əv'on-dāl<sup>2</sup> [Town in Alabama].

[in Louisiana].

**Avoyelles:** əv'oi-elz<sup>1</sup>; əv'ōy-ēlz<sup>2</sup>; not əv'wu'yelz<sup>1</sup>, nor ə-vɔɪ'elz<sup>1</sup> [Parish

**Avranches:** ə'vrənʃh<sup>1</sup>; ə'vrānʃh<sup>2</sup> [Fr. cathedral city where Henry II of Eng. was absolved after Becket's murder].

**Avva:** əv'ə<sup>1</sup>; əv'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Avvim:** əv'im<sup>1</sup>; əv'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Avvites:** əv'aɪts<sup>1</sup>; əv'its<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**awakening:** ə-wē'kən-ɪŋ<sup>1</sup>; ə-wā'ken-ɪŋ<sup>2</sup>; not ə-wēk'niŋ<sup>1</sup>. Dr. March's syllabication of this word in *Standard* (1893) serves to emphasize the four syllables of a word which is frequently mispronounced as if consisting of only three: ə-wēk'niŋ<sup>1</sup>.

**aweto:** ə-wē'to<sup>1</sup>; ə-wē'to<sup>2</sup>; not ə-wi'to<sup>1</sup> [N. Z. vegetable caterpillar].

**awful:** ə'fʊl<sup>1</sup>; ə'fʊl<sup>2</sup>; not əf'al<sup>1</sup>, nor ə'fl<sup>1</sup>.

**awhile:** ə-hwail<sup>1</sup>; ə-hwīl<sup>2</sup>; not ə-wail<sup>1</sup>, even tho the letter *h* is sometimes dropped after *w*. In the Anglo-Saxon *h* preceded *w*, and *hwil* has become modern Eng. *while*.

**awkward:** ək'wərd<sup>1</sup>; ək'ward<sup>2</sup>. The affectation of dropping the *w* of the ultima in vogue in the late 18th century and the early 19th was a vulgarism similar to the dropping of final *g* in England today. The corrupt usages of polite society do not lessen the vulgarity, for in speech that which is vulgar is vulgar indeed no matter how high the standing of the speaker, nor how otherwise refined he or she may be.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; ɪŋl, ɪŋle, ɔɪre, bʊt, bʊra; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; go, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʃɪn.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rüle; but, būm;

**ax:** aks<sup>1</sup>; äks<sup>2</sup> [Ask: formerly a correct and much used form, but now unused except as a provincialism or by the uneducated].

**axes<sup>1</sup>:** aks'ez<sup>1</sup>; äks'ēs<sup>2</sup> [Plural of AX, an edged tool]. [turn-].

**axes<sup>2</sup>:** aks'iz<sup>1</sup>; äks'ēs<sup>2</sup> [Plural of AXIS, a line round which a revolving body

**axilla:** aks-il'a<sup>1</sup>; äks-il'a<sup>2</sup> [Armpit].

**axillary:** aks'i-lē-r<sup>1</sup>; äks'i-lā-ry<sup>2</sup>; not aks'il-a-r<sup>1</sup>. Perry and Sheridan, ak-zil'a-r<sup>1</sup>.

**axine:** aks'm<sup>1</sup> or -ain<sup>1</sup>; äks'in or -in<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to the axis deer].

**axiom:** aks'i-um<sup>1</sup>; äks'i-om<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* (1893) prefers -um<sup>1</sup>; *New Standard* (1913) -am<sup>1</sup>. C., M., & W. ak'si-am<sup>1</sup>; I. ak'si-om<sup>1</sup>; Wr. aks'yom<sup>1</sup>. Formerly, ak'shum<sup>1</sup>.

**axotl:** aks'o-letl<sup>1</sup>; äks'o-löt<sup>2</sup>; not aks-el'a-tl<sup>1</sup> [Mex. tadpole-like reptile].

**ay<sup>1</sup> (adv.):** ē<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>2</sup> [Always]. **aye†.**

**ay<sup>2</sup> (adv.):** ai<sup>1</sup>; i<sup>2</sup> [Yes] **aye†.**

**aye (n):** ai<sup>1</sup>; i<sup>2</sup>. C. āi<sup>1</sup>; E. & M. ē<sup>1</sup>; St. āi<sup>1</sup>. In Southern England the pronunciation ē<sup>1</sup>; ā<sup>2</sup>, predominates. [An affirmative vote.] **aye†.**

Unless our ancestors pronounced the vowel i like the o in *oil*, the present (1806) pronunciation of the word *ay* in the House of Commons, in the phrase *the Ayes have it*, is contrary to ancient as well as to present usage: such a pronunciation is now coarse and rustick.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 105.

**aye-aye:** ai'ei<sup>1</sup>; i'ā<sup>2</sup>; not ē'ē<sup>2</sup> [Lemur-like mammal of Madagascar].

**Ayer:** ār<sup>1</sup>; ār<sup>2</sup> [Personal name].

**Ayers:** ārz<sup>1</sup>; ārs<sup>2</sup> [Personal name].

**Ayerst:** ai'erst<sup>1</sup>; i'erst<sup>2</sup> [Hall at Cambridge University, Eng.].

**Ayeshah:** ai'i-sha<sup>1</sup>; y'e-shā<sup>2</sup>; not ai'esh-a<sup>1</sup> [Wife of Mohammed].

**Aylmer:** ēl'mar<sup>1</sup>; āl'mer<sup>2</sup> [Personal & geographic name].

**Aylward:** ēl'wārd<sup>1</sup>; āl'ward<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name].

**Aylwin:** ēl'win<sup>1</sup>; āl'wīn<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name].

**Aymara:** ai'ma-rā<sup>1</sup>; i'mā-rā<sup>2</sup> [An Indian of Bolivia].

**Åymon:** ē'man<sup>1</sup>; ā'mon<sup>2</sup> [An alleged Duke of Dordogne in medieval romance].

**Ayopaya:** ai'o-pai'a<sup>1</sup>; i'o-pi'ā<sup>2</sup> [Boliv. province].

**Ayscue:** ēs'kiu<sup>1</sup>; ās'eū<sup>2</sup> [Eng. personal name].

**Ayscough:** ask'iu<sup>1</sup>; ase'ū<sup>2</sup> [Eng. personal name].

**Aytoun:** ē'tūn<sup>1</sup>; ā'tun<sup>2</sup> [Scot. poet].

**Ayub:** ā'yub<sup>1</sup>; ā'yub<sup>2</sup> [Afghan khan].

**Azael:** az'i-el<sup>1</sup>; āz'a-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Azaelus:** az'i-i'lus<sup>1</sup>; āz'a-ē'lūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Azahel:** az'a-hel<sup>1</sup>; āz'a-hēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Azal:** ē'zal<sup>1</sup>; ā'zāl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

1: a = final; i = habit; alsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**azalea:** ə-zē'li-ə<sup>1</sup>; a-zā'le-a<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-zē'lyə<sup>1</sup>.

**Azaliah:** əz'ə-lai'ə<sup>1</sup>; əz'a-lī'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**azan:** ə-zān'<sup>1</sup>; ə-zān'<sup>2</sup>; *not* ē'zan<sup>1</sup> [Ar., a call to prayer].

He who died at Azan sends  
This to comfort all his friends. EDWIN ARNOLD *He Who Died* st. 1.

**Azaniah:** əz'ə-nai'ə<sup>1</sup>; əz'a-nī'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azarias:** əz'ə-nai'əs<sup>1</sup>; əz'a-nī'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Azanotthabor:** əz'ə-nət-thē'bər<sup>1</sup>; əz'a-nöt-thā'bor<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Azaphion:** ə-zē'fi-ən<sup>1</sup>; a-zā'fi-ön<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Azara<sup>1</sup>:** əz'ə-rə<sup>1</sup>; əz'a-ra<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Azara<sup>2</sup>:** ə-thā'ra<sup>1</sup>; ə-thā'rā<sup>2</sup> [Sp. naturalist & traveler (1746-1811)].

**Azarael:** ə-zē'ri-el<sup>1</sup>; a-zā'ra-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azaralas:** ə-zē'ri-ni'əs<sup>1</sup>; a-zā'ra-rī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Azareel:** ə-zē'ri-el<sup>1</sup>; a-zā're-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azareel:** ə-zē'rel<sup>1</sup>; a-zā'rēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Azariah:** əz'ə-rai'ə<sup>1</sup>; əz'a-rī'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azarias:** əz'ə-rai'əs<sup>1</sup>; əz'a-rī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Azaricam:** ə-zar'i-kam<sup>1</sup>; a-zār'i-ēām<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Azaru:** əz'ə-rū<sup>1</sup>; əz'a-rū<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Azau:** ē'zō<sup>1</sup>; ā'zū<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Azaz:** ē'zaz<sup>1</sup>; ā'zāz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azazel:** ə-zē'zel<sup>1</sup>; a-zā'zēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azaziah:** əz'ə-zai'ə<sup>1</sup>; əz'a-zī'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azaziel:** ə-zē'zi-el<sup>1</sup>; a-zū'zi-ēl<sup>2</sup> [In Byron's "Heaven and Earth," a seraph].

**Azba:** əz'bi-ai<sup>1</sup>; əz'ba-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Azbazareth:** əz-baz'ə-reth<sup>1</sup>; əz-bāz'a-rēth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Azbuk:** əz'buk<sup>1</sup>; əz'būk<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azeca:** ə-zī'ka<sup>1</sup>; a-zē'ea<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible]. **Azecha<sup>†</sup>.**

**Azeglio:** əd-zē'lyo<sup>1</sup>; əd-zē'lyo<sup>2</sup>; *not* ə-zē'gli-o<sup>1</sup> [It. marquis; statesman].

**Azekah:** ə-zī'ka<sup>1</sup>; a-zē'ka<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azel:** ē'zel<sup>1</sup>; ā'zēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azem:** ē'zem<sup>1</sup>; ā'zēni<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azephurith:** əz'ī-fū'rith<sup>1</sup>; əz'e-fū'rith<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Azetas:** ə-zī'tas<sup>1</sup>; a-zē'tas<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Azgad:** əz'gad<sup>1</sup>; əz'gād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azia:** ə-zai'ə<sup>1</sup>; a-zī'a<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

2: wōlf, dā; bōok, bōot; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; iṅk; thīn, thīs.

**I:** artistic, art; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būm;

**Aziam**<sup>1</sup>: ə-zai'am<sup>1</sup>; a-zī'am<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**aziam**<sup>2</sup>: az'ī-am<sup>1</sup>; āz'ī-am<sup>2</sup> [Rus. outer garment of gray cloth].

**Azlei**: ə-zai'ī-ai<sup>1</sup>; a-zī'e-ī<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Aziel**: ē'zi-el<sup>1</sup>; ā'zi-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azim**: ē'zim<sup>1</sup>; ā'zīm<sup>2</sup> [A character in Moore's "Lalla Rookh"].

**azimuth**: az'ī-mūth<sup>1</sup>; āz'ī-mūth<sup>2</sup> [Term in astronomy].

**Azincourt**: ā'zān'kūr<sup>1</sup>; ā'zhān'eyr<sup>2</sup> [Same as AGINCOURT].

**Aziza**: ə-zai'zə<sup>1</sup>; a-zī'zā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azmaveth**: az-mē'veth<sup>1</sup>; āz-mā'veth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azmon**: az'mən<sup>1</sup>; āz'mon<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Aznoth=tabor**: az'noth-tē'bar<sup>1</sup>; āz'nōth-tā'bor<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azof**: ē'zəv<sup>1</sup> or (Rus.) a-zōf'<sup>1</sup>; ā'zōv<sup>2</sup> or (Rus.) ā-zōf'<sup>2</sup> [Rus. sea and town].  
Azov<sup>1</sup>.

**Azor**: ē'zər<sup>1</sup>; ā'zōr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azores**: ə-zōrz'<sup>1</sup>; a-zōrz'<sup>2</sup>; but ə-zērz'<sup>1</sup>; a-zōrz'<sup>2</sup> is more frequently heard  
[N. Atlantic islands].

**azote**: az'ōt<sup>1</sup>; āz'ōt<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ə-zōt'<sup>1</sup>; *M.* az-ōt'<sup>1</sup> [Nitrogen: former name].

**azote**<sup>2</sup>: a-thō'tē<sup>1</sup>; ā-thō'tē<sup>2</sup> [Sp., a whip or whip-lash].

**Azotus**: ə-zō'tus<sup>1</sup>; a-zō'tūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Azrael**: az'ra-el<sup>1</sup>; āz'ra-ēl<sup>2</sup>.

It is the Angel men call Azrael,  
'Tis the Death Angel; what hast thou to fear?

LONGFELLOW *Tales of a Wayside Inn* Azrael pt. III, st. 2.

**Azrael**: az'ri-el<sup>1</sup>; āz're-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Azriel**: az'ri-el<sup>1</sup>; āz'ri-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azrikam**: az'ri-kam<sup>1</sup>; āz'ri-kām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azuba**: ə-zū'bā<sup>1</sup>; a-zū'ba<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Azubah**: ə-zū'bā<sup>1</sup>; a-zū'ba<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azucena**: ad'zū-čhē'nā<sup>1</sup>; ād'zu-čhē'nā<sup>2</sup> [A gipsy in Verdi's *Il Trovatore*].

**Azur**: ē'zur<sup>1</sup>; ā'zūr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azuran**: ə-zū'rən<sup>1</sup>; a-zū'ran<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**azure**: aʒ'ur<sup>1</sup>; āzh'ur<sup>2</sup>. *E.* aʒ'ūr<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ē'zūr<sup>1</sup>; *M.* aʒ'ər<sup>1</sup> or ē'ziur<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ē'zur<sup>1</sup>;  
*W.* aʒ'yur<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ē'zər<sup>1</sup>. Few lexicographers agree—Perry (1775), az'ər<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan  
(1780), ē'zər<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), ē'ziur<sup>1</sup>.

**azygospore**: ə-zai'go-spōr<sup>1</sup>; a-zŷ'go-spōr<sup>2</sup> [A spore in botany].

**azygous**: az'ī-gus<sup>1</sup>; āz'y-ġūs<sup>2</sup> [Not paired; as, an *azygous* muscle].

**Azzah**: az'ə<sup>1</sup>; āz'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azzan**: az'ən<sup>1</sup>; āz'an<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Azzur**: az'ur<sup>1</sup>; āz'ūr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habtt; ʌɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪʊ = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

## B

**b:** bɪ<sup>1</sup>; bē<sup>2</sup>. In English, when this letter is pronounced its sound is uniform. Initial *b* is always pronounced when followed by a vowel; it is not pronounced when followed by *d*, as in *bedlithum* (dɛl'ɪ-ʊm<sup>1</sup>; dɛl'ɪ-ʊm<sup>2</sup>). Final *b*, preceded by *m*, as in *bomb*, *crumb*, *dumb*, *tomb*, etc., is silent except in *rhomb*. It is also silent in certain unphonetic words such as *debt*, *doubt*, *subtle*, etc., but in the combination *bs* the *s* is pronounced as *z*; as in *cubs* (kʊbz<sup>1</sup>; cʊbz<sup>2</sup>); *hubs* (hʊbz<sup>1</sup>; hʊbz<sup>2</sup>).

**Baal:** bē'al<sup>1</sup>; bā'al<sup>2</sup>; not bā'al<sup>1</sup>, nor bāl<sup>1</sup> [Syro-Phenician sun-god].

**Baala:** bē'a-lə<sup>1</sup>; bā'a-lə<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Baalah:** bē'a-lā<sup>1</sup>; bā'a-lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Baalam:** bē'a-lam<sup>1</sup>; bā'a-lām<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Baalath:** bē'al-ath<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-āth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Baalath-beer:** bē'al-ath-bī'er or -bīr<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-āth-bē'er or -bēr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Baalbek:** bāl'bek<sup>1</sup>; bāl'bēk<sup>2</sup> [Syrian city].

**Baal-berith:** bē'al-bī'ri-th<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-bē'rīth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Baale:** bē'al-ī or bē'a-le<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-ē or bā'a-lē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Baale-Judah:** bē'al-ī (or bē'a-le)-jū'da<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-ē (or bā'a-lē)-jū'da<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Baal-gad:** bē'al-gad<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-gād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Baal-hamon:** bē'al-hē'mōn<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-hā'mōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Baal-hanan:** bē'al-hē'nān<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-hā'nān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Baal-hazor:** bē'al-hē'sōr<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-hā'sōr<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Baal-hazor:** bē'al-hē'zōr<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-hā'zōr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Baal-hermon:** bē'al-hūr'mōn<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-hēr'mōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Baali:** bē'al-aɪ<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-ī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Baalia:** bē'a-lai<sup>1</sup>; bā'a-lī'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Baalhada:** bē'al-aɪ'a-də<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-ī'a-da<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Baalim:** bē'al-im<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-īm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Baalis:** bē'al-is<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-īs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Baal-maon:** bē'al-mē'on<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-mā'ōn<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Baal-meon:** bē'al-mī'on<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-mē'ōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Baal-peor:** bē'al-pī'er<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-pē'ōr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Baal-perazim:** bē'al-pi-rē'zim<sup>1</sup> or =per'a-zim<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-pe-rā'zim<sup>2</sup> or =pēr'a-zim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Baal-pharasis:** bē'al-far'a-sim<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-fār'a-sīm<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Baal-salisa:** bē'al-sal'ī-sə<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-sāl'ī-sa<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Baalsamus:** bē'al-sə-mus<sup>1</sup>; bā'al'sa-mūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Baal-shalsha:** bē'al-shal'ī-shə<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-shāl'ī-sha<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Baal-tamar:** bē'al-tē'mər<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-tā'mar<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Baal-thamar:** bē'al-thē'mər<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-thā'mar<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Baalzebub:** bē'al-zī'bub<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-zē'būb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Baalzebul:** bē'al-zī'bul<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-zē'būl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, this.



1: artistic, art; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; ~~but~~, būrn;

**Baal-zephon:** bē'əl-zī'fən<sup>1</sup>; bā'al-zē'fon<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Baana:** bē'a-nā<sup>1</sup>; bā'a-na<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Baanah:** bē'a-nā<sup>1</sup>; bā'a-na<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Baani:** bē'a-nai<sup>1</sup>; bā'a-nī<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Baanias:** bē'a-nai'as<sup>1</sup>; bā'a-nī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Baara:** bē'a-rā<sup>1</sup>; bā'a-ra<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Baasa:** bē'a-sā<sup>1</sup>; bā'a-sa<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Baaselah:** bē'a-sī'ā<sup>1</sup> or -sai'ā<sup>1</sup>; bā'a-sē'a<sup>2</sup> or -sī'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Baasha:** bē'a-shā<sup>1</sup>; bā'a-sha<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Baaslah:** bē'a-sai'ā<sup>1</sup>; bā'a-sī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bab<sup>1</sup>:** bāb<sup>1</sup>; bāb<sup>2</sup> [The founder of Babism, a Per. religion].

**Bab<sup>2</sup>:** bab<sup>1</sup>; bāb<sup>2</sup> [Pseudonym of Sir W. S. Gilbert, author of the "Bab Ballads"].

**baba:** bā'ba<sup>1</sup>; bā'bā<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ba-bā<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ba'ba<sup>1</sup>; *W.* bā'bā<sup>1</sup> [A light plum-cake].

**Babbage:** bab'ij<sup>1</sup>; bāb'ag<sup>2</sup>; *not* ba-bēj<sup>1</sup> [Eng. mathematician].

**babblative:** bab'la-tiv<sup>1</sup>; bāb'la-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* bab-lē'tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**Bab-ed-Din:** bāb'ed-dīn<sup>1</sup>; bāb'ed-dīn<sup>2</sup> [Pseudonym of Mirza Ali Mohammed, Pers. Pantheist; founder of Babism].

**Babel:** bē'bel<sup>1</sup>; bā'bēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bab-el-Mandeb:** bāb'el-mān'deb<sup>1</sup>; bāb'el-mān'dēb<sup>2</sup> [Ar. strait and cape].

**Baber:** bā'bar<sup>1</sup>; bā'ber<sup>2</sup>; *not* bē'bar [Zahir Adin Mohammed (1483-1530), founder of Great Mogul dynasty of India].

**Babeuf:** bā'būf<sup>1</sup>; bā'būf<sup>2</sup> [Fr. revolutionist (1760?-1797)]. See **BA-BOUVISM**.

**Bab<sup>1</sup>:** bāb'ī<sup>1</sup>; bāb'ī<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Bab<sup>2</sup>:** bā'bī<sup>1</sup>; bā'bī<sup>2</sup> [A disciple of Bab].

**babiche:** ba-bīsh<sup>1</sup>; bā-bīgh<sup>2</sup> [Amerind, a thong].

**Bableca:** ba-byē'ka<sup>1</sup>; bā-byg'eā<sup>2</sup> [In Sp. literature, the horse of the Cid].

**Babinet:** bā'bī'nē<sup>1</sup>; bā'bī'ng<sup>2</sup>; *not* bab'ī-net<sup>1</sup> [Fr. physicist].

**babish:** bē'bīsh<sup>1</sup>; bā'bīsh<sup>2</sup> [Like a babe].

**Babism:** bā'bīzm<sup>1</sup>; bā'bīzm<sup>2</sup>. See **BAB**.

**Bable:** bā'blē<sup>1</sup>; bā'ble<sup>2</sup> [Asturian dialect of Sp.].

**Babli:** bab'li<sup>1</sup>; bāb'li<sup>2</sup> [The Babylonian Talmud: Cant].

**baboo:** bā'bū<sup>1</sup>; bā'bōō<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., & W.; C. & I.* ba-bū<sup>1</sup>; *M.* bā'bu<sup>1</sup>; *St.* bē'bū<sup>1</sup> [Anglo-Ind. form of address].

**bafoon:** bā-būn<sup>1</sup> or bab-ūn<sup>1</sup>; ba-bōōn<sup>2</sup> or bāb-ōōn<sup>2</sup> [This word, derived from the Old Fr. *babuin* (bā'bū'an<sup>1</sup>; bā'bū'an<sup>2</sup>), is most frequently pronounced with an obscured *a* in the first syllable].

2: art, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ʊu = out; ɔil; ɪf = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this;

**Babouvism:** bə-bū'vizm<sup>1</sup>; ba-bu'vizm<sup>2</sup>; *not* bə-bau'vizm<sup>1</sup> [The system of communism advocated by François Noël Babeuf].

**Babrius:** bē'bri-us<sup>1</sup>; bā'bri-ūs [Gr. poet, 50 B. C.].

**babu.** Same as BABOO.

**babuina:** bə"bū"i'nə<sup>1</sup> or bəb"ū-ci'nə<sup>1</sup>; bā"bū"i'na<sup>2</sup> or bāb"ū-i'na<sup>2</sup> [A female baboon]. See BABOON.

**babul:** bə-būl<sup>1</sup>; ba-bul<sup>2</sup>; *not* bē'həl<sup>1</sup> [An acacia tree].

**Babylon:** bab'i-lum<sup>1</sup>; bāb'y-lon<sup>2</sup> [Former capital of Babylonia: a powerful city, the seat of luxury and vice].

**Babylonia:** bab"i-lō-ni-a<sup>1</sup>; bāb"y-lō-ni-a<sup>2</sup> [Former empire at the head of the Persian Gulf, S. W. Asia].

**Baca<sup>1</sup>:** bē'kə<sup>1</sup>; bā'ea<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Baca<sup>2</sup>:** bak'ə<sup>1</sup>; bā'e'a<sup>2</sup> [County of Colorado].

**bacaba:** bə-kā'bə<sup>1</sup>; ba-eā'ba<sup>2</sup> [Braz. palm].

**Bacacay:** bə"ku-kā"i<sup>1</sup>; bā"eā-eā"i<sup>2</sup>; *not* bak'ə-kē<sup>1</sup> [A town in Luzon, P. I.].

**Bacbacar:** bak'bə-kār<sup>1</sup>; bā'e'ba-eār<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**bacbakiri:** bak'bə-kī'rī<sup>1</sup>; bā'e'ba-kī'rī<sup>2</sup> [S.-Afr. shriek: from its call].

**Bacuc:** bāk'buk<sup>1</sup>; bāk"būe<sup>2</sup> [In Rabelais's "Pantagruel," the Holy Bottle].

**baccaceous:** ba-kē'shus<sup>1</sup>; bā-eā'shūs<sup>2</sup> [Berry-bearing].

**baccalaurean:** bak'ə-lō-rī-an<sup>1</sup>; bā'e'a-lā're-an<sup>2</sup>.

**Baccanarist:** bak'ə-nū'rist<sup>1</sup>; bā'e'a-nū'rist<sup>2</sup> [One of an It. religious society founded in 1797].

**baccara,** } bak"ə-rū<sup>1</sup>; bā'e'a-rū<sup>2</sup> [Fr. card-game. See next entry].  
**baccarat:** }

**Baccarat:** bā"ku-rū<sup>1</sup>; bā"eā-rū<sup>2</sup>. Pronounce the *a*'s as in "arm"; *not* as in "at" [Fr. town with famous glass-works].

**baccate:** bak'et<sup>1</sup>; bā'e'at<sup>2</sup> [Berry-like].

**Bacchæ:** bak'ti<sup>1</sup>; bā'e'ti<sup>2</sup> [1. The female companions of Bacchus. 2. The women who took part in the Dionysia].

**bacchanalla:** bak'ə-nē'li-a<sup>1</sup>; bā'e'a-nā'li-a<sup>2</sup> [Festival in honor of Bacchus].

**bacchante:** bak'ant<sup>1</sup>, bə-kant<sup>1</sup>, or bə-kan'ti<sup>1</sup>; bā'e'ant<sup>2</sup>, ba-eānt<sup>2</sup>, or ba-cānt<sup>2</sup>. *C.* bak'ant<sup>1</sup>; *E.* bak-kan'ti<sup>1</sup>; *I.* bə-kan'ti; *M.* bə-kan'ti; *St.* bak-kan'ti; *W.*, following *M.*, bə-kan'ti; *Wr.* bə-kānt<sup>1</sup>. The plural may be pronounced bak'antz<sup>1</sup>, bə-kantz<sup>1</sup>, or bə-kan'tiz<sup>1</sup> [A priestess of Bacchus].

**bacchiac:** ba-kui'ak<sup>1</sup>; bā-ei'æe<sup>2</sup> [Composed of bacchii].

**Bacchian:** bak'i-an<sup>1</sup>; bā'e'i-an<sup>2</sup> [Relating to Bacchus].

**Bacciochi:** bā-čhō'ki<sup>1</sup>; bā-čhō'ei<sup>2</sup> [Family name of the husband of Napoleon's sister].

**Bacchides:** ba-kui'diz<sup>1</sup>; bā-ei'dēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊll, rʌle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θin, θis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hit*; police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

**bacchius**: ba-koi'us<sup>1</sup>; bā-ei'ūs<sup>2</sup> [A metrical foot in classic prosody].

**Bacchurus**: ba-kiū'rus<sup>1</sup>; bā-eū'rūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Bacchus**: bak'us<sup>1</sup>; bāe'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Rom. god of wine].

**Bacchylides**: ba-kil'i-diz<sup>1</sup>; bā-ēyl'i-dēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. poet of 5th cent. B. C.].

**bacciferous**: bak-sif'ar-us<sup>1</sup>; bāe-çif'er-ūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* bas-sif'ar-us<sup>1</sup> [Berry-bearing].

**bacciform**: bak'si-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; bāe'çi-fōrm<sup>2</sup>; *not* bas'i-fōrm<sup>1</sup> [Berry-shaped].

**Baccio della Porta**: bā'cho del'la pōr'ta<sup>1</sup>; bā'cho del'lā pōr'tū<sup>2</sup> [It. painter of 15th cent.].

**baccivorous**: bak-siv'o-rus<sup>1</sup>; bae-çiv'o-rūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* bas-siv'a-rus<sup>1</sup> [Feeding on berries].

**Bacenor**: bā-sī'nēr<sup>1</sup>; ba-çē'nōr<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Bach**: bān<sup>1</sup>; bān<sup>2</sup> [Ger. family of musicians of 17th & 18th centuries].

**Baccharach**: bak'a-rak<sup>1</sup> *or* (Ger.) bāk'a-rūk<sup>1</sup>; bāe'a-rae<sup>1</sup> *or* (Ger.) bāk'a-rūk<sup>2</sup> [Rhenish town or wine from it].

**Bache**: bēch<sup>1</sup>; bāch<sup>2</sup> [Am. family of scientists].

**bachel**: bak'el<sup>1</sup>; bāe'el<sup>2</sup>; *not* bat'shel<sup>1</sup> [Gr. grain-measure].

**Bachelu**: bāsh'lū<sup>1</sup>; bāsh'lū<sup>2</sup> [Fr. general (1777-1849)].

**Bacher**: bāh'ēr<sup>1</sup>; bāh'er<sup>2</sup> [Hung. Orientalist].

**Bachman**: bak'mān<sup>1</sup>; bāe'mān<sup>2</sup> [Am. naturalist].

**Bachmann**: bāh'mān<sup>1</sup>; bāh'mān<sup>2</sup> [Ger. scholars].

**Bachrites**: bak'raits<sup>1</sup>; bāe'rits<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**bacillar**: bas'i-lēr<sup>1</sup> *or* bā-sil'ēr<sup>1</sup>; bāç'i-lār<sup>2</sup> *or* ba-çil'ar<sup>2</sup>. *E.* bas'il-lēr<sup>1</sup>; *I.* bas'il-ēr<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to bacilli].

**bacillary**: bas'i-lē-rī<sup>1</sup>; baç'i-lā-ry<sup>2</sup>; *not* ba-sil'a-rī<sup>1</sup> [Same as BACILLAR].

**bacilli**: bā-sil'ai<sup>1</sup>; ba-çil'i<sup>2</sup>; *not* bā-sil'i<sup>1</sup> [Plural of BACILLUS].

**bacillus**: bā-sil'us<sup>1</sup>; ba-çil'ūs<sup>2</sup>.

**bacino**: bā-chī'no<sup>1</sup>; bā-chī'no<sup>2</sup>; *not* bā-sī'no<sup>1</sup> [It., a panel of pottery].

**Bacis**: bā'sis<sup>1</sup>; bā'çis<sup>2</sup> [In Egypt. myth, Ra represented as a bull].

**back**: bak<sup>1</sup>; bāk<sup>2</sup>; *not* bēk<sup>1</sup>, an affectation heard on both sides of the Atlantic. In the middle or at the end of an Anglo-Saxon English word *ck* is used for ambiguous *c*. Sometimes two *c*'s were used, as in Anglo-Saxon *bucca* (Eng. *back*). Later *k* was substituted for *c*, and A.-S. *bæc* became *bak*. The introduction of *ck* came still later, and its survival in *back*, *duck*, etc., is due to that subtle influence on language which has caused it to be dropped in such words as *physick*, *music*, etc.

**backgammon**: bak'gam'on<sup>1</sup>; bāk'gām'on<sup>2</sup>. *C.* bak-gam'on<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., & St.* bak-gam'mun<sup>1</sup>; *M. & Wr.* bak-gam'on<sup>1</sup>; *W.* bak'gam-on<sup>1</sup>.

**Backhuysen**: bak-hoi'zen<sup>1</sup>; bāk-hōi'gēn<sup>2</sup> [Dutch engraver of 17th cent.].

**backslide**: bak'sloid<sup>1</sup>; bāk'slīd<sup>2</sup>. *C., I., St., & Wr.* bak-sloid<sup>1</sup>; *E. & M.* bak'sloid<sup>1</sup>; *W.* bak'slaid<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Reid (1844), bak'slaid<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Goodrich (Webster) (1847), bak-sloid<sup>1</sup>.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, ȧll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊsle; ʊu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**bacon:** bē'kən<sup>1</sup>; bā'eon<sup>2</sup>. *E.* bē'kun<sup>1</sup>; *I., St., & Wr.* bē'kn<sup>1</sup>; *W.* bē'k'n<sup>1</sup>. The refinement indicated in the ultima by *W.* is not recognized by any standard authority; *Standard, C., & M.* agree that the first pronunciation recorded above indicates best usage.

**Baconian:** bə-kō'nī-an<sup>1</sup>; bə-eō'nī-an<sup>2</sup>, not bē-kō'nī-an<sup>1</sup>, nor -nī-an<sup>1</sup>.

**Bács:** bāčh<sup>1</sup>; bāčh<sup>2</sup>. In Hungarian *cs, ts, and ty* = *ch* as in *church* [Hung. county].

**Bacsányi:** bə-čhūn'yī<sup>1</sup>; bō-čhān'yī<sup>2</sup> [Hungarian poet]. See preceding.

**bacteria:** bak-tī'rī-a<sup>1</sup>; bāe-tē'ri-a<sup>2</sup>; not bak-tār'ī-a<sup>1</sup>.

**bacterium:** bak-tī'rī-um<sup>1</sup>; bāe-tē'ri-ūm<sup>2</sup>; not bak'tār'ī-um<sup>1</sup>.

**Badacer:** bad'ə-sər<sup>1</sup>; bād'a-çer<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Badaga:** ba-dō'ga<sup>1</sup>; bā-dā'gā<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* ba-dā'gā<sup>1</sup> [One of a Nilgiri tribe of southern India].

**Badaias:** bə-dē'yās<sup>1</sup>; ba-dā'yās<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Badajoz:** ba'da-hōfh<sup>1</sup> or (*Eng.*) bad-ə-hōz<sup>1</sup>; bā'dā-hōth<sup>2</sup> or (*Eng.*) bād-a-hōz<sup>2</sup>. In Sp. *j* is equivalent to a strong *h*, almost an *u* as in "loch." [Sp. province & city.]

**badaud:** bā'dō<sup>1</sup>; bā'dō<sup>2</sup>; not ba'dōd<sup>1</sup>; nor -daud<sup>1</sup> [Fr., an idler].

**Badb:** baib<sup>1</sup> or baiv<sup>1</sup>; bib<sup>2</sup> or biv<sup>2</sup> [In Ir. myth, a goddess of battle].

**badchan:** bād'hən<sup>1</sup>; bād'hān<sup>2</sup> [Jewish professional jester].

**bade<sup>1</sup>:** bad<sup>1</sup>; bād<sup>2</sup>. *E.* bēd<sup>1</sup>.

**Bade<sup>2</sup>:** būd<sup>1</sup>; bād<sup>2</sup> [Flem. printer].

**Badeau:** bə-dō<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) bā'dō<sup>1</sup>; ba-dō<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) bā'dō<sup>2</sup> [Am. soldier & consul].

**Badebec:** bād'bek<sup>1</sup>; bād'bēe<sup>2</sup>; not bēd'bek<sup>1</sup> [In Rabelais's "Pantagruel," Gargantua's wife].

**Baden:** bā'den<sup>1</sup>; bā'dēn<sup>2</sup> [Ger. grand duchy].

**Badenoch:** bā'dən-ən<sup>1</sup>; bā'den-ōn<sup>2</sup> [Scot. district].

**Baden-Powell:** bē'den-pō'el<sup>1</sup>; bā'dēn-pō'el<sup>2</sup>; not bā'den-pau'el<sup>1</sup> [Brit. general].

**Badghis:** bad-gīs<sup>1</sup>; bād-gīs<sup>2</sup> [Dist. of Afghanistan].

**badlaga:** bad'i-ē'gā<sup>1</sup>; bād'ī-ē'gā<sup>2</sup>. *C. & I.,* bad-i-ē'gā<sup>1</sup>; *E.* bad-yā'gā<sup>1</sup>; *M.* bad-yā'gā<sup>1</sup> [Rus., a river-sponge]. **badyaga<sup>1</sup>.**

**badian:** bā'dī-an<sup>1</sup>; bā'dī-an<sup>2</sup>. *C. & W.,* bē'dī-an<sup>1</sup>; *E.* bad'ī-an<sup>1</sup>; *I.* bē'dī-ən<sup>1</sup>; *St.* bē'dī-an<sup>1</sup>. *Standard & M.* concur with preference here indicated [The fruit of the anise-tree].

**Badia-y-Lablich:** ba-dī'a-i-la-blīch<sup>1</sup>; bā-dī'ā-yā-lā-blīch<sup>2</sup> [Sp. traveler, 18th cent.].

**badigeon:** bə-dij'ən<sup>1</sup>; ba-dīg'on<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W. & Wr.* *E.* bə-dij'um<sup>1</sup>; *I.* bə-dij'ən<sup>1</sup>; *M.* bə-dīg'on<sup>1</sup>; *St.* bad'ī-gun<sup>1</sup> [A preparation used by sculptors, etc., for filling holes in work].

**badinage:** bād'ī-nāz'ī<sup>1</sup>; bā'dī'nāzh<sup>2</sup>. *C.* bad-i-nāz'ī<sup>1</sup>; *E.* bad'in-ij<sup>1</sup>; *I.* bad'-i-nej<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ba-di-nāz'ī<sup>1</sup>; *W.* ba'dī'nāz'ī<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* bad-ə-nāz'ī<sup>1</sup> [Fr., banter].

2: wōlf, dḡ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ḡo, ḡem; iḡk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būm;

**Badinguet:** bā'dan'gē<sup>1</sup>; bā'dān'gē<sup>2</sup> [Nickname of Napoleon III.].

**badious:** bē'di-us<sup>1</sup>; bā'di-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Of a reddish-brown color like bay].

**Badoura:** bā-dū'ra<sup>1</sup>; bā-dū'ra<sup>2</sup>; *not* bā-dau'ra<sup>1</sup> [In the "Arabian Nights," Chinese princess who marries Prince Camaralzaman].

**Badroulboudour:** bā-drūl'bu-dūr<sup>1</sup>; bā-drūl'bu-dūr<sup>2</sup>; *not* bā-draul'bū-dour<sup>1</sup> [In the "Arabian Nights," a Chinese princess who marries Aladdin].

**Bæan:** bī'an<sup>1</sup>; bē'an<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Baedeker:** bē'dæ-kær<sup>1</sup>; bā'de-ker<sup>2</sup>; *not* bē-dek'ær<sup>1</sup> [Ger. publisher].

**Baena:** bā-ē'na<sup>1</sup>; bā-ē'nā<sup>2</sup>; *not* bē'nā<sup>1</sup> [Sp. city].

**Baer:** bār<sup>1</sup>; bār<sup>2</sup> [Russo-Ger. naturalist].

**Baeyer:** bai'ær<sup>1</sup>; by'er<sup>2</sup> [Ger. chemist; Nobel prize winner].

**Bæz:** bā'es<sup>1</sup>; bā'es<sup>2</sup> [Pres. of Dominican Repub.].

**Bæzā:** bā-ē'ṭha<sup>1</sup>; bā-ē'ṭhā<sup>2</sup> [Sp. town].

**Bagalen:** bā'gæ-len<sup>1</sup>; bā'gæ-lēn<sup>2</sup>; *not* bā-gū'len<sup>1</sup> [Dutch residency, Java].

**Bagamoyo:** bā'ga-mō'yo<sup>1</sup>; bā'gā-mō'yo<sup>2</sup> [Seaport of Ger. East. Africa].

**bagasse:** bā-gas<sup>1</sup> *or* (*Fr.*) bū'gās<sup>1</sup>; bā-gās<sup>2</sup> *or* (*Fr.*) bū'gās<sup>2</sup> [Sugar-cane refuse].

**bagatelle:** bag'æ-tel<sup>1</sup>; bāg'a-tēl<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, M., & W.* place secondary stress on the antepenult; *St.* places primary stress upon it. *C., E., & Wr.* do not stress it at all.

**Bagatha:** bag'æ-ṭha<sup>1</sup>; bāg'a-ṭhā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Bagathan:** bag'æ-ṭhan<sup>1</sup>; bāg'a-ṭhān<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Bagdad:** bag-dad<sup>1</sup> *or* bag'dad<sup>1</sup>; bāg-dād<sup>2</sup> *or* bāg'dād<sup>2</sup>; also, bāg-dād<sup>1</sup>; bāg-dād<sup>2</sup> [Turk. vilayet & city].

**Bagehot:** baj'æt<sup>1</sup>; bāg'ot<sup>2</sup> [Eng. publicist].

**Bagelen:** bā'gē-len<sup>1</sup>; bā'gē-lēn<sup>2</sup>. A variant of BAGALEN.

**baggala:** bag'æ-lā<sup>1</sup>; bāg'a-lā<sup>2</sup> [Ar. vessel].

**Baggallay:** bag'æ-lī<sup>1</sup>; bāg'a-lī<sup>2</sup>; *not* bag-æ-lē<sup>1</sup> [Eng. family name].

**bagnio:** ban'yo<sup>1</sup>; bān'yo<sup>2</sup>.

**Bagō<sup>1</sup>:** bē'go<sup>1</sup>; bā'go<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Bagō<sup>2</sup>:** bē'go<sup>1</sup>; bā'go<sup>2</sup> [town in P. I.].

**Bagoas:** bā-gō'as<sup>1</sup>; bā-gō'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Bagoi:** bā-gō'oi<sup>1</sup>; bā-gō'ī<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Bagratiō:** bā-grā'ti-ōn<sup>1</sup>; bā-grā'ti-ōn<sup>2</sup>; *not* bā-gra-tī-ēn<sup>1</sup> [Rus. general].

**Bahamas:** bā-hē'mæz<sup>1</sup>; bā-hā'mæz<sup>2</sup>; frequently, also, bā-hā'mæz<sup>1</sup> [West-Ind. islands].

**Baharumite:** bā-hē'rum-ait<sup>1</sup>; bā-hā'rūm-īt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bahia:** bā-ī'ā<sup>1</sup>; bā-ī'ā<sup>2</sup>. In Portuguese *h* is silent before *i*. [Braz. state and city.]

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Bahumus:** bə-hū'mus<sup>1</sup>; ba-hy'mūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bahurim:** bə-hū'rim<sup>1</sup>; ba-hy'rim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Balæ:** bai'ī<sup>1</sup>; bi'ē<sup>2</sup>; not bē'yē<sup>1</sup> [Rom city].

**Balanism:** bē'yan-izm<sup>1</sup>; bā'yan-ism<sup>2</sup> [The doctrine of Michel de Bay].

**baidak:** bai'dak<sup>1</sup>; bi'dāk<sup>2</sup> [Rus. boat].

**baignoire:** bē'nwār<sup>1</sup>; bā'nwār<sup>2</sup> [Fr. theater-box]. See AUVERGNE.

**Balkal:** bai'kal<sup>1</sup>; bi'kāl<sup>2</sup> [Siberian lake].

**Balkie:** bē'ki<sup>1</sup>; bā'ki<sup>2</sup> [Scot. explorer; philologist].

**ball:** bēl<sup>1</sup>; bāl<sup>2</sup>; not bē'al<sup>1</sup>, which is, however, frequently heard.

**Bailleul:** bai'yūl<sup>1</sup>; bi'yūl<sup>2</sup>; not bā'yūl<sup>1</sup> [Fr. town].

**Ballie:** bē'lī<sup>1</sup>; bā'le<sup>2</sup> [Scot. poet].

**Ballon:** bai'yōn<sup>1</sup>; bi'yōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. botanist].

**Bally:** bē'lī or (Fr.) bai'yī<sup>1</sup>; bā'ly or (Fr.) bi'yī<sup>2</sup> [Fr. architect or astronomer].

**Bally:** bē'lī<sup>1</sup>; bā'ly<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. Spelled also **Balley**.

**Balni:** bā-ī'nī<sup>1</sup>; bā-ī'nī<sup>2</sup> [It. composer].

**Balram:** bai-rām<sup>1</sup>; bi-rām<sup>2</sup>. *C.* bai-rām<sup>1</sup>; *E. & W.* bai'rām<sup>1</sup>; *I.* bē'rām<sup>1</sup>; *St.* bai'ram<sup>1</sup> [Mohammedan festival].

**Balreuth:** bai-reit<sup>1</sup>; bi-rōit<sup>2</sup> [Bavarian city]. Compare BEIRUT.

**Balterus:** bai-tī'rus<sup>1</sup>; bi-tē'rūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Baja:** bə'yə<sup>1</sup>; bā'ya<sup>2</sup> [Hung. town].

**bajara:** ba-yā'ra<sup>1</sup>; bā-yā'rā<sup>2</sup> [Water-raising device].

**Bajazet:** bā'ya-zet<sup>1</sup>; bā'yā-zēt<sup>2</sup> [Turk. sultans].

**Bajith:** bē'jith<sup>1</sup>; bā'jith<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**bajo:** bā'ho<sup>1</sup>; bā'ho<sup>2</sup> [1. A shoal or reef. 2. A voice or instrument one octave below tenor].

**bajocco:** ba-yek'ko<sup>1</sup>; bā-yō'eō<sup>2</sup> [It. coin].

**Bajus:** bā'yus<sup>1</sup>; bā'yus<sup>2</sup> [Flemish theologian].

**Bakbakkar:** bak-bak'ar<sup>1</sup>; bāk-bāk'ar<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bakbuk:** bak'buk<sup>1</sup>; bāk'būk<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bakbukiah:** bak'bū-kai'ā<sup>1</sup>; bāk'by-kī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bakel:** bā'kel<sup>1</sup>; bā'kēl<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town in Senegal].

**bakshish:** bak'shish<sup>1</sup>; bāk'shish<sup>2</sup>.

*Bakshish* is not alms which it would be humiliating to an Arab to receive. It is a present, a gift between princes. P. LENOIR *Fayoum* p. 37 [KING & Co. 1873].

**Baku:** ba-kū<sup>1</sup>; bā-ky<sup>2</sup>; not bak'ū<sup>1</sup> [Rus. government & town].

**Bala:** bā'la<sup>1</sup>; bā'lā<sup>2</sup>; frequently bā'la<sup>1</sup> [Welsh lake & town].

**Balaam:** bē'lām<sup>1</sup>; bā'lam<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: wōl, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fast*; get, *prey*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Balaan**: bal'i-an<sup>1</sup>; bäl'a-än<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Balaath**: bal'a-ath<sup>1</sup>; bäl'a-äth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Balac**: bē'lak<sup>1</sup>; bäl'läc<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Baladan**: bal'ə-dan<sup>1</sup>; bäl'a-dän<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Balafré (Ie)**: lə bu-la-frē<sup>1</sup>; le bäl-lä-frē<sup>2</sup> [In Scott's "Quentin Durward," Ludovic Lesly, Quentin's uncle].

**Balaghat**: ba'lā-gāt<sup>1</sup>; bäl'lā-gāt<sup>2</sup>; or **Balaghaut**: ba'lā-gōt<sup>1</sup>; bäl'lā-gāt<sup>2</sup> [District of British India].

**Balah**: bē'lə<sup>1</sup>; bäl'la<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Balak**: bē'lak<sup>1</sup>; bäl'lāk<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Balaklava**: ba'lā-klā'vā<sup>1</sup>; bäl'lā-klā'vā<sup>2</sup>; in England, commonly, bal'a-klā'vā<sup>1</sup>; bäl'a-klā'vā<sup>2</sup> [Crimean village; battle, 1854].

**balalaika**: bal'ə-lai'kə<sup>1</sup>; bäl'a-lī'kə<sup>2</sup>; not bal'ə-lā'ī'kə<sup>1</sup> [Rus. guitar-like musical instrument].

**Balamo**: bal'ə-mo<sup>1</sup>; bäl'a-mo<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Balamon**: bal'ə-men<sup>1</sup>; bäl'a-mön<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Balan**: bē'lən<sup>1</sup>; bäl'lan<sup>2</sup>; not bal'an<sup>1</sup>. See **BALIN**.

**Balanan**: bal'ə-nan<sup>1</sup>; bäl'a-nän<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**balangay**: ba'lān-gai<sup>1</sup>; bäl'lān-gy<sup>2</sup> [Native boat of the Filipinos].

**Balasamus**: bə-las'ə-mus<sup>1</sup>; bə-lās'a-mūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**balata**: bal'ə-tə<sup>1</sup>; bäl'a-ta<sup>2</sup>; not bə-lā'tə<sup>1</sup> [The gum of the bully-tree].

**balate**: bə-lā'ti<sup>1</sup>; bə-lā'te<sup>2</sup>; not bal'ə-ti<sup>1</sup> [Dried sea-slug].

**Balaustion**: bə-lōs'ti-on<sup>1</sup>; bə-lās'ti-on<sup>2</sup>; not bə-laust'ti-en<sup>1</sup> [The heroine of Browning's poem, "Balaustion's Adventure"].

**Balbinus**: bal-bai'nus<sup>1</sup>; bäl-bi'nūs<sup>2</sup> [Rom. emperor].

**Balboa**: bal-bō'a<sup>1</sup>; bäl-bō'ä<sup>2</sup>. Also, commonly, bal'bo-ə<sup>1</sup> [Sp. navigator].

**Balbriggan**: bäl-brig'an<sup>1</sup>; bäl-brig'an<sup>2</sup>. Also, commonly, bal'bri-gən<sup>1</sup> [Ir. spt. town; also, unbleached cotton hose made there].

**Balcarres**: bal'kar-is<sup>1</sup>; bäl'cār-es<sup>2</sup> [Scottish earldom].

**Balcombe**: bal'kum<sup>1</sup>; bäl'eüm<sup>2</sup>; not bäl'kōm<sup>1</sup> [Eng. village].

**balcony**: bal'ko-ni<sup>1</sup>; bäl'eo-ny<sup>2</sup>. *E.* bal'kum-i; *I., St., & W.* bal'kō-ni<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* bal'kə-ni<sup>1</sup>. *Standard & M.* give only the preference indicated here. *Worcester's* pronunciation is that most frequently heard. Of the pronunciation now current the poet Rogers said "bal'cony makes me sick." Walker accented the penultima—bal-kō'ni—as did Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807).

**baldacchino**: bal'da-ki'no<sup>1</sup>; bäl'dā-ei'no<sup>2</sup>. In Italian *c* & *cc* are equivalent to Eng. *ch* before *e* & *i*, & the *h* is silent; but *ch* has the sound of *c* in "cash." [It., a canopy.]

**baldachin**: bal'da-kin<sup>1</sup>; bäl'da-ein<sup>2</sup> [Anglicized form of preceding].

**Baldassare Calvo**: bal'das-sā'rē kāl'vo<sup>1</sup>; bäl'dās-sā'rē eāl'vo<sup>2</sup> [In George Eliot's "Romola," a galley-slave].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, pręy, fērn; hit, ice; I=ē; I=ē; gö, nót, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

**balderdash:** bəl'dər-dəʃ<sup>1</sup>; bəl'der-dəʃ<sup>2</sup>.

**Baldry:** bəl'drɪ<sup>1</sup>; bəl'dry<sup>2</sup>; *not* bəl'drɪ<sup>1</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Baldwin:** bəld'wɪn<sup>1</sup>; bəld'wɪn<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name]. Dan. & Ger.

**Baldwin:** bəl'du-ɪn<sup>1</sup>; bəl'du-ɪn<sup>2</sup>; It. **Baldovino:** bəl'dō-vi'nō<sup>1</sup>; bəl'dō-vi'nō<sup>2</sup>.

**bale:** bəl<sup>1</sup>; bāl<sup>2</sup>; *not* bē'al<sup>1</sup>.

**Balearic Isles:** bal'ɪ-ar'ɪk<sup>1</sup>; bāl'e-är'ie<sup>2</sup> [Sp. islands in Mediterranean sea].

**Balete:** ba-lē'tē<sup>1</sup>; bā-lē'tē<sup>2</sup> [Town on Panay Island, P. I.].

**Balf:** balf<sup>1</sup>; bālf<sup>2</sup> [Ir. composer].

**Balfour:** bal'fūr *or* bal'fər<sup>1</sup>; bāl'fūr *or* bāl'fūr<sup>2</sup> [Brit. statesman].

**Balgonie:** bal-gō'nɪ<sup>1</sup>; bāl-gō'ne<sup>2</sup> [Ancient Scottish castle in Fifeshire].

**Balguy:** bəl'gɪ<sup>1</sup>; bāl'gē<sup>2</sup> [Eng. divine (1686-1748)].

**Ball:** bā'li<sup>1</sup>; bā'li<sup>2</sup> [Dutch island of Sunda group].

**Ballin:** bē'ln<sup>1</sup>; bā'ln<sup>2</sup>; *not* bal'in<sup>1</sup> [In Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" & Malory's "Morte d' Arthur," a knight, brother of BALAN].

**Balisarda:** ba'li-sār'da<sup>1</sup>; bā'li-sār'dä<sup>2</sup> [In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," Ruggiero's magic sword].

**ballival:** bal'i-vəl<sup>1</sup>; bāl'i-val<sup>2</sup>; *not* bē'li-vəl<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to a bailiff].

**balize<sup>1</sup>:** ba-liz<sup>1</sup>; bā-liz<sup>2</sup> [A sea-mark, as a buoy].

**Balize<sup>2</sup>:** bē-liz<sup>1</sup>; bā-liz<sup>2</sup>. Same as BELIZE.

**balk:** bōk<sup>1</sup>; bāk<sup>2</sup>. Between *a* and *k* the letter *l* is silent in many English words. See CHALK, TALK, WALK, etc.

**Balkan:** bōl'kən<sup>1</sup>; bāl'kan<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes bal-kān<sup>1</sup>; bāl-kān<sup>2</sup> [Peninsula and mountain-range in S. E. Europe].

**Balkis:** bal'kis<sup>1</sup>; bāl'kɪs<sup>2</sup>; *not* bē'kis<sup>1</sup> [Mohammedan name of the Queen of Sheba (*Koran* xxvi)].

**ballad:** bal'əd<sup>1</sup>; bāl'ad<sup>2</sup>. Note the position of the accent [A narrative poem]. See BALLADE.

**ballade:** ba-lād<sup>1</sup>; bā-lād<sup>2</sup>; *not* ba-lad<sup>1</sup> [Fr., ballad].

**Ballanche:** bā'lānsh<sup>1</sup>; bā'lūnch<sup>2</sup> [Fr. philosopher].

**Ballantine,** } bal'en-tain<sup>1</sup>; bāl'an-tin<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family name].

**Ballantyne,** }

**ballatorium:** bal'ə-tō'ri-um<sup>1</sup>; bāl'a-tō'ri-um<sup>2</sup> [A section of a medieval warship].

**ballerina:** bal'lē-rī'na<sup>1</sup>; bāl'lē-rī'na<sup>2</sup>; *not* bal'ə-rī'na<sup>1</sup> as frequently heard [It., a ballet-dancer].

**ballet:** bā'lē<sup>1</sup>; bāl'lē<sup>2</sup>. *C.* bal'ē<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., & St.* bal'lē<sup>1</sup>; *M.* bā'lē<sup>1</sup>; *W.* bā'lē<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* bal-lē<sup>1</sup>. An alternative pronunciation bal'let<sup>1</sup>; bāl'lēt<sup>2</sup> is recorded by *C.* as "formerly, and still sometimes," by *M.* as "rarely," & by *W.* as "occasionally," but this is a mere survival of the pronunciation of this word when spelled *ballette*, as recorded by *Walker* (1791).

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.



1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rule; but, būn;

**Ballinger:** bal'in-jər<sup>1</sup>; bäl'in-ger<sup>2</sup>—*g* as in "gem," not as in "Gertrude"—  
[Personal name].

**Ballingry:** biŋ'ri<sup>1</sup>; bīng'ry<sup>2</sup> [Scot. town].

**Balliol:** bē'lī-el<sup>1</sup>; bā'li-öl<sup>2</sup>; *not* bēl'yel<sup>1</sup> [A college of Oxford University].

**ballista:** ba-lis'tə<sup>1</sup>; bā-lis'ta<sup>2</sup>; *not* bal'is-tər<sup>1</sup> [Medieval engine for hurling missiles]. See next.

**ballister:** bal'is-tər<sup>1</sup>; bäl'is-ter<sup>2</sup>. *Smart* (1836) & *Webster* (1841) ba-lis'-tər<sup>1</sup> [A baluster]. See preceding & note accentuation.

**ballistician:** bal'is-tish'an<sup>1</sup>; bäl'is-tish'an<sup>2</sup>: note accentuation & see next word.

**ballistics:** ba-lis'tiks<sup>1</sup>; bā-lis'ties<sup>2</sup>: note that the penult is stressed.

**balloon:** bə-lūn<sup>1</sup>; ba-lōōn<sup>2</sup>; *not* bal'lūn<sup>1</sup>. Notwithstanding that the dictionaries indicate ba-lūn<sup>1</sup>; bā-lōōn<sup>2</sup>, as the correct pronunciation, usage persists in obscuring the penult.

**ballotade:** bal'o-tēd<sup>1</sup> or bal'o-tād<sup>1</sup>; bäl'o-tād<sup>2</sup> or bäl'o-täd<sup>2</sup>. *C.*, *E.*, & *M.* indicate only a primary stress & that on the ultima; *Wr.* bal'la-tād<sup>1</sup>; bäl'lo-täd<sup>2</sup> [In horse-training, a leap in which the horse bends all four legs].

**ballotage:** ba'lō'tāž<sup>1</sup>; bā'lō'tāzh<sup>2</sup>; *not* bal'o-tēj<sup>1</sup> [Fr., a second ballot].

**ballotement:** bə-let'ment<sup>1</sup> or -ment<sup>1</sup>, or (*Fr.*) bā'lot'mān<sup>1</sup>; ba-löt'-ment<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) bā'löt'mān<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ba-let'ment<sup>1</sup>; *M.* bə-let'ment<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ba'löt'mān<sup>1</sup> [Term in obstetrics].

**ballotine:** bā'lō'tin<sup>1</sup>; bā'lō'tin<sup>2</sup> [In cookery, a boned shoulder stuffed].

**Ballou:** bə-lū<sup>1</sup>; ba-lū<sup>2</sup> [American divine].

**balm:** hūm<sup>1</sup>; hām<sup>2</sup>; *not*, as sometimes heard in New England, bam<sup>1</sup>; hām<sup>2</sup>. The *l* is silent. See PSALM.

**Balmerino:** bal'mə-rī'no<sup>1</sup>; bäl'me-rī'no<sup>2</sup>; *not* bāl'mə-rī'no<sup>1</sup> [Scot. peerage & village in Fifeshire].

**balmony:** bal'mo-nī<sup>1</sup>; bäl'mo-ny<sup>2</sup>; *not* bā'mə-nī<sup>1</sup>.

**Balmoral:** bal-mər'al<sup>1</sup>; bäl-mör'al<sup>2</sup>; *not* bal'mo-rəl<sup>1</sup> [Scot. castle or woolen goods].

**Balnaves:** bal-nav'es<sup>1</sup>; bäl-näv'ēs<sup>2</sup>; *not* bal-nē'vis<sup>1</sup> [Scot. statesman (1520-1579)].

**Balnuus:** bal-niū'us<sup>1</sup>; bäl-nū'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Balor:** bal'ər<sup>1</sup>; bäl'ör<sup>2</sup>; *not* bē'lər<sup>1</sup> [A prince in Celtic myth].

**balsam:** bēl'səm<sup>1</sup>; bäl'sam<sup>2</sup>.

**balsamic:** bēl-sam'ik<sup>1</sup>; bäl-sām'ie<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* bal-sam'ik<sup>1</sup>. *C.* & *W.* give bal-sam'ik<sup>1</sup>; bäl-sām'ie<sup>2</sup>, & *M.* bal-sam'ik<sup>1</sup>; bal-sām'ie<sup>2</sup>, as alternatives.

**Balta:** bäl'ta<sup>1</sup>; bäl'tä<sup>2</sup>; *not* bal'tə<sup>1</sup> [Peruv. pres.].

**Baltazarini:** bäl'ta-dza-rī'nī<sup>1</sup>; bäl'tä-dzä-rī'nī<sup>2</sup> [It. violinist].

**Balthasar:** bal-thē'zar<sup>1</sup>; bäl-thā'sar<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Balthazar:** bal-thē'zar<sup>1</sup>; bäl-thā'zar<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name]. *D.*

**Baltasar:** bäl'ta-sar<sup>1</sup>; bäl'tä-sär<sup>2</sup>; *Fr.* Balthazar: bäl'tä'zär<sup>1</sup>; bäl'tä'zär<sup>2</sup>; *It.*

**Baldassare:** bal'das-sär<sup>1</sup>; bäl'däs-sär<sup>2</sup>; *Sp.* Baltasar: bal'ta-sär<sup>1</sup>; bäl'tä-sär<sup>2</sup>.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; më, gët, prëy, fërn; hit, Ice; i=ë; i=ë; gō, nôt, ör. wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; ɪū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**Baltis:** bāl'tɪz<sup>1</sup>; bāl'tɪz<sup>2</sup>; *not* bāl'tɪz<sup>1</sup> [Inhabitants of Baltistan].

**Baltistan:** bāl'tɪ-stān<sup>1</sup>; bāl'tɪ-stān<sup>2</sup> [A region of N. W. Kashmir].

**Baluchistan:** bə-lū'ʃɪ-stān<sup>1</sup>; bə-lū'ʃɪ-stān<sup>2</sup>; *not*, as frequently heard, bə-lū'kɪ-stān<sup>1</sup> [Country in S. Asia].

**baluster:** bal'us-tər<sup>1</sup>; bāl'ūs-tēr<sup>2</sup>. See BANISTER. •

**balustrade:** bal'us-trəd<sup>1</sup>; bāl'ūs-trād<sup>2</sup>. *C. & I.* bal-us-trəd<sup>1</sup>; *E. & St.* bal'us-trəd<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* bal'əs-trəd<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* bal'əs-trəd<sup>1</sup>.

**Balwhidder:** bal'hwid-ər<sup>1</sup>; bāl'hwid-er<sup>2</sup>; *not* bēl'wid-ər<sup>1</sup> [A Scottish Presbyterian minister in Galt's 'Annals of the Parish'].

**Balzac:** bāl'zak<sup>1</sup>; bāl'zæc<sup>2</sup>; *not* bēl'zak<sup>1</sup>; *nor* bāl'zāk<sup>1</sup>.

Both the *a*'s in this name approximate to *a* in "calculus," but are commonly misrepresented as approximating to *ā* as in "art." No Frenchman ever pronounced the name bāl'zāk<sup>1</sup>; bāl'zæc<sup>2</sup> & none bāl'zāk<sup>1</sup>; bāl'zæc<sup>2</sup>, pronunciations due to misconception of sounds or to ignorance. To indicate it pronounced bal-zak<sup>1</sup>; bāl-zæc<sup>2</sup> is misleading, for the symbols *a* & *ā* are clearly misused. See ASK. [Fr. novelist.]

**Bamberg:** bam'būrg<sup>1</sup>; bām'bērg<sup>2</sup> [County & town of So. Carolina].

**Bamberg:** bām'ber<sup>1</sup>; bām'bēr<sup>2</sup> [Bavarian town].

**Bamberger:** bām'ber-gər<sup>1</sup>; bām'bēr-gēr<sup>2</sup>. Also, frequently in U. S. bam'-būr-gər<sup>1</sup> [Ger. family name].

**bambino:** bam-bi'no<sup>1</sup>; bām-bi'no<sup>2</sup>; *not* bam-bai'no<sup>1</sup> [It., little child].

**bambocciade:** bam-bēc'h'i-ād<sup>1</sup>; bām-bēc'h'i-ād<sup>2</sup>; *not* -bēc'h'i-ēd<sup>1</sup> [A picture representing rustic life].

**bamboo:** bam-bū<sup>1</sup>; bām-bōō<sup>2</sup>; never accent the first syllable.

**Bamfyld:** bam'fild<sup>1</sup>; bām'fȳld<sup>2</sup> [Eng. personal name].

**Bamoth:** bē'mēth *or* -mōth<sup>1</sup>; bā'mōth *or* -mōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bamoth=baal:** bē'mēth-[*or*-mōth-]bē'al<sup>1</sup>; bā'mōth-[*or*-mōth-]bā'al<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ban:** ban<sup>1</sup>; bān<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Bana:** bā'nə<sup>1</sup>; bā'na<sup>2</sup> [In Hindu myth, a giant].

**Banaa:** ban'ē-ə<sup>1</sup>; bān'ā-ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Banala:** bə-nē'ya<sup>1</sup>; bā-nā'ya<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Banalas:** ban'ī-ai'as<sup>1</sup>; bān'ā-i'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**banal:** bē'nəl<sup>1</sup>; bā'nəl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *E.*, *M.*, & *Wr.*; the pronunciation ban'-el<sup>1</sup>; bān'al<sup>2</sup>, is preferred by *C.*, *I.*, & *W.*

**banana:** bə-nā'nə<sup>1</sup>; bā-nā'na<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* (1893), *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *W.*, bə-nā'nə<sup>1</sup>; bā-nā'na<sup>2</sup>; *C. & New Standard* (1909) bə-nā'nə<sup>1</sup>; *St. & Wr.* bə-nē'nə<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1775), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), bə-nā'nə<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840), bə-nē'nə<sup>1</sup>. See ASK.

**Banda:** bān'da<sup>1</sup>; bān'dā<sup>2</sup> [1. District in British India. 2. Dutch islands in Malaysia].

**bandari:** bun-dā'rɪ<sup>1</sup>; bün-dā'ri<sup>2</sup> [A laborer of low caste in India].

**bandeau:** ban-dō<sup>1</sup>; bān-dō<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*; *E.* ban'dō<sup>1</sup>; *I. & Wr.* ban'dō<sup>1</sup> [Fr., a bandlet].  
[used by bull-fighters].

**banderilla:** bün'dē-rɪ'lyā<sup>1</sup>; bān'dē-rɪ'lyā<sup>2</sup>; *not* ban'də-ril'ə<sup>1</sup> [Sp., a dart]

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪpk; ʃɪn, this.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **not**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **būrn**;

**banderillero**: **bān**ˈdē-rī-lyēˈroː; **bān**ˈdē-rī-lyēˈroː; *not* **ban**ˈdē-rilˈər-oː [Sp., a bull-fighter].

**bandit**: **ban**ˈditː; **bān**ˈditː. In the It. the plural is **banditti**: **ban**-ditˈtiː; **bān**-ditˈtiː.

**bandoleer**: **ban**ˈdo-lirˈ; **bān**ˈdo-lērˈ.

**bandoline**: **ban**ˈdo-lin *or* -līnˈ; **bān**ˈdo-līn *or* -līnˈ; *not* **ban**ˈdo-lainˈ [A hair-dressing].

**Banea**: **bə**-nīˈəː; **ba**-nēˈaː [Douai Bible].

**Baneas**: **bə**-nīˈasː; **ba**-nēˈasː [Douai Bible].

**Banér**: **ba**-nērˈ; **bā**-nērˈ [Sw. general].

**Banff**: **ban**fː; **bān**fː; *not* **būmf**ː [Scot. seaport].

**bangalay**: **baŋ**-gə-lēˈ; **bāŋ**-gə-lāˈ [Timber of an Austral. tree].

**Bangalore**: **bāŋ**ˈgə-lōrˈ; **bāŋ**ˈgə-lōrˈ [District & city, British India].

**bangalow**: **baŋ**ˈə-loː; **bāŋ**ˈə-loː [Austral. palm].

**Bangkok**: **baŋ**ˈkəkˈ; **bāŋ**ˈkōkˈ [Capital of Siam].

**Bangor**: **ban**ˈgōrˈ; **bān**ˈgōrˈ [City in Me.]. See the next.

**Bangor**: **baŋ**ˈgərˈ; **bāŋ**ˈgōrˈ [Welsh city].

**Bani**ː **bē**ˈnaiː; **bā**ˈniː [Bible].

**Bani**ː **bā**ˈniː; **bā**ˈniː [Town in P. I.].

**banian**: **ban**ˈyanˈ; **bān**ˈyanˈ. *C.* **ban**ˈi-anˈ; *E. & M.* **ban**ˈi-anˈ; *I.* **ban**ˈi-anˈ; *Wr.* **ban**-yanˈ—this was indicated by Sheridan (1780), and preferred by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1803), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849). Perry (1775) indicated **ban**ˈi-anˈ and Knowles (1835), **ban**ˈyanˈ. [East-Ind. tree.]

**Banias**: **bə**-naiˈasː; **ba**-niˈasː. Same as **BANID**.

**Banid**: **bē**ˈnidː; **bā**ˈnidː [Apocrypha].

**Banim**: **bē**ˈnumː; **bā**ˈnimː [Irish novelist].

**Banizu**: **ban**ˈi-niūˈ; **bān**ˈi-nūˈ [Douai Bible].

**banister**: **ban**ˈis-tərˈ; **bān**ˈis-terˈ.

An undesirable corruption of *baluster* used to designate the railing at the side of a staircase. Originally *baluster* was not applied to the rail, but to its bulging supports, from their supposed resemblance to the wild-pomegranate flower. Fr. *baluster* comes from It. *balaustra*, the wild-pomegranate flower. [jurisdiction].

**banlieue**: **bān**ˈlyūˈ; **bān**ˈlyūˈ [Land outside a city's walls but within its

**Bannala**: **bə**-nēˈyaː; **ba**-nāˈyaː [Apocrypha]

**Banneas**: **ban**ˈi-asː; **bān**ˈe-asː [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Bannul**: **bə**-niūˈaiː; **ba**-nūˈtˈ [Douai Bible].

**Bannus**: **ban**ˈusː; **bān**ˈūsː [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Baños (Los)**: **bā**ˈnyosː; **bā**ˈnyōsː [Health resort, Luzon, P. I.].

**banquet**: **baŋ**ˈkwetˈ; **bāŋ**ˈkwētˈ; *not* **baŋ**ˈkwitˈ.

**banquette**: **baŋ**-ketˈ; **bāŋ**-kētˈ [Term used in military engineering].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äl**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fērn**; **hit**, **Ice**; **ī**=**ē**; **ī**=**ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**;

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ʊu = out; ɔll; ɪū = teud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

**Banquo:** ban'kwo<sup>1</sup> or ban'ko<sup>1</sup>; bān'kwo<sup>2</sup> or bān'ko<sup>2</sup> [A Scottish thane in Shakespeare's "Macbeth"].

**Bantam:** ban-tām<sup>1</sup>; bān-tām<sup>2</sup> [Dutch E. Ind. residency & town].—**ban-tam:** ban'tem<sup>1</sup>; bān'tam<sup>2</sup> [A variety of fowl].

**bantay:** ban-tai<sup>1</sup>; bān-tāy<sup>2</sup> [A Philippine watchman or signal station].

**Banuas:** ban'yu-as<sup>1</sup>; bān'yū-as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Banville:** bān'vil<sup>1</sup>; bān'vil<sup>2</sup> [Fr. poet, dramatist].

**banyan:** ban'yən<sup>1</sup>; bān'yan<sup>2</sup>. See BANIAN.

**banzal** [Jap.]: bān'za-i<sup>1</sup>; bān'zā-i<sup>2</sup> ["Ten thousand years!" an exclamation equivalent to "Long live the King!"].

**baobab:** bē'o-bab<sup>1</sup>; bā'o-bāb<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.; E. bā'o-bāb<sup>1</sup>; I. bē'o-bab<sup>1</sup>; M. bā'o-bab<sup>1</sup>; St. bē'o-bab<sup>1</sup>; Wr. bē'o-bab<sup>1</sup>* [Tropical African tree].

**Bapaume:** bā'pōm<sup>1</sup>; bā'pōm<sup>2</sup> [Fr. historic village].

**baphe:** bē'fi<sup>1</sup>; bā'fē<sup>2</sup>; *not* bē'fi<sup>1</sup>; *nor* baf<sup>1</sup>. [Red pigment].

**Baptist:** bap'tist<sup>1</sup>; bāp'tist<sup>2</sup>; *not* bab'tist<sup>1</sup> [Denominational & foreign masculine personal name]. Fr. **Baptiste:** bā'tist<sup>1</sup>; bā'tist<sup>2</sup>; Ger. **Baptist:** bap'tist<sup>1</sup>; bāp'tist<sup>2</sup>; Gr. **baptistes:** bap-tistiz<sup>1</sup>; bāp-tistēz<sup>2</sup>; It., **Battista:** bat-tis'ta<sup>1</sup>; bāt-tis'tā<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Baptista:** bap-tis'ta<sup>1</sup>; bāp-tis'tā<sup>2</sup>. [rāb'as<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Barabbas:** bar-ab'əs<sup>1</sup>; bār-āb'as<sup>2</sup>; but more frequently bə-rab'əs<sup>1</sup>; **Barachel:** bə-rē'kel<sup>1</sup> or bar'ə-ke<sup>1</sup>; bā-rā'eēl<sup>2</sup> or bār'a-eēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Barachia:** bar'ə-kai'ə<sup>1</sup>; bār'a-eī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Barachiah:** bar'ə-kai'ā<sup>1</sup>; bār'a-eī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Barachias:** bar'ə-kai'əs<sup>1</sup>; bār'a-eī'as<sup>2</sup>. Same as BARACHIAH.

**Baraga:** bar'ə-gə<sup>1</sup>; bār'a-gā<sup>2</sup> [County & town in Michigan].

**baragouin:** bar'ə-gwañ<sup>1</sup>; bār'a-gwāñ<sup>2</sup>; *C. ba-rə-gwañ<sup>1</sup>; M. bār-rə-gwēñ<sup>1</sup>; W. bār-rə-gwāñ<sup>1</sup>* [Fr., jargon or unintelligible speech].

**Baraguay d'Hilliers:** bār'rā'gē' dī'yā<sup>1</sup>; bār'rā'gū' dī'yē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. general].

**Baralah:** bar'ā-i-ai'ə<sup>1</sup>; bār'a-i'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Barak:** bē'rak<sup>1</sup>; bār'āk<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**barangay:** bār'ran-gai<sup>1</sup>; bār'rān-gy<sup>2</sup> [Section of a Philippine village].

**Barasa:** bar'ə-sə<sup>1</sup>; bār'a-sā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Barataria:** bār'ra-tā'ri-ā<sup>1</sup>; bār'rā-tā'ri-ā<sup>2</sup>; *not* -tū'ri-ā<sup>1</sup> [An island & town in Cervantes's "Don Quixote"].

**Barbados:** bar-bē'doz<sup>1</sup>; bār-bā'dōz<sup>2</sup> [Br. island of the West Indies].

**Barbara:** bār'bə-rə<sup>1</sup>; bār'ba-ra<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name].

**barbarian:** bār-bār'i-ən<sup>1</sup>; bār-bār'ī-an<sup>2</sup>, *E. & M.; Standard, bar-bē'ri-ən<sup>1</sup>; C. & W., bār-bē'ri-ən<sup>1</sup>; I. & St., bār-bē'ri-an<sup>1</sup>; Wr., bār-bē'ri-ən<sup>1</sup>*.

NOTE: Altho Dr. March declared the principle that "the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonants" (*Standard Dict.* [1903] p. 2197), he did not adopt it in this word, nor in such other words as *agra'rian*, *libra'rian*, *secta'rian*, *tracta'rian*, *trinita'rian*, *vegeta'rian* of which the penult is obscure. Following the lead of Walker six lexicographers give to the antepenult of these words the sound that a has in "ale" instead of that which it has in "fare"—the natural sound given to it in speech.

1: artistic, *ârt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prëy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rûle*; but, *börn*;

**barbarism:** *bär'ba-rizm*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'ba-rizm*<sup>2</sup>. See next.

**barbarity:** *bar-bar'i-ti*<sup>1</sup>; *bär-bär'i-ty*<sup>2</sup>: stress the antepenult.

**barbarous:** *bär'ba-rus*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'ba-rüs*<sup>2</sup>.

It may be regarded of some significance that Milton . . . makes two syllables of . . . *barbarous*. That is to say, he makes them so if we insist upon assigning to the line its exact number of feet. THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II. p. 180. [H. '04.]

**Barbaroux:** *bär'hä'ru*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'hä'ru*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. revolutionist, 1767-1794].

At Bordeaux, the steel fell on the neck . . . of *Barbaroux*, the chief . . . whose valour, in the great crisis of the tenth of August had turned back the tide of battle from the Louvre to the Tuilleries. MACAULAY *Essays, Barère's Memoirs* p. 638. [A. 1880.]

**Barbault:** *bär'böld*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'bäld*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. author].

**barbeau:** *bär'bō*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'bō*<sup>2</sup> [Fr., a decorative pattern on porcelain].

**Barbe Bleu:** *bärb blō*<sup>1</sup>; *bärb blū*<sup>2</sup> [Fr., "Blue Beard," an opera composed by Dukas].

**barbecue:** *bär'bi-kiū*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'be-ēū*<sup>2</sup>: *e* of the penult obscure, *not* as in "eel."

**barbel:** *bär'bäl*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'bel*<sup>2</sup> [A fish].

**barbell:** *bär'bel*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'bel*<sup>2</sup> [A long, barred dumb=bell].

**Barbè-Marbois:** *bär'hē'mär'bwā*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'be'mär'bwā*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman; negotiated sale of Louisiana to the U. S.].

**Barberini:** *bär'bē-rī-nī*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'be-rī-nī*<sup>2</sup> [It. family].

**barbet:** *bär'bet*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'bēt*<sup>2</sup> [A tropical bird].

**barbette:** *bär'bet*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'bēt*<sup>2</sup> [Protective armor on a war=ship].

**Barbey d'Aurévilly:** *bär'bē dō'rē'vī'yī*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'be dō'rē'vī'yī*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. novelist].

**Barbler:** *bär'byē*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'bye*<sup>2</sup> [Family of Fr. litterateurs].

**Barbiere di Seviglia** (It.): *bär'bi-ē'rē dī sē-vī'lyā*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'bi-ē'rē dī sē-vī'lyā*<sup>2</sup> [Opera by Rossini].

**Barbizon:** *bär'bī'zōn*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'bī'zōn*<sup>2</sup> [School of Fr. painters].

**Barbour:** *bär'bär*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'bur*<sup>2</sup> [Scot. poet].

**barcarole:** *bär'kär-öl*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'ea-öl*<sup>2</sup> [Venetian boat=song]. **barcarolle**†.

**Barcelona:** *bär'si-lō'nā*<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) *bär'thē-lō'nā*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'ge-lō'nā*<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) *bär'thē-lō'nā*<sup>2</sup>. In the English pronunciation sound the *e* as in "added," *not* as in "eel" [Sp. province & city].

**Barchus:** *bär'kus*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'eüs*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Barclay:** *bär'klā*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'ely*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *bar-klē*<sup>1</sup> [British family name].

**Barclay de Tolly:** *bär'klē də töl'lī*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'elā də töl'ly*<sup>2</sup> [Rus. field=marshal].

**Barcochba:** *bar-kök'bā*<sup>1</sup>; *bär-ēō'e'bā*<sup>2</sup> [Jewish revolutionary leader against Hadrian, 131-135].

**Bardleben:** *bär'dä-lē'ben*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'de-lē'bēn*<sup>2</sup> [Ger. surgeon].

**Bardesanes:** *bär'di-sē'nīz*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'de-sā'nēs*<sup>2</sup> [Syrian theologian, 2d cent.].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ɛɦin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ɦin, ɦis.

**bardiglio:** bar-dil'yo<sup>1</sup>; bār-dil'yo<sup>2</sup> [It. marble].

**Bardili:** bar-dil'li<sup>1</sup>; bār-dil'li<sup>2</sup> [Ger. philosopher].

**Bardolph:** bār'delf<sup>1</sup>; bār'döl<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name]. Fr., **Bar-dolphe:** bār'delf<sup>1</sup>; bār'döl<sup>2</sup>; It., **Bardolfo:** bar-döl'fo<sup>1</sup>; bār-döl'fo<sup>2</sup>.

**Bardsey:** bārd'zɪ<sup>1</sup>; bārd'sy<sup>2</sup> [Island in Irish sea].

**barege:** bə-rēz<sup>1</sup>; ba-rēzh<sup>2</sup> [Dress-fabric]. See next.

**Barèges:** bā'rēz<sup>1</sup>; bā'rēzh<sup>2</sup> [Fr. mfg. town].

**Barentz:** bā'rents<sup>1</sup>; bā'rēnts<sup>2</sup> [Dutch navigator, 16th cent.].

**Barère de Vieuzac:** bā'rār' də viū'zāk<sup>1</sup>; bā'rēr' de viū'zāe<sup>2</sup> [Fr. revolutionist].

Bertrand Barère was born in the year 1755 . . . Bertrand always loved to be called *Barère de Vieuzac*, and flattered himself with the hope that by the help of this feudal addition to his name, he might pass for a gentleman.

MACAULAY *Essays, Barère's Memoirs* p. 627. [A. 1880.]

**bargain:** bār'gin<sup>1</sup>; bār'gin<sup>2</sup> *C., M., & Wr.; E. & I.* bār'gin<sup>1</sup>; *St. & W.* bār'-gen<sup>1</sup>. The rule cited by Walker has according to his own work exceptions in such words as *chilblain, porcelain, retail* (n.).

When this diphthong [ai] is in a final unaccented syllable the *a* is sunk and the *i* pronounced short.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 208.

**bargello:** bar-jel'lo<sup>1</sup>; bār-gēl'lo<sup>2</sup> [It., chief of police].

**Barham:** bār'am<sup>1</sup>; bār'am<sup>2</sup> [Eng. humorist].

**Barhumite:** bar-hiū'mait<sup>1</sup>; bār-hū'mit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Barla:** bə-rai'ə<sup>1</sup>; ba-rī'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Barlah:** bə-rai'ə<sup>1</sup>; ba-rī'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Baring:** bār'ɪŋ<sup>1</sup>; bār'ing<sup>2</sup> [Family of Eng. financiers].

**barite:** bē'rait<sup>1</sup>; bār'rit<sup>2</sup>; *E.* bar'ait<sup>1</sup>; *M.* bār'ait [A mineral].

**Bar Jesu:** bār jī'sū<sup>1</sup>; bār jē'sū<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Bar Jesus:** bār jī'zus<sup>1</sup>; bār jē'sūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bar Jona:** bār jō'na<sup>1</sup>; bār jō'na<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**barken:** bār'kən<sup>1</sup>; bār'k'n<sup>2</sup>. *C.,* bār'kən<sup>1</sup>; *E.,* bark'en<sup>1</sup>; *I.,* bār'k'en<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.,* bār'k'n<sup>1</sup>.

**Barkos:** bār'kes<sup>1</sup>; bār'kös<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bar-le-Duc:** bār'le-dük<sup>1</sup>; bār'le-düe<sup>2</sup>; the *ü* indicates a sound between diphthongal *iu*, as heard in "music," and *u* in "rule," which may be approximated by combining *i* with *u* to respell "dune" (diun<sup>1</sup>). [Fr. city.]

**Barmecide:** bār'mi-said<sup>1</sup>; bār'me-çid<sup>2</sup>; note that the *e* of the penult is unstressed & not *e* as in "eel" [Princely family of Bagdad of which a story is told in the "Arabian Nights"].

**Barnabas:** bār'nə-bəs<sup>1</sup>; bār'na-bas<sup>2</sup> [Bible name & a masculine personal name]. Dan., D., & Ger., **Barnabas:** bār'na-bas<sup>1</sup>; bār'nä-bäs<sup>2</sup>; Fr., **Barnabé:** bār'nä'bē<sup>1</sup>; bār'nä'bē<sup>2</sup>; It., **Barnaba:** bār'na-ba<sup>1</sup>; bār'nä-bä<sup>2</sup>; Pg., **Barnabe:** bār'nä-bē<sup>1</sup>; bār'nä-bē<sup>2</sup>; Sp., **Bernabe:** ber'na-bē<sup>1</sup>; bēr'nä-bē<sup>2</sup>.

**Barnaby:** bār'nə-bɪ<sup>1</sup>; bār'na-by<sup>2</sup> [Diminutive variant of preceding].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, büt, bürn; öll, boy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ɦin, ɦis

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Barnadine:** *bär'nä-din*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'na-din*<sup>2</sup> [A profligate in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure"].

**Barnard:** *bär'närd*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'nard*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *bar-närd*<sup>1</sup> [Family name].

**Barnardiston:** *bar'när-dis'ten*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'när-dis'tön*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Barnardo:** *bar-när'do*<sup>1</sup>; *bär-när'do*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *bä-när'do*<sup>1</sup>, as frequently heard in England [Eng. humanitarian].

**Barnato:** *bar-nū'to*<sup>1</sup>; *bär-nä'to*<sup>2</sup> [So. African speculator].

**Barnave:** *bär'näv*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'näv*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *bär'näv*<sup>1</sup>; *nor* *bar-näv*<sup>1</sup> [Fr. revolutionist].

**Barnay:** *bär'nai*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'nä*<sup>2</sup> [Ger. actor].

**Barnegat:** *bär'ni-gat*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'ne-gät*<sup>2</sup>; note that *e* is unstressed and *not e* as in "eel" [Village & bay in New Jersey].

**Barnet:** *bär'net*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'nät*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *bar-net*<sup>1</sup>; *nor* *bär'nit*<sup>1</sup> [Eng. historic city].

**Barneveldt (Van Olden):** *vän öl'den bär'nä-velt*<sup>1</sup>; *vän öl'den bär'ne-velt*<sup>2</sup> [Dutch patriot (1549? -1619)].

**Barocci:** *ba-röch*<sup>1</sup>; *bä-röch*<sup>2</sup> [It. painter of 16th cent.].

**Barocchio:** *ba-rök'ki*<sup>1</sup>; *bä-rö'e-i*<sup>2</sup> [It. architect of 16th cent.].

**Barodis:** *bä-rö'dis*<sup>1</sup>; *ba-rö'dis*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**barograph:** *bar'o-graf*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'o-gräf*<sup>2</sup> [An automatic barometer].

**barogyroscope:** *bar'o-jui-ro-sköp*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'o-gy'ro-seöp*<sup>2</sup> [A device for illustrating the rotation of the earth].

**barometer:** *bä-rem'i-tär*<sup>1</sup>; *ba-röm'e-ter*<sup>2</sup>; so also, **barometry**. Note accentuation.

**barometric:** *bar'o-met'rik*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'o-mät'rie*<sup>2</sup>. Note accentuation.

**baron:** *bar'en*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'on*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E.*, *bar'un*<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.*, *bar'en*<sup>1</sup>.

**baronial:** *bä-rö'ni-al*<sup>1</sup>; *ba-rö'ni-al*<sup>2</sup>.

**baroque:** *bä-rök*<sup>1</sup>; *ba-rök*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *bä'rök*<sup>1</sup>; *nor* *ba-rök*<sup>1</sup> [Fr., grotesque].

**Barotseland:** *bä-ret'si-land*<sup>1</sup>; *ba-röt'se-länd*<sup>2</sup> [Region of N. W. Rhodesia].

**barouche:** *bä-rüşh*<sup>1</sup>; *ba-ruçh*<sup>2</sup> [Four-wheeled vehicle].

**Barra:** *bär'a*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'a*<sup>2</sup> [Scot. island].

**barracan:** *bar'a-kan*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'a-eän*<sup>2</sup> [A water-proof fabric: from Pers. *barak*, stuff made of camel's hair].

**barracoon:** *bar'a-kün*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'a-eöön*<sup>2</sup> [A slave-pen].

**barracuda:** *bar'a-kü-dä*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'a-eü-da*<sup>2</sup> [West-Ind. pike-like fish].

**barrad:** *bar'ad*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'äd*<sup>2</sup> [Conical cap once worn by the Irish].

**barrage:** *bär'ij*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'äg*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *bär'ej*<sup>1</sup>.

**barranca:** *bä-raq'ka*<sup>1</sup>; *ba-rän'ea*<sup>2</sup> [A steep-sided gorge]. **barranco**†.

**Barras:** *bä'rä*<sup>1</sup>; *bär'rä*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *ba'ra*<sup>1</sup>; *nor* *bä'räs*<sup>1</sup> [Fr. revolutionist].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɛɦin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ɦɦin, ɦɦis.

**Barre:** bār'ɪ<sup>1</sup>; bār'e<sup>2</sup> [A city in Mass. or Vt.].

**Barré:** bār'rē'ɪ; bār're'ɪ [Ir. officer & British legislator].

**barrel:** bār'el'ɪ; bār'el'ɪ<sup>2</sup>; *not* bār'el'ɪ; *nor* bār'ul'ɪ.

**barriade:** bār'i-kēd'ɪ; bār'i-eād'ɪ [An obstruction].

**barrier:** bār'i-ər'ɪ; bār'i-er'ɪ. Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) indicated bār'yər'ɪ. Pope rimed it with *near*:

"Twixt that and reason what a nice *barrier*!

For ever sep'rate, yet for ever near.

POPE *Essay on Man*, Ep. I. v. 215.

**Barrot:** bār'rō'ɪ; bār'rō'ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman].

**barry:** bār'ɪ; bār'y'ɪ [Divided into bars].

**Barry:** bār'ɪ; bār'y'ɪ [Family name].

**Barsabas:** bār'sə-bas'ɪ; bār'sa-bas'ɪ [Bible].

**Barsaith:** bār'si-ith'ɪ; bār'sa-ith'ɪ [Douai Bible].

**Bar=sur=Aube:** bār'sür=öb'ɪ; bār'sür=öb'ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town; battle Feb. 27, 1814].

**Bart:** bār'ɪ; bär'ɪ: the *t* is silent [Fr. naval hero of 17th cent.].

**Bartacus:** bār'tə-kus'ɪ; bār'ta-eüs'ɪ [Apocrypha].

**Bartas:** bār'tā'ɪ; bār'tā'ɪ<sup>2</sup>: the *s* is silent [Fr. soldier & diplomat of 16th cent.].

**Barth:** bār't'ɪ; bär't'ɪ [Ger. explorer].

**Barthéleml:** bār'tē'le'mi'ɪ; bār'tē'lē'mi'ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Fr. form of BARTHOLOMEW].

**Barthès,** } bār'tēz'ɪ; bār'tēz'ɪ<sup>2</sup>; *not* bār'tē' [Fr. physician of 18th cent.].

**Barthez:** }

**Bartholdi:** bār'töl'di'ɪ; bār'töl'di'ɪ<sup>2</sup>; *not* bār-thel'di'ɪ [Fr. sculptor].

**Bartholin:** bār'to-lin'ɪ; bār'to-lin'ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Dan. physicians of 17th cent.].

**Bartholo:** bār'to'lō'ɪ; bār'to'lō'ɪ<sup>2</sup> [In Rossini's opera, "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," the guardian of Rosine].

**Bartholomew:** bār-fhel'o-miū'ɪ; bār-thöl'o-mū'ɪ [Bible name, & masculine personal name]. Dan., **Bartholomæus:** bār'to-lo-mæ'us'ɪ; bār'to-lo-mæ'us'ɪ<sup>2</sup>; D., **Bartholomeus:** bār'tel'o-mæ'us'ɪ; bār-töl'o-mæ'us'ɪ<sup>2</sup>; Ger. & Sw., **Bartholomäus:** bār'to-lo-mæ'us'ɪ; bār'to-lo-mä'us'ɪ<sup>2</sup>. See also BARTOLOMÉ.

**Bartimæus:** bār'ti-mi'us'ɪ; bār'ti-mæ'üs'ɪ [Bible]. **Bartimeus**†.

**Bartolomé:** Fr., bār'tō'lō'mē'ɪ; bār'tō'lō'mē'ɪ<sup>2</sup>; Sp., bār-tō'lō-mē'ɪ; bār-tō'lō-mē'ɪ<sup>2</sup>; It., **Bartolomeo:** bār-tō'lō-mē'oi'ɪ; bār-tō'lō-mē'oi'ɪ<sup>2</sup>; Pg., **Bartolomeu:** bār-tō'lō-mē'ui'ɪ; bār-tō'lō-mē'ui'ɪ<sup>2</sup>.

**Bartolozzi:** bār'to-let'zi'ɪ; bār'to-löt'zi'ɪ [It. engraver].

**Barttelot:** bār'ti-let'ɪ; bār'te-löt'ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Baruch:** bār'ruk'ɪ; bār'rū'e'ɪ [Bible].

**Barwick:** bār'ik'ɪ; bār'ie'ɪ; *not* bār'wik'ɪ [Eng. family name].

**Barye:** bār'ri'ɪ; bār'ry'ɪ<sup>2</sup>; *a* as in "art," *not* as in "ask" [Fr. sculptor].

**baryta:** bə-rai'tə'ɪ; bə-ry'tə'ɪ [Barium oxid].

**barytes:** bə-rai'tiz'ɪ; bə-ry'tēs'ɪ [Barite].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrɪn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɦɦn; ɦɦɦn, ɦɦɦ.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Barzillai**: bar-zil'ī-ai, -zil'āi, or -zil'ēi; bār-zil'ā-i, -zil'ī, or -zil'āi [Bible].

**Basaia**: bā-sē'yāi; ba-sā'ya [Douai Bible].

**Basaloth**: bas'ā-leth<sup>1</sup>; bās'a-lōth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**basalt**: bā-sēlt'<sup>1</sup>; ba-sālt'<sup>2</sup>; not bas'ēlt'. The eight modern dictionaries are unanimous in the preference for the first pronunciation here indicated, but four give also the second form (bas'ēlt') as alternative. [Igneous rock.]

**basan**: baz'an<sup>1</sup>; bās'an<sup>2</sup> [Sheepskin used in bookbinding].

**bas=bleu**: bā'blū'<sup>1</sup>; bā'blū'<sup>2</sup> [Fr., "bluestocking," a literary woman].

**Bascama**: bas'kā-māi; bās'ea-mā [Apocrypha].

**baseine**: bā-sin'<sup>1</sup>; bā-šin'<sup>2</sup> [Designating a type of watch-case].

**Basedow**: bā'zō-dō<sup>1</sup>; bā'se-dō<sup>2</sup>; not bas'ā-dau<sup>1</sup> [Ger. educator].

**Basel**: bā'zel<sup>1</sup>; bā'sēl<sup>2</sup> [Swiss city].

**Basemath**: bas'ī-māth<sup>1</sup>; bās'e-māth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Basey**: bā'sai<sup>1</sup>; bā'sy<sup>2</sup> [Town in Samar, P. I.].

**Bashan**: bē'shān<sup>1</sup>; bā'shan<sup>2</sup>; not bē'shān'<sup>1</sup> [Bible].

**Bashan = havoth = jair**: bē'shān = hē'veth = jē'ir<sup>1</sup>; bā'shan = hā'vōth = jā'ir<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**bashaw**: bā-shē'<sup>1</sup>; ba-shū'<sup>2</sup> [Pasha].

**Bashemath**: bash'ī-māth<sup>1</sup>; bāsh'e-māth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**bashī-bazouk**: bash'ī-bā-zūk'<sup>1</sup>; bāsh'ī-bā-zūk'<sup>2</sup>; not ba-zauk'<sup>1</sup> [Irregular Ottoman soldier].

**Bashkirtseff**: bash-kīr'tsev<sup>1</sup>; bāsh-kīr'tsēv<sup>2</sup> [Rus. artist & author].

**basic**: bē'sik<sup>1</sup>; bā'sie<sup>2</sup>.

**basicity**: bā-sis'ī-ti<sup>1</sup>; ba-sīq'ī-ty<sup>2</sup>; not bē'si-sit'<sup>1</sup>.

**Basil**: baz'il or bē'zil<sup>1</sup>; bās'il or bā'sil<sup>2</sup> [1. Father of the Church. 2. A masculine personal name]. Dan., D., Ger., & Sw., **Basilius**: ba-zī'lī-ūs<sup>1</sup>; bā-sī'lī-ys<sup>2</sup>; Fr., **Basile**: bā'zil<sup>1</sup>; bā'sil<sup>2</sup>; It., Pg., & Sp., **Basilio**: ba-sī'lī-ō<sup>1</sup>; bā-sī'lī-ō<sup>2</sup>; Rus., **Vasilii**: va-sī'lyi<sup>1</sup>; vā-sī'lyi<sup>2</sup>.

**basilar**: bas'ī-lār<sup>1</sup>; bās'ī-lār<sup>2</sup>; not baz'il-ār<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to a base].

**basilary**: bas'ī-lār<sup>1</sup>; bās'ī-lār<sup>2</sup>; not -lē'rī<sup>1</sup>.

**basilica**: bā-sil'ī-kā<sup>1</sup>; ba-sīl'ī-ea<sup>2</sup>.

**Basillides**: bas'ī-lai'diz<sup>1</sup>; bās'ī-lī'dēg<sup>2</sup> [Gr. Gnostic of Alexandria (2d cent.)].

**Basillis**: bas'ī-lis<sup>1</sup>; bās'ī-līs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Basilliscus**: bas'ī-lis'kus<sup>1</sup>; bās'ī-līs'eūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. emperor (5th cent.)].

**basilisk**: bas'ī-lisk<sup>1</sup>; bās'ī-lisk<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *E., M., St., & W.*, baz'ī-lisk<sup>1</sup>; *J.*, baz'ī-lisk<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.*, baz'ī-lisk.

Abernethy favors *Standard & C.*; Phye favors *J.*; *W.*, rejecting the American pronunciation, now favors the English, which was rendered by *Walker* baz'ī-lisk<sup>1</sup>.

**basin**: bē'sn<sup>1</sup>; bā'sn<sup>2</sup>.

**Basingstoke**: bē'zīn-stōk<sup>1</sup>; bā'sīng-stōk<sup>2</sup> [Eng. borough & canal].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, ice; ī = ē; ī = ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: *a* = *ainal*; *i* = *habit*; *aisle*; *au* = *out*; *oil*; *iū* = *feud*; *chin*; *go*; *u* = *sing*; *thin*, *this*.

**bask:** *bask*<sup>1</sup>; *bask*<sup>2</sup>; *E. bask*<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St. bask*<sup>1</sup>. See *ASK*.

**basket:** *bas'ket*<sup>1</sup>; *bās'kēt*<sup>2</sup>; *E. bask'et*<sup>1</sup>; *I., St., & W. bas'ket*<sup>1</sup>; *M., bas'kit*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. bas'ket*<sup>1</sup>. *W.* here supports the Scottish pronunciation. In *Gt. Brit.* the word is as frequently heard *bās'ket*<sup>1</sup> as it is *bas'ket*<sup>2</sup>.

**Baslith:** *bas'liθ*<sup>1</sup>; *bās'liθ*<sup>2</sup> [*Bible*].

**Basmath:** *bas'maθ*<sup>1</sup>; *bās'māθ*<sup>2</sup> [*Bible*].

**Basnage de Beauval:** *bā'nūg'də bō'vāl*<sup>1</sup>; *bā'nāzh'də bō'vāl*<sup>2</sup> [*Fr. writers* (17th cent.)].

**Basoche:** *bā'zōsh*<sup>1</sup>; *bā'gōch*<sup>2</sup> [*A Fr. gild of clerks* (14th to 18th cents.)].

**Basque:** *bask*<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) *bāsk*<sup>1</sup>; *bāsk*<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) *bāsk*<sup>2</sup>; *St. & Wr. bask*<sup>1</sup> [*Race in Pyrenees*].

**bas-relief:** *bā'rī-līf*<sup>1</sup>; *bā're-lēf*<sup>2</sup>: originally, & still in *England*, *bas're-līf*<sup>1</sup>, *M.*

**bass (a.):** *bēs*<sup>1</sup>; *bās*<sup>2</sup> [*Low in tone or compass, as a voice*].

**bass (n.):** *bas*<sup>1</sup>; *bās*<sup>2</sup> [*Fish*].

**Bass:** *bas*<sup>1</sup>; *bās*<sup>2</sup> [*Eng. naval surgeon: explorer*].

**Bassa:** *bas'ə*<sup>1</sup>; *bās'a*<sup>2</sup> [*Apocrypha*].

**Bassai:** *bas'i-ai*<sup>1</sup>; *bās'a-i*<sup>2</sup> [*Apocrypha* (R. V.)]. Same as *BASSA*.

**Bassanio:** *bas-sā'nī-o*<sup>1</sup>; *bās-sā'nī-o*<sup>2</sup> [*In Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," Portia's lover*].

**Bassareus:** *bas'ə-rūs*<sup>1</sup> or *ba-sē'rī-us*<sup>1</sup>; *bās'a-rūs*<sup>2</sup> or *ba-sā're-ūs*<sup>2</sup> [*A surname of Dionysos*].

**Bassarid:** *bas'ə-rīd*<sup>1</sup>; *bās'a-rīd*<sup>2</sup>; *not bə-sē'rīd*<sup>1</sup> [*A bacchant*].—**Bassarides:** *bas'ə-rī-dīz*<sup>1</sup>; *bās'a-rī-dēs*<sup>2</sup> [*Plural of BASSARID*].

**Bassein:** *bā'sēn*<sup>1</sup>; *bā'sen*<sup>2</sup> [*Brit. Ind. seaport*].

**Basses=Alpes:** *bās'zālp*<sup>1</sup>; *bās'zālp*<sup>2</sup> [*Fr. dept.*].

**Basses=Pyrenées:** *bās'pī'rē'nē*<sup>1</sup>; *bās'pī'rē'nē*<sup>2</sup> [*Fr. dept.*].

**basset:** *bas'et*<sup>1</sup> or *bə-set*<sup>1</sup>; *bās'et*<sup>2</sup> or *bə-sēt*<sup>2</sup>; *E. būs'set*<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St. bas'set*<sup>1</sup>; *M. bas't*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. bas'et*<sup>1</sup>; *Walker bas'sit*<sup>1</sup> [*A card-game like faro*].

**Basse=Terre:** *bās'tār*<sup>1</sup>; *bās'tēr*<sup>2</sup> [*West-Ind. seaport*].

**bassine:** *bas-in*<sup>1</sup>; *bās-in*<sup>2</sup> [*An edge of a watch-case*].

**bassinet:** *bas'i-net*<sup>1</sup>; *bās'i-nēt*<sup>2</sup>; *not ba-si-net*<sup>1</sup>; *nor bas'in-et*<sup>1</sup> [*A child's wicker cradle*].

**bassist:** *bēs'ist*<sup>1</sup>; *bās'ist*<sup>2</sup> [*A bass-singer*].

**basso:** *būs'so*<sup>1</sup>; *bās'so*<sup>2</sup> [*It., a bass-singer or part*].—**b. cantante:** *kān-tān'tē*<sup>1</sup>; *cān-tān'tē*<sup>2</sup> [*High bass*].—**b. ostinato:** *ēs'tī-nā'tō*<sup>1</sup>; *ēs'tī-nā'tō*<sup>2</sup> [*Ground bass*].—**b. profundo:** *pro-fun'dō*<sup>1</sup>; *pro-fūn'dō*<sup>2</sup> [*The lowest bass*].

**Bassompierre:** *bā'sēn'pyār*<sup>1</sup>; *bā'sōn'pyēr*<sup>2</sup> [*Fr. diplomat & soldier*].

**bassoon:** *ba-sūn*<sup>1</sup>; *bā-sōn*<sup>2</sup>; *not bə-sūn*<sup>1</sup> [*Reed musical instrument*].

**Bassora:** *bās'o-rā*<sup>1</sup>; *bās'o-rā*<sup>2</sup>; *not bas-sō'rā*<sup>1</sup> [*Turk. vilayet*].

2: *wolf*, *dq*; *bōók*, *bōōt*; *full*, *rūle*, *cūre*, *būt*, *būrn*; *ōil*, *bōy*; *go*, *gem*; *ink*; *thin*, *this*.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

**basso-rilievo:** bā'so-rī-lyē'vo<sup>1</sup>; bā'so-rī-lyē'vo<sup>2</sup> [It., bas-relief].

**bass-relief:** bas'rī-lif<sup>1</sup>; bās're-lēf<sup>2</sup>.

**Bastai:** bas'ti-ai<sup>1</sup>; bās'ta-i<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**bastard:** bas'tərd<sup>1</sup>; bās'tərd<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., St., & W.; I. bas'tūrd<sup>1</sup>; M. & W. bas'tərd<sup>1</sup>. See ASE.*

**Basthai:** bas'thi-ai<sup>1</sup>; bās'tha-i<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Bastia:** bas'ti-a<sup>1</sup>; bās-ti'ā<sup>2</sup>; frequently Anglicized bas'ti-a<sup>1</sup> [Corsican seaport].

**Bastiat:** bās'ti'ā<sup>1</sup>; bās'ti'ā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. economist].

**Bastide:** bas'tid<sup>1</sup>; bās'tid<sup>2</sup> [Fr. litterateur].

**Bastien-Lepage:** bās'ti'ān'le-pāz<sup>1</sup>; bās'ti'ān'le-pāzh<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter].

**Bastile:** bas-til<sup>1</sup>; bās-til<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.; M. & W. bas-til<sup>1</sup>; Fr. bā'stil<sup>1</sup>; bā'stil<sup>2</sup>. Spelled also Bastille but pronounced the same [Famous Fr. prison fortress, destroyed in 1789].*

**bastinado:** bas'ti-nē'do<sup>1</sup>; bās'ti-nā'do<sup>2</sup>. *Walker bas-ti-nē'do<sup>1</sup>.*

**bastion:** bas'ti-on<sup>1</sup>; bās'ti-on<sup>2</sup>; *New Standard bas'chōn<sup>1</sup>; C. bas'tiōn<sup>1</sup>; E. bas'ti-on<sup>1</sup>; I. bas'ti-on<sup>1</sup>; M. bas'ti-on<sup>1</sup>; St. bas'ti-on<sup>1</sup>; Wr. bas'ti-on<sup>1</sup>. The New Standard & Webster both prefer the pronunciation recorded by Walker in 1791, and now seldom or never heard. Dr. March in Standard (1893 & 1903) indicated bas'ti-on<sup>1</sup> as his preference.*

**Basutoland:** bā-sū'to-land<sup>1</sup>; ba-sū'to-lānd<sup>2</sup> [Brit. colony in S. Afr.].

**Batanes:** ba-tā'nēs<sup>1</sup>; bā-tā'nes<sup>2</sup>; not bā-tē'niz [P. I. group].

**atardeau:** bā'tār'dō<sup>1</sup> or bat'ar-dō<sup>1</sup>; bā'tār'dō<sup>2</sup> or bāt'ar-dō<sup>2</sup> [Fr., a wall across a ditch: used in fortifications].

**batavia<sup>1</sup>:** bā-tē'vi-a<sup>1</sup>; ba-tā'vi-a<sup>2</sup> [A variety of twilled goods].

**Batavia<sup>2</sup>:** ba-tā'vi-a<sup>1</sup>; bā-tā'vi-ā<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Java].

**bateau:** bā'tō<sup>1</sup>; bā'tō<sup>2</sup>; not bat'o<sup>1</sup> [Fr., boat].—**bateaux:** bā'tō<sup>1</sup>; bā'tō<sup>2</sup> [Pl. of preceding].

**Bateson:** bēt'son<sup>1</sup>; bāt'son<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**bath:** bath<sup>1</sup>; bāth<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., St., & W.*, bāth. The earlier lexicographers all indicated for the *a* in this word the sound it has in "art." See ASE.

**Bathala:** bā'ta-lā<sup>1</sup>; bā'tā-lā<sup>2</sup>; not ba-thāl'la<sup>1</sup> [1. In Tagalog myth, the Supreme Being. 2. Among Christian Filipinos, the infant Jesus].

**bathe:** bēth<sup>1</sup>; bāth<sup>2</sup>; not bath<sup>1</sup>; nor bēth<sup>1</sup>.

**bathetic:** bā-thet'ik<sup>1</sup>; ba-thēt'ie<sup>2</sup> [Of the nature of bathos].

**bathic:** bāth'ik<sup>1</sup>; bāth'ie [Pert. to depth or the deep sea].

**bathing:** bē'thū<sup>1</sup>; bā'thing<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E.; New Standard, M., I., St., W., & W.*, bēth'ū<sup>1</sup>; bāth'ing<sup>2</sup>. Notwithstanding that six out of nine modern dictionaries prefer bēth'ū<sup>1</sup>, the pronunciation is not only unnatural, but one seldom or never heard. Distinguish from bath'ing, bath'ū<sup>1</sup>; bāth'ing<sup>2</sup>, to give a bath to.

**bathorse:** bat'hōrs<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*, or (Eng.) bā'hōrs<sup>1</sup>, *M.*; bāt'hōrs<sup>2</sup> or (Eng.) bā'hōrs<sup>2</sup>; *E. bēt'hōrs; I. bat'hōrs; W.*, bē'hōrs<sup>1</sup> [A packhorse used by an officer on campaign].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn

1: **a** = final; **i** = habit; **aisle**; **au** = out; **oil**; **iū** = feud; **chin**; **go**; **ŋ** = sing; **chin**, **this**.

**bathos**: bē'fhos<sup>1</sup>; bā'thōs<sup>2</sup> [A descent from the elevated to the common-place style in writing].

**Bath-rabbim**: bath'rab'im<sup>1</sup>; bāth'rab'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**baths**: baths<sup>1</sup> or bathz<sup>1</sup>; bāths<sup>2</sup> or bāthz<sup>2</sup>; *C. & W.* bathz<sup>1</sup>; *E., St., & W.* bāthz<sup>1</sup>.

**Bathsheba**: bath-shi'ba<sup>1</sup> or bath'shi-ba<sup>1</sup>; bāth-shē'ba<sup>2</sup> or bāth'she-ba<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bath-shua**: bath'shū'a<sup>1</sup>; bāth'shū'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bathuel**: bā-thū'el<sup>1</sup>; ba-thū'el<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Bathurst**: bāth'ūrst<sup>1</sup>; bāth'ūrst<sup>2</sup>; *not* bath'ūrst<sup>1</sup> [1. Eng. family name. 2. Austral. town and county].

**bathybic**: bath'i-bik<sup>1</sup>; bāth'y-bīe<sup>2</sup>. See next entry.

**bathybius**: bā-thib'i-us<sup>1</sup>; ba-thyb'i-ūs<sup>2</sup> [A jelly-like substance on the ocean bed]. Compare preceding.

**Bathycles**: bath'i-kliz<sup>1</sup>; bāth'y-elēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. sculptor of the 6th cent.].

**bathymeter**: bā-thim'i-tēr<sup>1</sup>; ba-thym'e-ter<sup>2</sup> [An instrument for measuring ocean depths].

**Bath-zacharias**: bath-zak'a-rui'as<sup>1</sup>; bāth-zā'e'a-rī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**batiste**: ba-tist<sup>1</sup>; bā-tist<sup>2</sup> [Cambric: French term, from its reputed inventor *Baptiste*].

**batman**: bat'man<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., M., & W., or* bāt'man<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*; bāt'man<sup>2</sup> or bāt'nian<sup>2</sup>. *I.* bat'man<sup>1</sup>; *St. & W.* bō'man<sup>1</sup>. [One in charge of a bat-horse.]

**batman**: bat'man<sup>1</sup>; bāt'man<sup>2</sup> [Turk. weight].

**batology**: bā-tel'o-ji<sup>1</sup>; ba-tōl'o-gy<sup>2</sup>; *not* bat'el-o-ji<sup>1</sup> [In botany, the science of brambles].

**baton**: bat'an<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & M.*; bat'on<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I.* bat'en<sup>1</sup>; *St.* bāt'ēn<sup>1</sup>; *W.* bāt'ēn<sup>1</sup>; *W.* bā-ton<sup>2</sup>. The Fr. pronunciation bāt'ēn<sup>1</sup>; bāt'tōn<sup>2</sup> (ā as in "art," *not* a as in "ask"), is also occasionally heard.

**Baton Rouge**: bat'on rūz<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) bāt'ēn' rūz<sup>1</sup>; bāt'on rūzh<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) bā'-tōn' rūzh<sup>2</sup> [Capital of La.].

**batourde** [Fr.]: bāt'tūrd<sup>1</sup>; bāt'tūrd<sup>2</sup> [A spring-board used by acrobats].

**Batrachia**: bā-trē'ki-a<sup>1</sup>; ba-trā'ki-a<sup>2</sup>; *not* bat'rak-i-a<sup>1</sup> [A group of reptiles].  
So also **ba-tra'chi-an**.

**batrachite**: bat'ra-kait<sup>1</sup>; bāt'ra-eit<sup>2</sup> [A toadstone].

**Batrachomyomachia**: bat'ra-ko-mui-ēm'a-kui'a<sup>1</sup>; bāt'ra-eo-mỹ-ōm'a-cl'a<sup>2</sup>. Same as BATRACHOMYOMACHY.

**Batrachomyomachy**: bat'ra-ko-mui-ēm'a-ki<sup>1</sup>; bāt'ra-eo-mỹ-ōm'a-ey<sup>2</sup> [A parody on the Iliad, treating of the battle between the frogs and the mice].

**battalla**: bā-tē'li-a<sup>1</sup>; bāt-tā'li-a<sup>2</sup>; *not* bā-tēl'yā<sup>1</sup>. *M.* bā-tāl'yā<sup>1</sup> [The main part of an army].

**battels**: bat'lz<sup>1</sup>; bāt'lz<sup>2</sup> [In Eng., the charges for board & tuition at a university].

**l:** artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *būr*;

**battement:** bat'mant<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) bāt'mān<sup>1</sup>; bāt'ment<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) bāt'mān<sup>2</sup>  
[A trill or quaver in singing].

**Battenberg (Prince Louis of):** bā'ten-berh<sup>1</sup>; bāt'ten-bēr<sup>2</sup>. Also as Anglicized, more commonly, bat'n-bürg<sup>1</sup>; bāt'n-bērg<sup>2</sup> [British admiral].

**Battersea:** bat'ar-sī<sup>1</sup>; bāt'er-sē<sup>2</sup>—in this word the ultima is not obscured [District of South London]. See *ANGLESEY*.

**Batthyanyi:** bet-yān'yī<sup>1</sup>; bōt-yān'yī<sup>2</sup>; not bat'ti-ān'yī<sup>1</sup> [Hung. patriot].

**Battista:** See *BAPTIST*.

**battue:** ba'tū<sup>1</sup>; bā'tū<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; not bāt'tū (Phyfe).

**Batum:** ba-tūm<sup>1</sup>; bā-tum<sup>2</sup> [Rus. seaport on the Black Sea].

**Battye:** bat'y<sup>1</sup>; bāt'y<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Baubo:** bō'bo<sup>1</sup>; bā'bo<sup>2</sup>; not bau'bo [In Gr. myth, a woman of Eleusis who tried to cheer Demeter with ribaldry].

**bauch:** bāh<sup>1</sup>; bāh<sup>2</sup> [Scot., weak; distasteful].

**Baucis:** bō'sis<sup>1</sup>; bā'cis<sup>2</sup>; not bau'sis [In myth, a Phrygian peasant woman, wife of Philemon, who welcomed Jupiter & Mercury].

**baudekin:** bō'di-kin<sup>1</sup>; bā'de-kīn<sup>2</sup>; not bōd'kin<sup>1</sup> [Brocaded silk fabric].

**Baudelaire:** bō'da-lār<sup>1</sup>; bō'de-lār<sup>2</sup>; not bō'dlār<sup>1</sup> [Fr. poet].

**Baudouin:** bō'dwa<sup>1</sup>; bō'dwā<sup>2</sup> [Fr., *BALDWIN*].

**Baudry:** bō'drī<sup>1</sup>; bō'drī<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter].

**baugh:** bāh<sup>1</sup>; bāh<sup>2</sup>. Same as *BAUCH*.

**Baumé:** bō'mē<sup>1</sup>; bō'mē<sup>2</sup>; not bau'mē<sup>1</sup> [Fr. chemist].

**Baumgarten:** baum'gār-ten<sup>1</sup>; boum'gār-tēn<sup>2</sup> [Ger. philosopher].

*Baumgarten* . . . founded esthetics as a science.

*New Standard Dict.* s.v. p. 240

**Bautain:** bō'tān<sup>1</sup>; bō'tān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. philosopher].

**Bautzen:** baut'sen<sup>1</sup>; bout'sēn<sup>2</sup> [City in Saxony where Fr. defeated Rus. & Prus., May 20-21, 1813].

**bauxite:** bōz'ait<sup>1</sup>; bōz'īt<sup>2</sup>. *C. & W.* bōz'ait<sup>1</sup>; *E.* bōz'ait<sup>1</sup>; *I.* bōs'ait<sup>1</sup> [A mineral, the chief source of aluminum].

**Baval:** bav'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; bāv'a-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**bavette** [Fr.]: bā'vet<sup>1</sup>; bā'vēt<sup>2</sup>; not bæ-vet<sup>1</sup> [A bib].

**Bavlad:** bē'vi-ad<sup>1</sup>; bā'vi-ād<sup>2</sup>; not bav'i-ad<sup>1</sup> [Satirical poem by William Gifford printed in London in 1794].

**bavolet** [Fr.]: bā'vō'lē<sup>1</sup>; bā'vō'lē<sup>2</sup> [A peasant-woman's head-dress].

**bawbee:** bē-bī<sup>1</sup>; bā-bē<sup>2</sup> [Scot., a halfpenny].

**bayadère:** bā'ya-dir<sup>1</sup>; bā'ya-dēr<sup>2</sup>; not bē'a-dir<sup>1</sup> [The Fr. name for a nautch-girl; used occasionally in Eng. literature].

**Bayard (de):** bā'yār<sup>1</sup>; bā'yār<sup>2</sup>—the *d* is silent; pronounce both *a*'s as in "art"; not as in "ask." *C.* bē'ard<sup>1</sup>. Some educated persons pronounce it ba-yārd<sup>1</sup> [Fr. knight, Pierre du Terrail, "without fear and without reproach"].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this

**Bayard:** bai'ərd<sup>1</sup>; bȳ'ard<sup>2</sup> [Am. family name].

**Bayeux:** bā'yū<sup>1</sup>; bā'yū<sup>2</sup> [Fr. city, famous for its tapestry ascribed to Matilda, queen of William the Conqueror].

**Bayith:** bā'yīth<sup>1</sup>; bā'yīth<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**bayla:** bai'la<sup>1</sup>; bȳ'lā<sup>2</sup> [Sp. gipsies' song and dance].

**Bayle:** bēl<sup>1</sup>; bāl<sup>2</sup> [Fr. philosopher].

**Baylen:** bai-lēn<sup>1</sup>; bȳ-len<sup>2</sup> [Sp. town where the Fr. surrendered to the Sp., July 19, 1808].

**Bayonne<sup>1</sup>:** ba'yēn<sup>1</sup>; bā'yōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. city].

**Bayonne<sup>2</sup>:** bē-ōn<sup>1</sup>; bā-ōn<sup>2</sup> [City in New Jersey].

**bayou:** bai'ū<sup>1</sup>; bȳ'ū<sup>2</sup> [A sluggish water-course from a lake or bay].

**Bayreuth:** bai-reit<sup>1</sup>; bȳ-rōit<sup>2</sup>. Same as BAIREUTH.

**bazaar:** bə-zār<sup>1</sup>; ba-zār<sup>2</sup>.

**Bazaine:** bā'zēn<sup>1</sup>; bā'zān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. marshal; surrendered Metz, Oct. 27, 1870, with 6,000 officers and 170,000 men, to Germans].

**Bazatha:** baz'ə-thā<sup>1</sup>; bāz'a-tha<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Bazilles:** bā'zē'ya<sup>1</sup>; bā'zē'ye<sup>2</sup> [Fr. village; scene of heroic defense, Sept. 1, 1870].

**Bazin:** bā'zan<sup>1</sup>; bā'zān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. novelist].

**Bazlothia:** baz'i-ō'thi-ə<sup>1</sup>; bāz'i-ō'thi-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Bazlith:** baz'līth<sup>1</sup>; bāz'līth<sup>2</sup>. Same as BAZLUTH.

**Bazluth:** baz'lūth<sup>1</sup>; bāz'lūth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**bdella:** del'ə<sup>1</sup>; dēl'a<sup>2</sup>—the *b* is silent [A leech].

**bdellium:** del'i-um<sup>1</sup>; dēl'i-ūm<sup>2</sup>. By Walker pronounced as two syllables, del'yum<sup>1</sup> [A gum resin or a gem].

**beacon:** bi'kən<sup>1</sup>; bē'eon<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & M.*; *E. bi'kun<sup>1</sup>; I., St., & Wr. bi'kn<sup>1</sup>; W. bi'k'n<sup>1</sup>.*

**Beaconsfield:** bi'kənz-fild<sup>1</sup>; bē'eons-fēld<sup>2</sup> [Eng. statesman].

Altho an alternative pronunciation, bek'enz-fild<sup>1</sup>; bē'eons-fēld<sup>2</sup>, is recorded by the modern dictionaries, all prefer the first pronunciation recorded here. Lippincott's "Gazetteer" prefers bek'enz-fild<sup>1</sup>, an affected pronunciation traced to local corruption of the name of the Buckingham town. Benjamin Disraeli admitted only bi'kənz-fild<sup>1</sup>, the pronunciation which prevailed in London during the 17 years of the writer's residence there.

**Beallah:** bi'ə-lai'ə<sup>1</sup>; bē'a-lī'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bealoth:** bi-ē'leth or -lēth<sup>1</sup>; be-ā'lōth or -lēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**beard:** bīrd<sup>1</sup>; bērd<sup>2</sup>. Kenrick noted this word was frequently pronounced to rime with *heard* (hūrd<sup>1</sup>; hērd<sup>2</sup>); Buchanan & Sheridan pronounced it *bird*; Johnston rimed it with *laired*; Perry and Walker gave it *beerd* (bīrd<sup>1</sup>; bērd<sup>2</sup>). The poets wrote

Rall'd at their covenant, and Jeer'd  
Their reverend persons to my beard.

BUTLER *Hudibras*

Some thin remains of chastity appear'd  
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a beard.

DRYDEN

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: *artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, őr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;*

It is astonishing that such a man as John Philip Kemble should fly in the face of the accepted usage of his time and adopt the absurd pronunciation *bird* as he did when reciting such couplets as:

And yet by authors 'tis *averred*  
He made use only of his *beard*.  
This equal shame and envy *stirr'd*  
In the enemy that one should *beard*.

In the Percy "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry" occur the following lines:

I'll take her father by the *beard*.  
I'll challenge all her kindred;  
Each dastard soul shall stand *afear'd*  
My wrath shall no more be hindered.

And in Dryden's translation of Vergil's "Æneid" we find:

We look behind; then view his shaggy *beard*.  
His clothes were tagg'd with tnorms and filth, his limbs *besmear'd*.

Shakespeare ("Love's Labor's Lost," act ii, sc. 1) rimed "beard" with the old sound of "heard"—*heard* (see Introductory pp. ix, x), when he wrote:

Pray you, Sir, whose daughter?  
Her mother's, I have *heard*.  
God's blessing on your *beard*!

**Béarn:** *bē'ār'n'¹; bē'ār'n'²* [Fr. department where Henry of Navarre was born at Pau, its capital].

**Béarnais (le):** *bē'ār'nē'¹; bē'ār'nā'²* [Cognomen of King Henry of Navarre].

**Béarnaise:** *bē'ār'nēz'¹; bē'ār'nāz'²* [Fr., in cookery, characterizing a sauce made from egg-yolks, oil or butter, vinegar, minced onions, etc.].

**beat:** *bīt¹; bēt²*. The past time of this verb is pronounced as the present, notwithstanding that the past time of *eat* is pronounced *et¹; ēt¹*. Late in the 18th century, and early in the 19th, the Irish pronounced it to rhyme with *bet*, probably from a supposed analogy with *eat*. Therefore, it may be appropriate to point out here that while *eat* is derived from A.S. *etan*, which has *æt* for its perfect tense, *beat* may be traced to A.S. *bedtan*, which has *beot* for its perfect tense. In A.S. *æ*, when short or unaccented, approximates in sound to *a* as in "fare," *æ* as in "faery," or *ai* as in "fairy"; but when long or accented to *ea* as in "deal." A.S. *e* when short or unaccented approximates in sound to *e* as in "met"; but when long or accented to *ee* as in "need"; A.S. *o* short or unaccented approximates to *o* as in "for," and when long or accented to *oo* as in "stool." Compare *ATE; EAT*.

**béatille:** *bē'ā'tīl'¹; bē'ā'tīl'²* [Fr., in cookery, a delicacy, as sweetbread, served separately].

**Beaton:** *bī'tan¹ or bē'tan¹; bē'ton² or bē'ton²* [Scot. family name].

**Beatrice:** *bī'a-tris¹; bē'a-trīc²* [Feminine personal name]. Dan., D., Ger., & Sw., **Beatrix:** *bē-ā'trik¹; bē-ā'triks²*; Fr., **Béatrice:** *bē'ā'tris¹; bē'ā'tric²*; It., **Beatrice:** *bē'a-trī'chē¹; bē'ā-trī'chē²*; Pg. & Sp., **Beatriz:** *bē'a-tris¹; bē'ā-tris²*.

**Beattie:** *bī'tī or (Sc.) bē'tī¹; bē'tī or (Sc.) bā'tī²* [Scot. poet].

**Beatty:** *bīt¹¹; bēt'y²*—the ultima is obscure [1. Eng. family name. 2. British vice-admiral].

**Beau Brummel:** *bō brum'el¹; bō brŭm'əl²* [Eng. exquisite].

**Beaucaire:** *bō'kār¹; bō'cār²* [Fr. town].

**Beaucaire de Béguillon:** *bō'kār' də bē'gī'yōn¹; bō'cār' de bē'gī'yōn²* [Fr. historian & theologian of 16th cent.].

2: *ărt, āpe, făt, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăl; mē, gēt, pręy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ō; gō, nôt, őr, wôn,*

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ɲ = sing; ʃin, this.

**Beauchamp**<sup>1</sup>: bi'chəm<sup>1</sup>; bē'cham<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

Sometimes, as in such proper names as *Beauchamp*, "Belvoir," "Cholmondeley," "Cockburn," "Marjoribanks," even the pretence of an agreement between the written word and the spoken will have been abandoned.

TRENCH *English Past and Present* p. 335. [K. P. T. & CO., 1889.]

**Beauchamp**<sup>2</sup>: bō'shūn<sup>1</sup>; bō'chān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. historian].

**beauclerc**: bō'klürk<sup>1</sup>; bō'elēre<sup>2</sup> [A fine scholar].

**beauclerk**: bō'klürk<sup>1</sup>; bō'elērk<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *I., M., St., W., Wr., & Walker*, bō'klürk<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation preferred by the Eng. lexicographers is a survival of a practise, prevalent in the middle of the 18th century, of pronouncing as *ar* in "far" the letters *er* in such words as "merchant," "servant," "service," and "sergeant," an idiosyncrasy still retained in pronouncing the last of these words.

**beaufin**: bō'fin<sup>1</sup>; bō'fin<sup>2</sup>; *not* bō'fin<sup>1</sup>, *nor* biū'fin<sup>1</sup> [A variety of apple].

**Beaufort**: bō'fart<sup>1</sup>; bō'fort<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family and Am. geographical name].

**Beauharnais (de)**: də bō'ār'nē<sup>1</sup>; de bō'ār'nā<sup>2</sup>—note that the *h* is silent [Fr. family name. Josephine de Beauharnais, Empress of France, was the widow of Alexander, Viscount de Beauharnais (guillotined July 23, 1794), before she married Napoleon I.].

**Beauharnois**: bō'ār'nwā<sup>1</sup>; bō'ār'nwā<sup>2</sup>; *not* bō'ar-neis<sup>1</sup> [Canadian dist. & capital].

**beauideal**: bō'ei-dī'al<sup>1</sup>; bō'ei-dē'al<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; *I.* bō ai-dī'al<sup>1</sup>; *M.* bō'ei-dī'al<sup>1</sup>; *St.* bō'ei-dī'al<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* bō'a-dē'al<sup>1</sup>.

**Beaujolais**: bō'zō'lē<sup>1</sup>; bō'zhō'lā<sup>2</sup> [A wine-producing district of France].

**Beaulieu**<sup>1</sup>: bō'lyū<sup>1</sup>; bō'lyū<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. Benedictine abbey founded 885. 2. Fr. family name].

**Beaulieu**<sup>2</sup>: biū'li<sup>1</sup>; biū'li<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

**Beaumarchais (de)**: də bō'mar'shē<sup>1</sup>; de bō'mār'chā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. dramatist; author of *The Barber of Seville*].

**Beaumaris**: bō-mē'ris<sup>1</sup>; bō-mā'ris<sup>2</sup>; *not* bo-mūr'is<sup>1</sup> [Welsh city on Anglesey].

**beau monde**: bō mēnd<sup>1</sup>; bō mōnd<sup>2</sup> [F., the world of fashion].

**Beaumont**: bō'ment *or* (F.) bō'mōn<sup>1</sup>; bō'mōnt *or* (F.) bō'mōn<sup>2</sup>; *not* biū'mont<sup>1</sup> [1. Eng. dramatist. 2. Am. surgeon].

**Beaumont de la Bonnière**: bō'mōn' də la bēn'yār<sup>1</sup>; bō'mōn' de lā bōn'yār<sup>2</sup>—*Bon* should be pronounced as in Fr. *bonne, bonne bouche*, giving *o* the sound it has in "not" and *not*, as sometimes erroneously, that which it has in "go," *nor* that of Fr. *bon* (good) bōn<sup>1</sup>.

**Beauregard**: bō're-gārd<sup>1</sup>; bō're-gārd<sup>2</sup> [Am. general].

**Beau Sabreur (le)**: lə bō sār'brūr<sup>1</sup>; le bō sār'brūr<sup>2</sup> [Fr., the fine swordsman: sobriquet of Murat].

**beauséant**: bō'sē'ān<sup>1</sup>; bō'sē'ān<sup>2</sup> [The standard and the battle-cry of the Knights Templars].

**beauteous**: biū'ti-us<sup>1</sup>; biū'te-ūs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. & Wr.* biū'te-us<sup>1</sup>; *I.* biū'ti-us<sup>1</sup>; *M.* biū'ti-us<sup>1</sup>; *St.* biū'ti-us<sup>1</sup>; *Walker* biū'chī-us<sup>1</sup>; *Sheridan* biū'ches<sup>1</sup>. The Imperial, a Scottish publication, is the only modern dictionary that indicates the sound of long *e* (preferred by Phye) for the penult.

**Beauvais**: bō'vā<sup>1</sup>; bō'vā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. cathedral city].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʌll, rʌlc, cʌre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃin, this.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

**beaux-esprits**: bōz'es"prī<sup>1</sup>; bōz'ēs"prī<sup>2</sup> [Fr., wits: plural of *bel-esprit*].

**Bebai**: bī'bi-ai or beb'ī-ai<sup>1</sup>; bē'ba-ī or bēb'a-ī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bebel**: bē'bel<sup>1</sup>; bē'bēl<sup>2</sup>; *not* beb'ī [Ger. publicist; Socialist leader].

**Behryces**: bī'brī-sīz<sup>1</sup> or bī-brūi'sīz<sup>1</sup>; bē'bry-çēs<sup>2</sup> or bē-brý'çēs<sup>2</sup> [A mythical people said to be of Thracian origin. See *AMYCUS*.]

**because**: bi-kōz<sup>1</sup>; be-eas<sup>2</sup>; *not* bi-kuz<sup>1</sup>, *nor* bī'kōz<sup>1</sup>.

**Becbecia**: bek'bi-sci'ə<sup>1</sup>; bēe'be-çī'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**béchamel**: besh'a-mel<sup>1</sup>; bēçh'a-mēl<sup>2</sup> [A white sauce used in cookery]. See the following.

**Béchamel**: bē'sha'myel<sup>1</sup>; bē'çhā'miēl<sup>2</sup> [Fr. marquis, financier, & epicure of the 17th cent.]. See the preceding & note spelling of the ultima.

**bêche-de-mer**: bēsh'de-mär<sup>1</sup>; bēçh'de-mēr<sup>2</sup> [A sea-slug, the trepang].

**Becher**: bī'kər<sup>1</sup>; bē'eer<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Becher**: bek'ər<sup>1</sup>; bēe'er<sup>2</sup> [Ger. chemist].

**Becherites**: bī'kər-aits<sup>1</sup>; bē'eer-its<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Bechorath**: bi-kō'ra<sup>1</sup>; be-eō'rāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bechstein**: bēh'shtain<sup>1</sup>; bēh'shtin<sup>2</sup> [Ger. naturalist; founded science of forestry].

**Bechuanaland**: bēçh'u-ā'nā-land<sup>1</sup>; bēçh'ū-ā'nā-lānd<sup>2</sup>; *not* bek'iu-an'ā-land<sup>1</sup> [Country in S. Africa]. So also **Bechuanas**, the people.

**Becke**: bek<sup>1</sup>; bēe<sup>2</sup>; *not* bek'ī [Eng. family name].

**Beckles**: bek'lz<sup>1</sup>; bēe'ls<sup>2</sup>; *not* bek'liz<sup>1</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Becquerel**: bek'rel<sup>1</sup>; bēe'rēl<sup>2</sup>; *not* bek'kə-rel<sup>1</sup> [Fr. family of physicists].

**Bectileth**: bek'ti-leth<sup>1</sup>; bēe'ti-lēth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Beda**: bē'də<sup>1</sup>; bē'da<sup>2</sup>; *not* bī'də<sup>1</sup> [Eng. monk, "father of English learning"]. Spelled also **Bæda** (see *BEAT*), and **Bede**.

**Bedad**: bī'dad<sup>1</sup>; bē'dād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bedalah**: bed'ī-ci'ə<sup>1</sup>; bēd'a-ī'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bedan**: bī'dan<sup>1</sup>; bē'dān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bédarieux**: bē'dā'ryū<sup>1</sup>; bē'dā'ryū<sup>2</sup> [Fr. city].

**Bedawi**: bed'ə-wī<sup>1</sup>; bēd'a-wī<sup>2</sup>; *not* bē-dā'wī<sup>1</sup>, *nor* bē-dā'wī<sup>1</sup> [A. Bedouin].

**Bede**: bīd<sup>1</sup>; bēd<sup>2</sup> [1. See *BEDA*. 2. A character, the hero, in George Eliot's novel, "Adam Bede"].

**Bedeiah**: bi-dī'yā<sup>1</sup>; bē-dē'yā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**bedel**: bī'dl<sup>1</sup>; bē'dl<sup>2</sup> [Archaic form of *BEADLE*].

**Bedel**: bī'dl<sup>1</sup> or bi-del<sup>1</sup>; bē'dl<sup>2</sup> or bē-dēl<sup>2</sup> [Eng. & Am. family name].

**beden**: bed'en<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W.*, or bī'den<sup>1</sup>, *C.*; bēd'en<sup>2</sup> or bē'dēn<sup>2</sup> [An ibex, perhaps the wild goat of the Bible].

**bedew**: bi-diū<sup>1</sup>; bē-dū<sup>2</sup>; *not* bī'diū<sup>1</sup>, for the penult is obscure.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɔɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ɔɪn, this.

**Bedford:** bed'fərd<sup>1</sup>; bēd'ford<sup>2</sup>; *not* bed-fōrd<sup>1</sup> [Family or geographical name].

**Bedivere:** bed'ī-vīr<sup>1</sup>; bēd'ī-vēr<sup>2</sup>; *not* bī'di-vīr<sup>1</sup>; *nor* bə-di-vīr<sup>1</sup> [In Arthurian legend, a knight of the Round Table].

**bedizen:** bi-diz'n<sup>1</sup>; be-dīz'n<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., St., & W.; E. be-diz'en<sup>1</sup>; I. bi-dāiz'n<sup>1</sup>; M. bi-dāi'zn<sup>1</sup>; Wr. bə-dāi'zn<sup>1</sup>, so also Pery (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844).*

**Bedouin:** bed'u-in<sup>1</sup>; bēd'u-in<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C., E., & I., bed'ū-in<sup>1</sup>; M. bed'-u-in<sup>1</sup>; St., W., & Wr. bed'u-in; never bēd'win* [Arab tribe].

**Beellada:** bī'ə-lai'ə-də or bī-lai'ə-də<sup>1</sup>; bē'e-lī'ə-da or bē-lī'ə-da<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Beel-meon:** bī'el-mī'en<sup>1</sup>; bē'el-mē'ōn<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible]. [Bible].

**Beelphegor:** bī-el'fə-gər or bī'el-fī'gər<sup>1</sup>; bē-él'fe-gōr or bē'él-fē'gōr<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Beelsarus:** bī-el'sə-rus or bī'el-sē'rus<sup>1</sup>; bē-él'sa-rūs or bē'él-sā'rūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha]. [Douai Bible].

**Beelsephon:** bī-el'sə-fen or bī'el-sī'fēn<sup>1</sup>; bē-él'se-fōn or bē'él-sē'fōn<sup>2</sup>

**Beeltethmus:** bī'el-tēth'mus<sup>1</sup>; bē'él-tēth'mūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Beelzebub:** bi-el'zī-bub<sup>1</sup>; be-él'ze-būb<sup>2</sup>—the *e* of the first and third syllables, being unaccented, is short [The prince of demons: Satan].

**Beelzebub:** bi-el'zī-bul<sup>1</sup>; be-él'ze-bul<sup>2</sup> [Prince of filth]. See preceding.

**been:** bin<sup>1</sup>; bēn<sup>2</sup>, *C., E., I., M.; Standard, St., W., Wr., & Walker bin<sup>1</sup>.* While the views of Walker printed below may have reflected the usage of the time, they do not apply to-day to such words as *keen* and *seen*.

This word [*been*], in the solemn, as well as the familiar style, has shared the fate of most of those words which, from their nature, are in the most frequent use. It is scarcely ever heard otherwise than as the noun *bin*, a repository for corn or wine, and must be placed among those deviations which language is always liable to in such words as are auxiliary or subordinate to others; for, as those parts of bodies which are the most frequently handled, grow the soonest smooth by constant friction, so such words as are in continual use seem to wear off their articulations, and become more irregular than others.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. (1791).

Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton (Earl of Lytton) rimed "been" with "between" in his "Lament"; Whittier rimed it with *pen* in "Maude Muller," and Charles Godfrey Leland, another American, wrote:

If all the world must see the world  
As the world the world hath *seen*,  
Then it were better for the world  
That the world had never *been*.

*The World and the World.*

James Montgomery rimed it with "scene" in the following lines:

Who that hath ever *been*  
Could bear to be no more?  
Yet who would tread again the *scene*  
He trod through life before?

*The Falling Leaf.*

The fact is that the various ways of spelling this word are responsible for the different pronunciations. The form *ben*, used by Ormin, dates from 1200; the form *beyn*, used by Barbour, dates from 1375; the forms *be*, *ben*, and *been*, used by Chaucer, date from 1386; the form *bynne* dates from 1420. Tyndale spelled it *bene* in 1526; Bishop Jewel wrote *byn* in 1560; Lyly used *bin* in 1579, and Shakespeare ("Hamlet," act iv, sc. 1) wrote "It had *bin* so with us had we *beene* there" (1602; see First Folio ed., 1623), while Howell employed the form *bin* in 1645. In the Geneva Bible (1560) the three forms *bin*, *bene*, and *been* were used. The pronunciation preserved in the United States is unquestionably that which prevailed in England between the years 1579 and 1645, for Virginia was colonized in 1607, and the Pilgrim Fathers set sail from En-

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *būm*;

gland in the "Mayflower" in 1620—that pronunciation was the phonetic representation of the spelling *bin* which Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Smart (1836), and Webster (1847) noted, while Perry (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) indicated *bin*<sup>1</sup>.

**Beer:** *bī'ar* or *bīr*<sup>1</sup>; *bē'er* or *bēr*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Beera:** *bī'ar-a* or *bī-rā*<sup>1</sup>; *bē'er-a* or *be-ē'ra*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Beerah:** *bī'ar-ā* or *bī-rā*<sup>1</sup>; *bē'er-ā* or *be-ē'ra*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Beerelim:** *bī'ar-i'lim* or *bī-r'i'lim*<sup>1</sup>; *bē'er-ē'lim* or *bēr-ē'lim*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Beeri:** *bī-i'rai* or *bīr'ai*<sup>1</sup>; *be-ē'ri* or *bēr'i*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Beerlahai-roi:** *bī'ar-la-hai'=roi* or *bīr'la-hai'=roi*<sup>1</sup>; *bē'er-la-hi'=rōi* or *bēr'-la-hi'=rōi*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Beeroth:** *bī-i'rēth* or *bī'rēth*<sup>1</sup>; *be-ē'rōth* or *bēr'rōth*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Beeroth Bene Jaakan:** *bī-i'rēth* [or *bī'rēth*] *bī'nī jē'a-kan*<sup>1</sup>; *be-ē'rōth* [or *bēr'rōth*] *bē'nē jā'a-kān*<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Beerothites:** *bī-i'rēth-aits* or *bī'rēth-aits*<sup>1</sup>; *be-ē'rōth-its* or *bēr'rōth-its*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Beersheba:** *bī'ar-shī'ba*<sup>1</sup> or *bī-ūr'shī-ba*<sup>1</sup>; *bē'er-shē'ba*<sup>2</sup> or *be-ēr'she-ba*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Beeshterah:** *bī-esh'ti-rā*<sup>1</sup>; *be-esh'te-ra*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**beet:** *bīt*<sup>1</sup>; *bēt*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *bit*<sup>1</sup>. See **BEEN**.

**Beethoven, van:** *bē'tō-ven*<sup>1</sup>; *bē'tō-vēn*<sup>2</sup> [Ger. composer (1770–1827)].

**Beets:** *bēts*<sup>1</sup>; *bēts*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *bīts*<sup>1</sup> [Dutch theologian & writer].

**befana:** *bē-fā'na*<sup>1</sup>; *bē-fā'nā*<sup>2</sup> [It., a gift-making fairy].

**Begas:** *bē'gas*<sup>1</sup>; *bē'gās*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *bī'gas*<sup>1</sup> [Ger. historic painter].

**Beghard:** *beg'ard*<sup>1</sup>; *bēg'ard*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C. beg'urd*<sup>1</sup>; *E. beg'hård*<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St. be-gård*<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W. beg'erd*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. be-gård*<sup>1</sup>. The *h* is now seldom or never pronounced [One of a Flemish lay fraternity, of the 13th cent.; so named from one Lambert Beggh or Le Bègue (LL. *Beghardus*), who founded the Beguins].

**beginning:** *bī-gin'in*<sup>1</sup>; *bē-gin'ing*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *bā-gin'in*<sup>1</sup> as frequently heard. The ultima rhymes with "sing" & the *g* should always be pronounced.

**Begoai:** *bī-gō'i-ai*<sup>1</sup>; *be-gō'a-i*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**begone:** *bī-gōn*<sup>1</sup>; *bē-gōn*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *E. & St. be-gon*<sup>1</sup>; *I. & Walker, bi-gon*<sup>1</sup>; *M. bi-gon*<sup>1</sup>; *W. bi-gon*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. be-gon*<sup>1</sup>.

**begonia:** *bī-gō'ni-a*<sup>1</sup>; *be-gō'ni-a*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *bī-go-ni-a*<sup>1</sup>.

**Begtashi:** *beg-tā'shī*<sup>1</sup>; *bēg-tā'shī*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *beg-tē'shī*<sup>1</sup> [Turk. religious sect].

**Beguai:** *bī-giū'i-ai*<sup>1</sup>; *be-gū'a-i*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Begui:** *bī-giū'ai*<sup>1</sup>; *be-gū'i*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Beguin:** *beg'in*<sup>1</sup>; *bēg'in*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *beg'win*<sup>1</sup>. See **BEGHARD**.

**beguinage:** *beg'in-i*<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) *bē'gi'nāz*<sup>1</sup>; *bēg'in-ag*<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) *bē'gi'nāzh*<sup>2</sup> [A Beguine community].

**Beguine:** *beg'in*<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) *bē'gin*<sup>1</sup>; *bēg'in*<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) *bē'gin*<sup>2</sup> [A Flemish 12th cent. sisterhood].

1: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *i=ē*; *læc*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

**begum:** bī'gum<sup>1</sup>; bē'gūm<sup>2</sup>; *Wr.* bī'gum<sup>1</sup> [Anglo-Ind. Moham. princess].

**behalf:** bi-haf'<sup>1</sup>; be-hāf'<sup>2</sup>—the *l* silent & the *a* as in "ask." See **ASK**.

**Behar:** bī-hūr'<sup>1</sup>; bē-hār'<sup>2</sup>; *not* bē'har<sup>1</sup> [Brit. Ind. province or its capital].

**behave:** bi-hēv'<sup>1</sup>; be-hāv'<sup>2</sup>. So also **behavior:** bi-hēv'yar<sup>1</sup>; be-hāv'yor<sup>2</sup>.

**behemoth:** bi-hī'mōth<sup>1</sup>; bē-hē'mōth<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C. & M.* bi-hī'māth<sup>1</sup>; *E.* bi'hē-mēth<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* bi'hī-mēth<sup>1</sup>; *W.* bi'hi-mēth<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* bi'hā-mēth<sup>1</sup>. In accenting the first syllable *E., I., St., W., & Wr.* follow *Walker's* lead. Modern usage, as reflected by *Standard* (1913), *C., & M.*, accents the penult.

Spelled *bemoth* (1882) and *behemot* (1888) by Wyclif, the word became *behemoth* in the King James version of the Bible (1611). Bailey (1724) described it as "A wonderful Creature, some take it to be the River Horse," and (1732) indicated the stress on the first syllable; as also did Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840); Ash (1775), Nares (1784), and Maunder (1830), be-hī'māth<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835), be hem'ēth<sup>1</sup>.

**behen:** bi'hēn<sup>1</sup>; bē'hēn<sup>2</sup> [A plant].

**behest:** bi-hest'<sup>1</sup>; be-hēst'<sup>2</sup>; *not* bi'hēst.

**Behistun:** bē'hi-stūn<sup>1</sup>; be'hi-stūn<sup>2</sup> [Persian mountain in Kurdistan].

**Behm:** bēm<sup>1</sup>; bēm<sup>2</sup>; *not* bem,<sup>1</sup> *nor* bām<sup>1</sup> [Ger. geographer (1830-84)].

**Behn (Aphra):** ben<sup>1</sup>; bēn<sup>2</sup>; *not* bēn<sup>1</sup>, *nor* bān<sup>1</sup> [Eng. dramatist (1640-89)].  
See **APHRAH**.

**behoof:** bi-hūf'<sup>1</sup>; be-hōōf'<sup>2</sup>; *not* bi-hūv'<sup>1</sup>. In the phrase *in or on behoof of*, is sometimes confused with *behalf*, which see. Distinguish from **BEHOOVE**.

**behoove:** bi-hūv'<sup>1</sup>; be-hōōv'<sup>2</sup>—the first *e* is obscured.

This word is sometimes improperly written *behoove*, and corruptly pronounced as rhyming with *rove*; but this is contrary to the analogy of words of this form; which preserve the same sound of the vowel, both in the noun and verb; as *proof, prove, &c.*

*WALKER Critical Pronouncing Dict. s.v. (1791).*

Walker was ill-informed on the correct orthography of this word. The form *behoove* dates from 1850 and was used by Malory (1470), Tyndale (1533), Forest (1572), Milton (1667), Robertson (1759), Burke (1792), Scott (1814), Washington Irving (1820), Sir William Hamilton (1832), Trench (1860), Swinburne (1876), and Rossetti (1881).

**behoove:** bi-hōv'<sup>1</sup>; be-hōv'<sup>2</sup>. Behoove: the spelling preferred in England.

Historically [*behoove*] rimes with *move, prove*, but being now mainly a literary word, it is generally made to rime with *rove, grove*, by those who know it only in books.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY, *New Eng. Dict.* vol. 1, p. 776, col. 2. [CL. PRESS 1888.]

**Behrens:** bē'rens; be'rēns<sup>2</sup>; *not* bā'rens<sup>1</sup> [Ger. novelist (1850- )].

**Behring:** bē'rīn<sup>1</sup>; be'rīng<sup>2</sup> [Ger. physician; discovered diphtheria antitoxin].

**Behring:** bī'rīn or bē'rīn<sup>1</sup>; bō'rīng or be'rīng<sup>2</sup>. Same as **BERING**.

**belge:** bēz<sup>1</sup>; bezh<sup>2</sup>; *not* bīj<sup>1</sup> [A fabric].

**being:** bī'īn<sup>1</sup>; bē'īng<sup>2</sup>; *not* bī'in<sup>1</sup>. See **-ING**.

**Belrut:** bē-rūt'<sup>1</sup>; be-rūt'<sup>2</sup> [Vilayet and town in N. Syria].

**belsa:** bai'sā<sup>1</sup>; bī'sā<sup>2</sup>; *not* bē'sā<sup>1</sup> [North-Afr. antelope].

[(1853-1906)].

**Belt:** bait<sup>1</sup>; bīt<sup>2</sup>; frequently, but erroneously, bit<sup>1</sup> [British financier]

**bekah:** bī'ka<sup>1</sup>; bē'kā<sup>2</sup> [Jewish weight].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; oll, boy; gō, gēm; īnk; ʃin, this.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

**Békés=Csaba**: bē'kesh=chə'bo¹; bē'kesh=chə'ba² [Hung. town].

**Bel**: bel¹; bēl² [Babylonian god].

**Bela**: bī'la¹; bē'la² [Bible].

**Belah**: bī'la¹; bē'la² [Bible].

**Belaites**: bī'lə-aits¹; bē'la-its² [Bible].

**Belarius**: bī-lē'ri-us¹; bē-lā'ri-ūs² [A noble and soldier in Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*].

**Belasco**: bī-las'ko¹; bē-lās'eo² [Am. playwright (1859- )].

**belch**: belch¹; bēlch², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.*, belsh¹. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) all indicated belch¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) noted belsh¹. The claim that English orthoepists "treat the *ch* as simple *sh*, . . . while those of America indicate *ch* (or *tsh*), and this apparently represents a real difference in British and American pronunciation," made by Webster, is erroneous in the face of the fact that among modern lexicographical works Sir James Murray's *New English Dictionary* gives belch¹ (*tsh*), as preferred in England, and is supported by Dr. Joseph Wright's *English Dialect Dict.* (1898), Chambers's *English Dict.* (1908), and the *Concise Oxford Dict.* (1911). Of the earlier lexicographers six indicate the *tsh* sound.

**beldam**: bel'dam¹; bēl'dām². This word owes its form to *bel* + *dam* (fair mother) and not to the Fr. *belle dame* (fair lady). See **DAM**.

**beldame**: bel'dēm¹; bēl'dām². See preceding.

**Bele**: bē'la¹; bē'le²; *not* bī'la¹ [In the Icel. sagas, the son of King Skatē].

**belemnite**: bel'em-nait¹; bēl'em-nit², *Standard, I., St., & W.; C. & M.*, bē-lem'nait¹; *E.* bel'am-nait¹; *Wr.* bē-lem'nait¹ [A thunderstone].

**Belemus**: bel'i-mus¹; bēl'e-mūs² [Apocrypha].

**bel-esprit**: bel'es-prī¹; bēl'ēs-prī² [Fr., wit].

**Belfort**: bel'fär¹; bēl'fôr²—*o* as in "or," *not* as in "go," and the *t* silent.

**Belgai**: bel'gī-aī¹; bēl'gā-ī² [Douai Bible].

**Belgian**: bel'jən¹ or bel'ji-an¹; bēl'gan² or bēl'gi-an². Notwithstanding the preference for three syllables indicated by other lexicographers, Murray (*M.*) and Whitney (*C.*) preferred two. See next entry.

**Belgium**: bel'jum¹ or bel'ji-um¹; bēl'gūm or bēl'gi-ūm² [Nation of Europe]. According to the meter of the following lines a two-syllable word.

There was a sound of revelry by night,  
And Belgium's capital had gathered then.

BYRON *Childe Harold, Waterloo.*

**Belgrade**: bel-grēd¹; bēl-grād²; *not* bel-grād¹ [Capital of Serbia].

**Belgrave**: bel'grēv¹; bēl'grāv²; *not* bel-grēv¹ [Eng. town].

**Bellal**: bī'h-al or bī'yal¹; bē'li-al or bēl'yal² [Ancient Hebrew personification of evil].

**Belinda**: bī-lin'da¹; bē-līn'da² [A feminine personal name].

**Belinus**: bel'i-nus¹; bēl'i-nūs²; *not* bē-lai'nus¹ [In Celtic myth, a Gallic sun-god].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **what**, **all**; **mē**, **gēt**, **prcy**, **fērn**; **hit**, **lee**; **f=ē**; **f=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ör**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

**Bells:** bɪ'lis<sup>1</sup>; bē'lis<sup>2</sup> [A Danaid. See BELUS]. Plural **Belides:** bel'i-dīz<sup>1</sup>; bēl'i-dēs<sup>2</sup>.

**Bellisarius:** bel'i-sē'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; bēl'i-sā'ri-ūs<sup>2</sup>; not bel'i-sār'i-us<sup>1</sup>, nor bel'i-sār'i-us<sup>1</sup> [Byzantine general].

**Belit:** bē-lit<sup>1</sup>; bē-lit<sup>2</sup>; [Babylonian goddess, the consort of Bel].

**Belize:** bē-līz<sup>1</sup>; bē-līz<sup>2</sup>; not be-laiz<sup>1</sup> [Cent.-Am. river; capital of Brit. Honduras].

**bellarmine:** bel'ər-min<sup>1</sup>; bēl'ar-mīn<sup>2</sup> [Large drinking-cup made in caricature of Bellarmine].

**Bellarmino:** bel'lār-mī'no<sup>1</sup>; bēl'lār-mī'no<sup>2</sup> [It. cardinal]. Spelled also **Bellarmine:** bel'ār-mīn<sup>1</sup>; bēl'ār-mīn<sup>2</sup>.

**Bellary:** be-lā'ri<sup>1</sup>; bē-lā'ry<sup>2</sup>; not be-lār'i<sup>1</sup> [Brit. Indian district and city].

**Bellatrix:** be-lē'triks<sup>1</sup>; bē-lā'triks<sup>2</sup>; not bel'ə-triks<sup>1</sup> [A star].

**Belle=Alliance (la):** la bel'ə'li'āns<sup>1</sup>; lā bēl'ə'li'ānc<sup>2</sup> [Fr., a farm on the field of Waterloo; hence, Prus. name for the battle].

**Bellechasse:** bel'shūs<sup>1</sup>; bēl'chās<sup>2</sup> [Canadian district].

**Bellefontaine:** bel-fen'tēn<sup>1</sup>; bēl-fōn'tān<sup>2</sup> [A city in Ohio].

**Bellefonte:** bel-fent<sup>1</sup>; bēl-fōnt<sup>2</sup> [A city in Pa.].

**Belle Isle:** bel ail<sup>1</sup>; bēl il<sup>2</sup> [Two islands off Newfoundland].

**Belleisle:** bel'il<sup>1</sup>; bēl'il<sup>2</sup> [Strait betw. Labrador & Newfoundland].

**Belleisle=en=Mer:** bel'il'ən'mer<sup>1</sup>; bēl'il'ən'mēr<sup>2</sup> [Island off France].

**Bellerophon:** be-lēr'o-fen<sup>1</sup>; bē-lēr'o-fōn<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a son of Glaucus; aided by Pegasus he killed the Chimera].

**Bellerus:** be-lī'rus<sup>1</sup>; bē-lērūs<sup>2</sup> [A giant in Eng. myth].

**belles=lettres:** bel'et'rə<sup>1</sup>; bēl'ēt're<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), & C.; E. bel-letr<sup>1</sup>; I., bel-let-tr<sup>1</sup>; M., *Standard* (1913), & W. (1909), bel'let'r<sup>1</sup>; W. (1890), bel-let'tūr<sup>1</sup>; St. bel-let'r<sup>1</sup>; Wr. bel-let'tr<sup>1</sup>; Walker, bel-lē'tur<sup>1</sup>. Why *Standard* (1913) should follow M. when the pronunciation indicated in its edition of 1893 was correct is difficult to determine; not so, however, is the change of W. (1890) from an Anglicized rendering of two French words, *always pronounced as French by educated persons*, to W. (1909), the pronunciation indicated by M. This word, altho it has been in English use for two centuries—Swift being the first to use it in English literature (1710)—is still treated as not fully Anglicized. Perry (1775), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), indicated bel-let'tr<sup>1</sup>; Enfield (1807), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847) noted bel'let-tr<sup>1</sup>; but Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) preferred bel-lē'tar<sup>1</sup>.

**Bellew:** be-liū<sup>1</sup> or be-lū<sup>1</sup>; bē-lū<sup>2</sup> or bē-lū<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**bellicose:** bel'i-kōs<sup>1</sup>; bēl'i-eōs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), C., & W.; E. bel'li-kōs<sup>1</sup>; I. & M. bel'li-kōs<sup>1</sup>; St. bel'li-kōz<sup>1</sup>; Wr. bel-li-kōs<sup>1</sup>. The i in this word is, with one exception, indicated as i in "pin;" *Standard* (1913) indicates it as obscure, bel'i-kōs.

**belligerence:** bē-lij'ər-ens<sup>1</sup>; be-līg'er-ēnc<sup>2</sup>; *Standard* (1913), be-lij'ər-ens<sup>1</sup>; (1893) bel-lij'ər-ens<sup>1</sup>, but the first pronunciation given above is that most frequently heard in the United States to-day. See next.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, būt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rùle; hut, bŭrn;

**belligerent:** bæ-lij'ər-ent<sup>1</sup>; be-lig'er-ent<sup>2</sup>; *not* bi-lij'ər-ent<sup>1</sup> as Phvfe. *Standard* (1913), be-lij'ər-ent<sup>1</sup>; (1893) bæ-lij'ər-ent<sup>1</sup>. Altho *l* has been described by the late Dr. F. A. March as one of the most uniform and changeless of sounds in modern English, there is a tendency to ignore it when doubled, as in such words as this. See *L*. Derived from Fr. *belligérant*, this word was originally spelled *belligerant* in Eng.

**Bellingham:** bel'in-jəm or -jam<sup>1</sup>; bēl'in-gam<sup>2</sup> or -gām<sup>2</sup>; *Standard* & *C.* bel'in-am<sup>1</sup>; bēl'ing-am<sup>2</sup> [Eng. colonial governor of Mass., 1641, 1665-1672].

**Bellingham:** bel'in-am<sup>1</sup>; bēl'ing-am<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is silent [Bay in Wash. State].

**Bellini:** bel-lī'nī<sup>1</sup>; bēl-lī'nī<sup>2</sup> [It. family name of painters, and a composer].

**Bellman:** bel'man<sup>1</sup>; bēl'män<sup>2</sup> [Sw. poet (1740-1795)].

**Bellona:** bel-lō'na<sup>1</sup>; bēl-lō'na<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893); (1913) be-lō'nā<sup>1</sup>; bē-lō'na<sup>2</sup> [Rom. goddess of war].

**Bellot:** bel'lō'<sup>1</sup>; bēl'lō'<sup>2</sup>; *not* bel'let'<sup>1</sup>—the *t* is silent [Fr. navigator & Arctic explorer for whom **Bellot Strait** was named].

**Bellovacl:** be-løv'ə-sai<sup>1</sup>; bē-lōv'a-çī<sup>2</sup> [Ancient tribe of the Belgæ].

**bellows:** bel'ōz<sup>1</sup>; bēl'ōs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), *C., M., W.* (1909); *E., I., & St.*, bel'lōz<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* (1913) bel'oz<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1890) bel'lus<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* bel'lus<sup>1</sup>. From 1775 to 1844 the majority of the English, Scottish, and Irish lexicographers favored bel'lus<sup>1</sup>. Walker's prognostication (1791) that "the last syllable of this word, like that of Gallows, is corrupted beyond recovery into the sound of *lus*" (*Critical Pronouncing Dict. s. v.*) is not supported by modern dictionaries, *Webster* (1890) & *Worcester* being the only two that have sustained it, but *Webster's American Dictionary* (1878), following Jameson (1827), gave preference to the pronunciation in use today.

**Belluæ:** bel'yu-i<sup>1</sup>; bēl'yu-æ<sup>2</sup>; *not* bel'lu-i<sup>1</sup> [A former order of hoofed quadrupeds].—**belluine:** bel'yu-in<sup>1</sup> or -in<sup>1</sup>; bēl'yu-in<sup>2</sup> or -in<sup>2</sup>; *not* bel'lu-in<sup>1</sup>. While Perry (1775) gave the ultima as -in<sup>1</sup>, Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) indicated it as -ain<sup>1</sup>.

**Belluno:** bel-lū'no<sup>1</sup>; bēl-lu'no<sup>2</sup> [It. province].

**Belmalm:** bel'mr-im<sup>1</sup>; bēl'ma-īm<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Belmen:** bel'men<sup>1</sup>; bēl'mēn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Beloit:** bi-loit'<sup>1</sup>; be-lōit'<sup>2</sup> [A city in Wis. and Kan.].

**Belon:** bæ-lōn'<sup>1</sup>; be-lōn'<sup>2</sup>; *not* bi'len<sup>1</sup> [Fr. naturalist of 16th cent.].

**belong:** bi-ləŋ'<sup>1</sup>; be-lōŋ'<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), *M., & W.; C. & Standard* (1913) bi-ləŋ'<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., & St.* be-ləŋ'<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* bæ-ləŋ'<sup>1</sup>; *Walker*, bi-ləŋ'<sup>1</sup>. The sound is that heard in *not*, *dog*, *gong*, rather than that heard in *for*, *nor*, *orb*. Walker pointed out that "the short sound of this letter [*o*] is frequently, by inaccurate speakers, and chiefly those among the vulgar, lengthened to a middle sound approaching to its long sound, the *o* in *or*." *Concise Pronouncing Dict.*, Note 163, p. 27 [ed. 1828].

**Beloochistan:** bæ-lū'chi-stān<sup>1</sup>; be-lōō'chi-stān<sup>2</sup>. Same as BALUCHISTAN.

**Belot:** bæ-lō'<sup>1</sup>; be-lō'<sup>2</sup>; *not* be-let'<sup>1</sup> [Fr. novelist].

**beloved (a):** bi-luv'ed<sup>1</sup> or bi-luvd'<sup>1</sup>; be-lōv'ed<sup>2</sup> or be-lōvd'<sup>2</sup>. When used as an adjective, generally pronounced as three syllables; as a passive verb, with auxiliary, as two. *New Standard Dict. s. v. I.* bi-luv'ed<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* bæ-luv'ed.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, fáre, fäst, whät, ǵll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, òr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪd = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

**beloved** (n.): bi-luv'ed<sup>1</sup>; be-löv'əd<sup>2</sup>; *not* bi-luvd'<sup>1</sup>

Behold my servant, whom I have chosen: my *beloved*, in whom my soul is well pleased.  
*Matthew xii, 18.*

**Belpre:** bel'prē<sup>1</sup>; bēl'prē<sup>2</sup> [A village in Ohio].

**Belshazzar:** bel-shaz'ar<sup>1</sup>; bēl-shāz'ar<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Beltenebros:** bel'tē-nē'bro<sup>1</sup>; bēl'te-nē'bro<sup>2</sup>; *not* bel'ten-ə-brōs'<sup>1</sup> [In Lobeira's romance of chivalry, the name taken by Amadis of Gaul].

**Belteshazzar:** bel'ti-shaz'ar<sup>1</sup>; bēl'te-shāz'ar [Bible].

**Beltis:** bel'tis<sup>1</sup>; bēl'tis<sup>2</sup>. Same as BELIT.

**Belus:** bi'lus<sup>1</sup>; bē'lūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* bē'lus<sup>1</sup> [One of several characters in mythology, especially the father of Dido and of Pygmalion].

**belvedere:** bel'vī-dīr' or (*It.*) bel'vē-dē'rē<sup>1</sup>; bēl've-dēr' or (*It.*) bēl'vē-dē'rē<sup>2</sup>.  
[A turret-like observatory on the top of a building].

**Belvoir:** bi'vār<sup>1</sup>; bē'ver<sup>2</sup> [Eng. village, valley, and castle]. See BEAUCHAMP.

**Belzoni:** bel-tsō'nī<sup>1</sup>; bēl-tsō'nī<sup>2</sup>; *not* bel-zō'nī<sup>1</sup> [It. explorer (1778-1823)].

**bema:** bi'mā<sup>1</sup>; bē'mā<sup>2</sup>; *not* bem'a<sup>1</sup> [The chancel of an Eastern church].

**Bement:** bi'ment<sup>1</sup>; bē'mēnt<sup>2</sup>; *not* bə-ment'<sup>1</sup> [A village in Ill.].

**Bemis Heights:** bi'mis hait<sup>1</sup>; bē'mis hīts<sup>2</sup>; *not* bem'is<sup>1</sup> [Historic village in N. Y.].

**Ben:** ben<sup>1</sup>; bēn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Benabnadab:** ben'ə-bin'ə-dab<sup>1</sup>; bēn'a-bīn'a-dāb<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Benadad:** ben-ē'dad<sup>1</sup>; bēn-ā'dād<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Benalah:** bi-nē'yā or bi-nai'ā<sup>1</sup>; be-nā'yā or be-nī'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ben-ammi,** { ben-am'ai<sup>1</sup>; bēn-ām'ī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ben Ammi:** {

**Benares:** bi-nā'rīz<sup>1</sup>; be-nā'rēs<sup>2</sup>; *not* bə-nār'īz<sup>1</sup> [Division, district, & city in Brit. India].

**bench:** bench<sup>1</sup>; bēnch<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840) and Goodrich (Webster, 1847), indicated this pronunciation; but Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844) preferred bench<sup>1</sup>.

**Ben Cruachan:** ben krū'ən-ən<sup>1</sup>; bēn erū'ən-ən<sup>2</sup> [Scot. mountain].

**Ben-decar:** ben-dī'kar<sup>1</sup>; bēn-dē'ear<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Ben-dekar:** ben-dī'kar<sup>1</sup>; bēn-dē'kar<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**beneath:** bi-nēth'<sup>1</sup>; be-nēth'<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.* (1909); *W.* (1890) bi-nīth'<sup>1</sup>; *E. & St.* be-nīth'<sup>1</sup>; *I.* bi-nīth'<sup>1</sup>; *W.* be-nīth'<sup>1</sup>; *Walker* bi-nīth'<sup>1</sup>. The *e* of the first syllable is not long as indicated by Imperial, Walker, and Phye.

**Beneberak:** ben'ī-bī'rak<sup>1</sup>; bēn'e-bē'rāk<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ben Edar:** ben ī'dar<sup>1</sup>; bēn ē'dar<sup>2</sup> [The Hill of Howth, near Dublin].

**Benedetti:** bē'nē'det'tī<sup>1</sup> or ben'ī-det'ī<sup>1</sup>; bē'ne'dēt'tī<sup>2</sup> or bēn'e-dēt'ī<sup>2</sup> [Fr. diplomat].

2: wɒlf, dɒk, bʊk, bʊt, fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn, ɔɪl, bɔɪ, ɡo, ɡem, ɪnk, θɪn, θɪs.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

**Benedick**: ben'1-dik'1; bēn'e-dīk'2 [The hero of Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing"].

**Benedict**: ben'1-dīkt'1; bēn'e-dīet'2 [A masculine personal name]. Dan. & Ger., *bē'nē-dīkt'1*; *bē'ne-dīet'2*; Dutch, **Benedictus**: *bē'nī-dīk'tus'1*; *bē'ne-dīe'tus'2*; It. **Benedetto**: *bē'nē-dēt'to'1*; *bē'ne-dēt'to'2*; Lat. **Benedictus**: ben'1-dīk'tus'1; bēn'e-dīe'tus'2; Pg **Benedicto**: *bē'nē-dīk'to'1*; *bē'ne-dīe'to'2*. For *Sp.* see BENITO & Sw. BENGT.

**Benedictine**: ben'1-dīk'tin'1; bēn'e-dīe'tin'2. In English the *e* of the antepenult is obscured, not as in "eel" as indicated by Phye [An order of monks founded by St. Benedict; also, a liqueur made by them].

**beneficence**: bi-nef'i-sens'1; be-nēf'i-çēng'2. So also **be-nef'i-cent**.

**beneficial**: ben'1-fīsh'al'1; bēn'e-fīsh'al'2.

**beneficiary**: ben'1-fīsh'1-ē-ri'1 or -fīsh'ā-ri'1; bēn'e-fīsh'1-ā-ry or -fīsh'ā-ry'2, *Standard & W.*; C. ben-i-fīsh'1-ā-ri'1; E. ben-e-fi'shī-ar-i'1; I. ben'e-fi'shī-a-ri'1; M. ben-i-fīsh'1-a-ri'1; St. ben'e-fīsh'1-ūr'1; Wr. ben-a-fīsh'ya-ri'1; Walker ben-i-fīsh'ya-ri'1.

**Bene-jaacan**: bi'nī-jē'a-kan'1; bē'ne-jā'a-ēān'2 [Douai Bible]. **Bene-jaakan**.

**Bene-jaaken**: ben'1-jē'a-ken'1; bēn'e-jā'a-kēn'2.

**bene placito**: bē'nē plā'chī-tō'1; bē'ne plā'chī-tō'2 [It., at pleasure: a direction in music].

**benevolence**: bi-nev'o-lens'1; be-nēv'o-lēng'2; give the *e* of the first syllable the sound that it has in "valley," not that which it has in "eel." So also **benevolent**.

**Benfey**: ben'fai'1; bēn'fīy; not ben'fi'1 [Ger. Sanskrit scholar (1809-81)].

**Bene-gaber**: ben'gē'bar'1; bēn'gā'ber'2 [Douai Bible].

**Bengal**: ben-gāl'1; bēn-gāl'2 [Provinces of Brit. India].

**Bengali**: ben-gāl'1; bēn-gāl'2. C. ben-gō'li'1; E. ben'ā-li'1; I. ben-gōl-i'1; M. & W. ben-gōl'1; St. ben'gā-li'1; Wr. ben-gā-li'1.

**Bengel**: ben'el'1; bēng'ēl'2 [Ger. Lutheran theologian of the 18th cent.].

**Bengt**: bent'1; bēngt'2 [Sw. for BENEDICT].

**Benguela**: ben-gē'la'1; bēn-gē'lä'2 In Pg. *gu* before *e* or *i* = *g*. [District and spt. in Angola].

**Bene-hadad**: ben'hē'dad'1; bēn'hā'dād'2 [Bible].

**Bene-hail**: ben'hē'il or -hēl'1; bēn'hā'il or -hāl'2 [Bible].

**Bene-hanan**: ben'hē'nan'1; bēn'hā'nān'2 [Bible].

**Bene-hesed**: ben'hī'sed'1; bēn'hē'sēd'2 [Douai Bible].

**Bene-hinnom**: ben'hīn'am'1; bēn'hīn'om'2 [Bible].

**Bene-Hur**: ben'hūr'1; bēn'hūr'2 [The hero of Lew Wallace's novel of the same name].

**Beni**: bē-nī'1; bē-nī'2 [Bolivian river & dept.].

**Beniamino**: ben'ya-mī'no'1; bēn'yā-mī'no'2 [It. for BENJAMIN].

**Benicla**: bi-nīsh'1-a'1; be-nīsh'1-a'2; not ben'1-si-a'1; nor bi-nī'shā'1 [City in Cal.].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**benign:** bi-nain<sup>1</sup>; be-nīn<sup>2</sup>; the *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel."

**benignant:** bi-nig<sup>1</sup>nənt<sup>1</sup>; be-nīg<sup>2</sup>nant<sup>2</sup>. Compare preceding.

**Benin:** ben-in<sup>1</sup>; bēn-in<sup>2</sup>; not bə-nin<sup>1</sup> [W. Afr. river & country in Upper Guinea].

**Beninu:** bi-nai<sup>1</sup>nū or ben-i<sup>1</sup>nū<sup>1</sup>; be-nī<sup>2</sup>nyu or bēn-i<sup>2</sup>nyu<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**benison:** ben-i<sup>1</sup>-sun<sup>1</sup>; bēn-i<sup>2</sup>-sōn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893) & *M.; C., I., & St.*, ben-i<sup>1</sup>-zn<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ben-i<sup>1</sup>-zun<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* (1913) ben-i<sup>1</sup>-sen<sup>1</sup>; *W.* ben-i<sup>1</sup>-zn<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ben-na-zn<sup>1</sup>; *Walker* ben-i<sup>1</sup>-zn<sup>1</sup>.

O child! O new-born denizen  
Of life's great city! on thy head  
The glory of the morn is shed,  
Like a celestial benison!

LONGFELLOW *To a Child.*

**Benito:** bē-nī<sup>1</sup>to<sup>1</sup>; bē-nī<sup>2</sup>to<sup>2</sup> [Sp. for BENEDICT].

**Benjamin:** ben'ja-min<sup>1</sup>; bēn'ja-mīn<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *Dan.* & *Ger.*, ben'ya-min<sup>1</sup>; bēn'ya-mīn<sup>2</sup>; *Fr.*, bān'zā'mān<sup>1</sup>; bān'zhā'mān<sup>2</sup>; *L.* **Benjaminus:** ben'ja-mai<sup>1</sup>nusi<sup>1</sup>; bēn'ja-mī<sup>2</sup>nūs<sup>2</sup>.

**Benjamin=Constant:** bān'zā'mān<sup>1</sup>'kōn<sup>1</sup>stān<sup>1</sup>; bān'zhā'mān<sup>2</sup>'ēōn<sup>2</sup>stān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter].

**Benjamite:** ben'ja-mait<sup>1</sup>; bēn'ja-mīt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ben Macdhui:** ben mak-dū<sup>1</sup>; bēn mǎe-dy<sup>2</sup> [Scot. mountain].

**Ben Nevis:** ben nī<sup>1</sup>vis or nev<sup>1</sup>is<sup>1</sup>; bēn nē<sup>2</sup>vis or nēv<sup>2</sup>is<sup>2</sup> [Scot. mountain].

**Bennington:** ben'ŋ-tən<sup>1</sup>; bēn'ing-ton<sup>2</sup>; not ben'in-tən<sup>1</sup>—pronounce the *g*.

**Bennoi:** ben-ō<sup>1</sup>; bēn-ō<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Beno:** bi<sup>1</sup>no<sup>1</sup>; bē<sup>2</sup>no<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Benoit:** bə-nwā<sup>1</sup>; be-nwā<sup>2</sup>; not bə-neit<sup>1</sup> [1. Belgian composer. 2. French theologian].

**Benoni:** ben-ō<sup>1</sup>ni<sup>1</sup>; bēn-ō<sup>2</sup>ni<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bentham:** ben'tham<sup>1</sup> or ben'təm<sup>1</sup>; bēn'tham<sup>2</sup> or bēn'tam<sup>2</sup> [Eng. jurist].

**Bentinck:** ben'tink<sup>1</sup>; bēn'tīnk<sup>2</sup>; not ben'tik<sup>1</sup>, as too frequently heard from persons who should know better [Eng. family name].

**Bentivoglio:** ben'ti-vō<sup>1</sup>lyo<sup>1</sup>; bēn'ti-vō<sup>2</sup>lyo<sup>2</sup> [It. cardinal; statesman (1579-1644)].

**benumb:** bi-num<sup>1</sup>; be-nūm<sup>2</sup>. When the letter *b* is preceded by *m* in the same syllable it is now silent. Late in the 18th and early in the 19th centuries it was pronounced in the now obsolete word *accumb* and in the still living word *succumb*.

**Benvenuto:** ben'vē-nū<sup>1</sup>tō<sup>1</sup>; bēn've<sup>2</sup>-ny<sup>2</sup>tō<sup>2</sup> [It. masculine personal name].

**Benyowski:** bē<sup>1</sup>nī-ōf<sup>1</sup>skī<sup>1</sup>; bē<sup>2</sup>ny<sup>2</sup>-ōf<sup>2</sup>skī<sup>2</sup> [Hung. adventurer].

**benzene:** ben'zīn<sup>1</sup>; bēn'zēn<sup>2</sup>.

**benzin, benzine:** ben'zin<sup>1</sup> or -zīn<sup>1</sup>; bēn'zin<sup>2</sup> or -zīn<sup>2</sup>.

**Ben-zoheth:** ben<sup>1</sup>=zō<sup>1</sup>he<sup>1</sup>th<sup>1</sup>; bēn<sup>2</sup>=zō<sup>2</sup>hē<sup>2</sup>th<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**benzoin:** ben'zo-in or -zein<sup>1</sup>; bēn'zo-īn or -zōin<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I.* ben-zō'in<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ben'zō-in<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ben-zein<sup>1</sup> [A resin used in medicine].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, rʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; go, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**benzol, benzole:** ben'zel<sup>1</sup> or -zöl<sup>1</sup>; bēn'zöl or -zöl<sup>2</sup>.

**benzoyl:** ben'zo-il<sup>1</sup>; bēn'zo-yl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W. (1909). E., I., St., & W. (1890), ben'zeil<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ben-zeil<sup>1</sup> [A chemical radical].*

**Beon:** bi'en<sup>1</sup>; bē'on<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Beor:** bi'er or -er<sup>1</sup>; bē'or or -ōr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Beowulf:** bē'o-wulf<sup>1</sup>; bē'o-wulf<sup>2</sup> [The semimythical hero of an Anglo-Saxon epic of the same name].

**bequeath:** bi-kwīth<sup>1</sup>; be-kwēth<sup>2</sup>.

**bequeathed:** bi-kwīthd<sup>1</sup>; be-kwēthd<sup>2</sup>; *not* bi-kwīth'ad<sup>1</sup>. See BELOVED.

This elongation of the ultimate is a gross and vulgar method of reading; it is used in the Church from a silly affectation of peculiarity, and in Charity Schools from ignorance; but is wholly unjustifiable. W. H. SAVAGE *The Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language* p. 75. [London, 1833.]

**Bera:** bi'rə<sup>1</sup>; bē'ra<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Beracah:** ber'a-kā<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'a-eā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Beracha:** ber'a-kā<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'a-ea<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Berachah:** ber'a-kā<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'a-eā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Berachiah:** ber'a-kai'ā<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'a-ei'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Beralah:** ber'i-ai'ā<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'a-i'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Beranger, de:** bē'rān'žē<sup>1</sup>; bē'rān'zhē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. poet].

**Berar:** bē-rūr<sup>1</sup>; bē-rūr<sup>2</sup> [Brit.-Ind. province].

**Beraud:** bē'rō<sup>1</sup>; bē'rō<sup>2</sup>; *not* bi'raud<sup>1</sup> [Fr. painter].

**Berbice:** būr-bis<sup>1</sup>; bē-rbīç<sup>2</sup>; *not* būr'bais<sup>1</sup> [A region and river in Brit. Guiana].

**berceuse** [Fr.]: bār'sūz<sup>1</sup>; bār'çūç<sup>2</sup> [A cradle-song, or musical composition of lullaby type].

**Berchtold:** berh'tōlt<sup>1</sup>; bērh'tōlt<sup>2</sup> [Austr. statesman].

**Berea<sup>1</sup>:** bi'ri-a or ber'i-a<sup>1</sup>; bē're-a or bē're-a<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Berea<sup>2</sup>:** bi-rī'a<sup>1</sup>; be-rē-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Berea<sup>3</sup>:** bi-rī'a<sup>1</sup>; be-rē'a<sup>2</sup> [1. A village in Ohio. 2. A town in Ky.].

**Berechiah:** ber'i-kai'ā<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'e-ei'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bered:** bi'red<sup>1</sup>; bē'rēd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Berengar:** bē'ren-gār<sup>1</sup>; bē'ren-gār<sup>2</sup> [King of Italy (10th cent.)].

**Berengaria:** ber'en-gē'ri-a<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'en-gā'ri-a<sup>2</sup> [Eng. queen, wife of Richard I].

**Berenice,** } ber'i-nai'si<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'e-nī'çē<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Berenise** [Lat.], } Fr., **Bérénice:** bē'rē'nīs<sup>1</sup>; bē'rē'nīç<sup>2</sup>; It., **Berenice:** bē'rē-nī'chē<sup>1</sup>; bē'rē-nī'chē<sup>2</sup>.

**Beresford:** ber'is-fōrd<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'is-fōrd<sup>2</sup>; *not* bārs'fōrd. Compare BERKELEY.

**Beresina:** ber'ē-zī'nā<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'ē-sī'nā<sup>2</sup> [Rus. river the crossing of which (Nov. 1812) cost Napoleon I. 20,000 men in his retreat from Moscow].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʃhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

**Bergen-op-Zoom:** ber'hɛn-op-zōm<sup>1</sup>; bɛr'hɛn-ɔp-zōm<sup>2</sup> [Historic city of the Netherlands].

**Bergnac, Cyrano de:** sɪ'rɑ'nō'də bɑr'ʒə-rāk<sup>1</sup>; ʒy'rɑ'nō' de bɛr'zhe-ræe<sup>2</sup> [Fr. poet of 17th cent.].

**Bergman:** bɛr'man<sup>1</sup>; bɛr'män<sup>2</sup> [Sw. naturalist of 18th cent.].

**Bergues:** bɑrg<sup>1</sup>; bɛrg<sup>2</sup>; not berg<sup>1</sup> [Fr. city].

**Beri:** bɪ'rai<sup>1</sup>; bɛ'rɪ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Beria:** bɪ-rai'ə<sup>1</sup>; be-rɪ'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as BERIAH].

**Beriah:** bɪ-rai'ā<sup>1</sup>; be-rɪ'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Berlites:** bɪ-rai'aits<sup>1</sup>; be-rɪ'its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bering:** bɛ'rɪŋ or bɪ'rɪŋ<sup>1</sup>; bɛ'ring<sup>2</sup> or bɛ'ring<sup>2</sup> [1. Danish navigator (1680-1741). 2. A sea between Siberia and Alaska].

**Bériot:** bɛ'rɪ'ō<sup>1</sup>; bɛ'rɪ'ō<sup>2</sup> [Belg. violinist].

**Berites:** bɪ'raits<sup>1</sup>; bɛ'rɪts<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Berith:** bɪ'rɪth<sup>1</sup>; bɛ'rɪth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Berkeleyan:** bɜrk-lɪ'an<sup>1</sup>; bɛrk-lɛ'an<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.*; C. bɜrk'lɪ-an<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Berkeley].

**Berkeley<sup>1</sup>:** bɜrk'lɪ<sup>1</sup>; bɛrk'ly<sup>2</sup> [A family & geographical name in Eng. & U. S.].

**Berkeley<sup>2</sup>:** bɜrk'lɪ<sup>1</sup>; bɜrk'ly<sup>2</sup> [Eng. & Ir. family name; specif. that of George B., Anglo-Ir. philosopher]. Compare BERKELEYAN.

**Berkshire:** bɜrk'shɪr<sup>1</sup>; bɛrk'shɪr<sup>2</sup> [County in Mass.].

**Berkshire<sup>2</sup>:** bɜrk'shɪr<sup>1</sup>; bɜrk'shɪr<sup>2</sup> [Eng. county].

**Berlichingen:** bɛr'lɪh-ɪŋ'en<sup>1</sup>; bɛr'lɪh-ɪŋ'en<sup>2</sup> [Ger. Knight of "the iron hand"; subject of a drama by Goethe].

**Berlin:** bɜr'lin<sup>1</sup>; bɛr'lin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & M.*; *E., I., & St.* bɜr-lin<sup>1</sup>; *W.* bɜr'lin<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* bɛr-lin<sup>1</sup>. In Ger., ber-lɪn<sup>1</sup> [Ger. capital; also, one of various other towns in the U. S.].

**berlin:** bɜr'lin<sup>1</sup>; bɛr'lin<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated bɜr-lin<sup>1</sup>. [1. Carriage. 2. Worsted. 3. Dance.]

**Berlioz:** bɛr'lɪ'ōs<sup>1</sup>; bɛr'lɪ'ōs<sup>2</sup> [Fr. composer].

**Bermingham:** bɜr'mɪŋ-əm<sup>1</sup>; bɛr'mɪŋ-am<sup>2</sup> [Eng. commander (14th cent.)].

**Bermoothes:** bɛr-inū'thes<sup>1</sup>; bɛr-mō'thes<sup>2</sup> [Bermudas: from Sp. pronunciation of Bermudez, their discoverer].

**Bermuda:** bɛr-miū'də<sup>1</sup>; ber-mū'də<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & W.*; *I.* bɜr-miū'də<sup>1</sup>; *M.* bɛr-mū'də. The pronunciation recorded by M. is not heard on the islands. It is probably based on the Sp. pronunciation of the u in Bermudez (see preceding entry). To-day the u in Bermuda is uniformly pronounced as a diphthong by the natives.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʌll, rʌle, cʌre, bʉt, bʉrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃhɪn, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būn;

**Bern:** bern<sup>1</sup>; bērn<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Switzerland]. See BERNE.

**Bernabe:** ber"na-bē<sup>1</sup>; bērnā-be<sup>2</sup> [Sp. for BARNABAS].

**Bernadotte:** būrnā-det' or (F.) ber"na-dōt'<sup>1</sup>; bērnā-dōt' or (F.) bērnā-dōt'<sup>2</sup> [Swed. king].

**Bernard:** būrnārd<sup>1</sup>; bērnārd<sup>2</sup>; Fr., bār'nār<sup>1</sup>; bērnār<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan., **Bernhard:** bern'hārth<sup>1</sup>; bērn'hārth; Ger., bern'härt<sup>1</sup>; bērn'härt<sup>2</sup>; Dutch, **Barend:** bā'rent<sup>1</sup>; bā'rēnt<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Bernardin:** bār'nār'dān<sup>1</sup>; bērnār'dān<sup>2</sup>; It., **Bernardino:** bār'nar-dī'nō<sup>1</sup>; bērnār-dī'nō<sup>2</sup>; L., **Bernardus:** bār'nārdus<sup>1</sup>; bērnār'dūs<sup>2</sup>; Sp., **Bernal:** bār-nāl<sup>1</sup>; bērnāl<sup>2</sup>; Sw., **Bernhard:** bern'hård<sup>1</sup>; bērn'hård<sup>2</sup>. In the Romance languages e before r, and not followed by a second consonant in the same syllable, has the sound of ä as in "fare." See also BERTRAM.

**Berne:** būrn<sup>1</sup>; bērn<sup>2</sup> [A village in N. Y.]. See BERN.

**Berners:** būrnar<sup>1</sup>; bērnērs<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Bernese:** būrnīs<sup>1</sup>; bērnēs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.; I. & W.* būrnīz<sup>1</sup>.

**Bernhardi:** bērn-hār'dī<sup>1</sup>; bērn-hār'dī<sup>2</sup> [Ger. general; author].

**Bernhardt:** būrn'härt or (F.) ber"nūr<sup>1</sup>; bērn'härt or (F.) bērnār<sup>2</sup> [Fr. actress]. See SARAH.

**Bernice:** bār-nā'sī<sup>1</sup>; ber-nī'qē<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. See BERENICE.

**Bernicia:** bār-nīsh'ā<sup>1</sup>; ber-nīsh'ā<sup>2</sup> [An Anglian kingdom].

**Bernina:** ber-nī'nā<sup>1</sup>; bērnī'nā<sup>2</sup>; not ber-nai'nā<sup>1</sup> [Sw. mountains].

**Bernini:** ber-nī'nī<sup>1</sup>; bērnī'nī<sup>2</sup>; not ber-nai'nī<sup>1</sup> [It. sculptor of 16th cent.].

**Bernouilli:** bār'nūl'yī<sup>1</sup>; bērnūl'yī<sup>2</sup>; not ber"naul'yī<sup>1</sup> [Swiss family name].

**Bernstorff:** bērn'stōrf<sup>1</sup>; bērn'stōrf<sup>2</sup>; not būrn'stēf<sup>1</sup> [Ger. diplomat].

**Berodach-baladan:** bi-rō'dak-bal'ā-dan<sup>1</sup>; be-rō'dāe-bāl'ā-dān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Berœa:** bi-rī'ā<sup>1</sup>; be-rē'ā<sup>2</sup>. Same as BEREÄ.

**Berom:** bi-rō'mai<sup>1</sup>; be-rō'mī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Beroth:** bi-rē'ch<sup>1</sup>; bē'rōth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Berotha:** bi-rō'chā<sup>1</sup>; be-rō'thā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Berothah:** bi-rō'chā<sup>1</sup>; be-rō'thā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Berothai:** bi-rō'chāi<sup>1</sup>; be-rō'thī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Berothite:** bi-rā'ch-ait<sup>1</sup>; bē'roth-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Berretho:** ber'ī-cho<sup>1</sup> or be-rī'cho<sup>1</sup>; bē'rē-cho<sup>2</sup> or bē-rē'cho<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Berquin:** bār'kān<sup>1</sup>; bērn'kān<sup>2</sup>; not ber'kin<sup>1</sup> [Fr. Protestant martyr (1490-1529)].

**Berry:** be'rī<sup>1</sup>; bē'rī<sup>2</sup>; sometimes, as if Anglicized, ber'ī<sup>1</sup>; bē'rī<sup>2</sup> [Fr. dukedom].

**Berrier:** ber'yē<sup>1</sup>; bēr'yē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. royalist (1790-1868)].

**Bersabee:** bār-sē'bi<sup>1</sup>; ber-sā'be-ē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**bersagliere:** ber'sa-lyē'rē<sup>1</sup>; bērn'sā-lyē'rē<sup>2</sup>; not būrn'sa-glai'ā-rī<sup>1</sup> [It. sharp-shooter].

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; lū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

**Bert:** bār<sup>1</sup>; bē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. physiologist (1833-86)].

**Bertha:** būr'ḥā<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'ḥa<sup>2</sup>; Dan., Ger., & Sw., ber'tā<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'tā<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Berthe:** bār'ti; bār'ti<sup>2</sup>; It. & Sp., **Berta:** ber'tā<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'tā<sup>2</sup>.

**Berthelot:** bār'tē-lō'<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'te-lō'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. family name].

**Berthier:** bār'tyē'<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'tyē'<sup>2</sup>; not ber'tyer<sup>1</sup> [1. Fr. family name. 2. A district in Quebec].

**Berthollet:** bār'tō'lē'<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'tō'le'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. chemist (1748-1822)].

**Berthoud:** bār'tū'<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'tu'<sup>2</sup> [Swiss horologist (1725-1807)].

**Bertie<sup>1</sup>:** bār'ti<sup>1</sup>; bār'ti<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name of the Earls of Abingdon and Lindsey].

**Bertie<sup>2</sup>:** ber'ti<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'ti<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Bertie<sup>3</sup>:** būr'ti<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'ti<sup>2</sup> [1. Diminutive of ALBERT or BERTHA. 2. County in N. C.].

**Bertillon:** bār'ti'yōn'<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'ti'yōn'<sup>2</sup>; often erroneously, ber'ti'yōn'<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'ti'yōn'<sup>2</sup>, combining Eng. & Fr. sounds to produce a Fr. name. In the U. S. an Anglicized pronunciation būr'til-en<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'til-on<sup>2</sup>, has some vogue [Fr. anthropologist; inventor of the *Bertillon system* of anthropometry (1833)].

**Bertram:** būr'tram<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'tram<sup>2</sup>; Ger., būr'tram<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'tram<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Fr., **Bertrand:** bār'trān'<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'trān'<sup>2</sup>; It., **Bertrando:** bār-trān'do<sup>1</sup>; bē'r-trān'do<sup>2</sup>; Pg., **Bertrão:** bār-trauñ'<sup>1</sup>; bē'r-trouñ'<sup>2</sup>; Sp., **Beltran:** bel-trān'<sup>1</sup>; bē'l-trān'<sup>2</sup>. See BERNARD.

**Bertrand, de:** bār'trān'<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'trān'<sup>2</sup>; not ber'trand<sup>1</sup>; nor būr'trand<sup>1</sup>. Sometimes, erroneously combining Eng. & Fr. sounds, ber'trān'<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'trān'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. general with Napoleon at St. Helena].

**Bertuch:** ber'tuḥ<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'tuḥ<sup>2</sup> [Ger. author (1747-1822)].

**Berwick<sup>1</sup>:** ber'ik<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'ik<sup>2</sup> [Eng. seaport town].

**Berwick<sup>2</sup>:** būr'wik<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'wik<sup>2</sup> [A borough in Pa. or town in Me.].

**Berwine:** būr'wain<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'win<sup>2</sup> [A character in Scott's "The Betrothed"].

**beryl:** ber'il<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'yl<sup>2</sup>; not būr'il<sup>1</sup> [Mineral & gem-stone].

**Berzelius:** bār-zī'li-us or (Sw.) ber-sē'li-us<sup>1</sup>; ber-zē'li-ūs or (Sw.) bē'r-se'li-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Sw. chemist].

**Berzellai:** bār-zel'i-ai<sup>1</sup>, ber-zē'l'a-ī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Berzelus:** bār-zī'lus<sup>1</sup>; ber-zē'lūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Bes:** bes<sup>1</sup>; bēs<sup>2</sup>; not bēz<sup>1</sup> [A god in Egyptian mythology].

**Besai:** bī'sai<sup>1</sup>; bē'si<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Besançon:** bā-zañ'sōñ'<sup>1</sup>; be-sāñ'çōñ'<sup>2</sup>. Lippincott's "Gazetteer" pronounces the antepenult bē'<sup>1</sup>; bē'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. city].

**besant:** bez'ant or bi-zant<sup>1</sup>; bēs'ant or bēs'ant<sup>2</sup>. Same as BEZANT.

**Besant (Annie):** bes'ant or bez'ant<sup>1</sup>; bēs'ant or bēs'ant<sup>2</sup> [Eng. theosophist].

**Besant (Walter):** bi-sant' or bi-zant<sup>1</sup>; be-sānt' or be-sānt<sup>2</sup> [Eng. novelist].

**Besecath:** bes'i-kath<sup>1</sup>; bēs'e-cāth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bāy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn.

**beseched:** bi-sichd<sup>1</sup>; be-sēchd<sup>2</sup>; *not* bi-sich'ed<sup>1</sup>. See BEQUEATHED.

**Beselam:** bes'1-lam<sup>1</sup>; bēs'e-lām<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Beseleel:** bi-sī'h-el<sup>1</sup>; be-sē'le-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Beskid:** bes-kid<sup>1</sup>; bēs-kid<sup>2</sup> [A region of the Carpathian mountains].

**Besley:** bis'h1; bēs'ly<sup>2</sup>; *not* bez-l1 [Eng. family name].

**Besodeiah:** bes"o-dī'ya or -dai'a<sup>1</sup>; bēs"o-dē'ya or -dī'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Besodia:** bes"o-dai'a<sup>1</sup>; bēs"o-dī'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**besom:** bi'zəm<sup>1</sup>; bē'som<sup>2</sup>.

Note that this is one of many native Eng. words (from A.-S. *besma*, broom), the pronunciation of which varies with the form of its spelling. In Devon it is written *basam* or *bassam*; in Cornwall, *bazzom*; in Cheshire, Cumberland, and Yorkshire, *besom* & *baysom*; in Northumberland & Durham, *buzzom*; in Gloucestershire & Wiltshire, *bissom*; in Berkshire & Herefordshire, *bizzom*, and in Warwickshire & East Sussex *bysum*.

**Bessborough:** bez'bur-o<sup>1</sup>; beş'bör-o<sup>2</sup>; *not* bes'bur-o<sup>1</sup> [Brit. earldom; seat in Kilkenny, Ire.].

**Besor:** bi'ser<sup>1</sup>; bē'sör<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bessarion:** be-sē'ri-an<sup>1</sup>; bē-sā'ri-on<sup>2</sup>; *not* bes"ə-rai'an<sup>1</sup> [Gr. scholar; patriarch of Constantinople, of 15th cent.].

**Bessemer:** bes'1-mar<sup>1</sup>; bēs'e-mēr<sup>2</sup> [Eng. inventor].

**Bessières:** bes'syār<sup>1</sup>; bēs'syēr<sup>2</sup>. The Fr. *è* before *r*, as in *mère*, *père*, should always be given the sound of *ä* in English "mare," "pare," etc. [Fr. marshal].

**bestial:** bes'ti-al<sup>1</sup>; bēs'tī-al<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), *C., M., E., & I.; St. & Wr.* best'yäl<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* (1913) & *W.* (1890-1909), bes'chal<sup>1</sup>; bēs'chal<sup>2</sup>. Modern usage does not accept the dictum of Walker (NOTE 464) that in the words *bestial* and *celestial*, where the *s* precedes the *t*, this letter is pronounced like *sch*, as *bes-tchial*, *celes-tchial*; nor did Noah Webster, Chauncy Goodrich, and Noah Porter in the "American Dictionary" and the "Unabridged." The preponderance of authority favors the first pronunciation recorded above. It was left to Messrs. Samuel W. Barnum and Samuel Porter to revise the mispronunciation of Walker in "Webster's International Dict." (1890), which has been retained in the "New International" (1909) and substituted for the pronunciation recorded by Dr. March in the "Standard" (1893) by the later editors of that work. The word should never be pronounced bist'chal<sup>1</sup>; *nor* bist'yäl<sup>1</sup>. While Sheridan (1780) indicated bes'chal<sup>1</sup>, Walker (1791) and Jones (1798) rendered it bes'chi-al<sup>1</sup>; but Perry (1775) and Jameson (1827) noted bes'ti-al<sup>1</sup>, and Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) preferred bes'tyäl<sup>1</sup>.

This word is sometimes improperly pronounced with the *e* long, as if written *beastial*, whereas it comes directly from the French *bestial*; and ought to be pronounced as if written *best-yäl*.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in Walker's *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s.v., new ed. [DUFFY, Dublin, 1859].

**bestfarian:** bes"ti-ē'ri-an<sup>1</sup>; bēs"ti-ā'ri-an<sup>2</sup> [A supporter of animal rights].

**bestlary:** bes'ti-ē-ri<sup>1</sup>; bēs'ti-ā-ry<sup>2</sup> [A beast-fighter in ancient Roman games].

**bestrew:** bi-strū<sup>1</sup>; be-strū<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., & St.* be-strū<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* be-strū<sup>1</sup>; *not* bi-strū<sup>1</sup>; bē-strōō<sup>2</sup> as Phylie; *nor* be-strō<sup>1</sup>, as Walker.

**Betah:** bi'tā<sup>1</sup>; bē'tā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**betain:** bi'ta-in<sup>1</sup>; bē'ta-in<sup>2</sup> [An alkaloid found in beets]. **betaine:** bi'ta-in<sup>1</sup>; bē'ta-in<sup>2</sup>.

1: a = final; i = habbit; aisle; au = out; øil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

**Betane:** bet'a-nī<sup>1</sup>; bēt'a-nē<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**betel:** bē'tl<sup>1</sup>; bē'tl<sup>2</sup>; *not* bē'tl<sup>1</sup> *nor* bet'l<sup>1</sup> [E.-Ind. nut].

**Betelgeuse:** Same as following, and so pronounced except by I., bī'tel-jiūz<sup>1</sup>; bē'tēl-gūz<sup>2</sup>.

**Betelgeuse:** bet'el-gūz<sup>1</sup>; bēt'ēl-gūz<sup>2</sup>; *Standard & E.* bet'el-gūz<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1890), bet'el-gūz<sup>1</sup>; bēt'ēl-gūz<sup>2</sup>; *W.* (1909), bet'el-gūz<sup>1</sup>; bēt'ēl-gūz<sup>2</sup>—the Italic short ē of the penult, indicated in Key 2, approximates to e in "moment," and is a symbol introduced to replace Italic e in the Websterian system of notation, about which see Vizetelly's "Essentials of English Speech," ch. ix, pp. 270-303. [A star.]

**Beten:** bī'ten<sup>1</sup>; bē'tēn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**bête noire:** bāt nwūr<sup>1</sup>; bāt nwār ; *not* bāt nwar<sup>1</sup> [Fr., literally, "black beast"; bugbear].

**Beth:** befth<sup>1</sup>; bēth<sup>2</sup> [Heb., the second letter of the Hebrew alphabet, so called from its resemblance, in earliest form, to a house or three-cornered tent: an element in many Bible and Apocrypha place-names meaning "abode," "place of," etc. See the following].—**Bethabara:** befth'ab'a-ra or befth'a-bē'ra<sup>1</sup>; bēth'āb'a-ra or bēth'a-bā'ra<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-acaram:** befth'ak'a-ram<sup>1</sup>; bēth'āc'a-rām<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Beth-acarem:** befth'ak'a-rem<sup>1</sup>; bēth'āc'a-rēm<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Beth-acharam:** befth'ak'a-ram<sup>1</sup>; bēth'āc'a-rām<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Beth-anath:** befth'ē'nath<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ā'nāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Bethania:** bi-thē'nī-a<sup>1</sup>; be-thā'nī-a<sup>2</sup>; *not* beth-a-nai'a<sup>1</sup> [Douai Bible]. Same as BETHANY.—**Bethanite:** befth'ē'nai<sup>1</sup>; bēth'a-nit<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Beth-anoth:** befth'ē'neth<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ā'nōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Bethany:** befth'ē-nī<sup>1</sup>; bēth'a-nē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-araba:** befth'ar'a-bā<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ā'r'a-bā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Beth-arabah:** befth'ar'a-bā<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ā'r'a-bā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-aram:** befth'ē'rām<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ā'rām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-aran:** befth'ē'ran<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ā'ran<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Beth-arbel:** befth'ār-bel<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ā'r-bēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-asmoth:** befth'az'meth<sup>1</sup>; bēth'āg'mōth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Beth-aven:** befth'ē'ven<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ā'vēm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-azmaveth:** befth'az-mē'veth<sup>1</sup>; bēth'āz-mā'vēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-baal-meon:** befth'abē'el-mē'ōn<sup>1</sup>; bēth'āb'al-mē'ōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-barah:** befth'bē'ra<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ā'bārā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-basi:** befth'abē'sai<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ā'bāsī<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Beth-bera:** befth'bī'ra<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ā'bērā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Beth-berai:** befth'bērī-aī<sup>1</sup>; bēth'bēr'a-ī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Beth-birei:** befth'bī'rī-aī<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ā'bī'rē-ī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-car:** befth'kār<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ēār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-dagon:** befth'dā'gen<sup>1</sup>; bēth'dā'gon<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Beth-diblathaim:** befth'dīb'lā-thē'im<sup>1</sup>; bēth'dīb'lā-thā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-eden:** befth'ē'den<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ā'dēm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-eked:** befth'ē'ked<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ā'kēd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bethel:** befth'el<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ēl<sup>2</sup>; *not* befth'l<sup>1</sup> [1. Bible place-name. 2. A place hallowed by God's presence].

Out of my stony grief Bethel I'll raise.

SARAH F. ADAMS *Nearer, My God, to Thee*, st. 4

**Bethelite:** befth'el-ait<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ēl-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Beth-emec:** befth'ē'mek<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ē'mē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Beth-emek:** befth'ē'mek<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ē'mē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Bether:** bī'ther<sup>1</sup>; bē'ther<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Bethesda:** bi-thēz'da<sup>1</sup>; be-thēz'da<sup>2</sup>; *not* bēth'es-dā<sup>1</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-ezel:** befth'ē'zel<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ē'zēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-gader:** befth'gā'der<sup>1</sup>; bēth'gā'dēr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-gamul:** befth'gā'mul<sup>1</sup>; bēth'gā'mūl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-gilgal:** befth'gīl'gal<sup>1</sup>; bēth'gīl'gāl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-haccereim:** befth'hak'si-rem<sup>1</sup>; bēth'hāc'sē-rēm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-haggan:** befth'hag'an<sup>1</sup>; bēth'hāg'an<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-hanan:** befth'hē'nān<sup>1</sup>; bēth'hā'nān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-haram:** befth'hē'ram<sup>1</sup>; bēth'hā'ram<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Beth-haran:** befth'hē'ran<sup>1</sup>; bēth'hā'ran<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-hogla:** befth'hog'lā<sup>1</sup>; bēth'hōg'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-hoglah:** befth'hog'lā<sup>1</sup>; bēth'hōg'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Beth-horon:** befth'hō'ron<sup>1</sup>; bēth'hō'ron<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Bethia:** bi-thā'ī<sup>1</sup>; be-thā'ī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Beth-iesimoth:** befth'ē-sī-meth<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ē-sī-mōth<sup>2</sup> [Douai

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, fārū; øil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Bible].—**Beth=Jeshimoth**: befh"jes'h'i-meth<sup>1</sup>; bēth"jēsh'i-mōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)]. Same as **BETH=JESIMOTH**.—**Beth=Jesimoth**: befh"jes'i-meth<sup>1</sup>; bēth"jēs'i-mōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth=le-aphrah**: befh"lī-af'rā<sup>1</sup>; bēth"lē-āf'rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Beth=lebaath**: befh"lī-bē'eth<sup>1</sup>; bēth"le-bā'ōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bethlehem**: befh"lī-hem<sup>1</sup>; bēth"le-hēm<sup>2</sup>. The e of the penult as e in "valley," not as in "eel" [City of Palestine where Jesus Christ and David were born].

**Bethlehem Ephratah**: befh"lī-hem ef'ra-tā<sup>1</sup>; bēth"le-hēm ēf'ra-tā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bethlehemite**: befh"lī-hem-ait<sup>1</sup>; bēth"le-hēm-it<sup>2</sup>.

**Bethlehem-judah**: befh"lī-hem-jū'dā<sup>1</sup>; bēth"le-hēm-jū'dā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth-lomon**: befh"lō'man<sup>1</sup>; bēth"lō'mon<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Beth-maacah**: befh"mē'a-kā<sup>1</sup>; bēth"mā'a-ca<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bethmann=Hollweg**: bēth"man-hōl'vēr<sup>1</sup>; bēth"män-hōl'vēr<sup>2</sup> [Ger. chancellor (1856- )].

**Beth=marcaboth**: befh"mār'kā-beh<sup>1</sup> or -bōth<sup>1</sup>; bēth"mār'ea-bōth<sup>2</sup> or -bōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth=meon**: befh"mī'an<sup>1</sup>; bēth"mē'on<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth=merhak**: befh"mer'hak<sup>1</sup>; bēth"mēr'hāk<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth=millō**: befh"mil'oi<sup>1</sup>; bēth"mīl'oi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth=nimrah**: befh"nim'rā<sup>1</sup>; bēth"nīm'rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth=oron**: befh"ō'ren<sup>1</sup>; bēth"ō'rōn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Beth=palet**: befh"pē'lei<sup>1</sup>; bēth"pā'lēt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth=pazzez**: befh"paz'ez<sup>1</sup>; bēth"pāz'ēz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth=peor**: befh"pī'or<sup>1</sup>; bēth"pē'ōr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bethphage**: befh"fa-jī<sup>1</sup>; bēth"fa-gē<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, I., Oxford Pronouncing Bible, Standard Bible Dict., W.; G. & E., Beth'faj; Variorum Bible, Beth-fāj<sup>1</sup>.*

**Beth=phaleth**: befh"fē'leth<sup>1</sup>; bēth"fā'lēth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Beth=phellet**: befh"fē'let<sup>1</sup>; bēth"fē'lēt<sup>2</sup>—see preceding [Douai Bible].—**Beth=pheses**: befh"fir'siz<sup>1</sup>; bēth"fir'sēz<sup>2</sup>; not -fē'siz<sup>1</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Beth=phogor**: befh"fō'gor<sup>1</sup>; bēth"fō'gōr<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Beth=rapha**: befh"rē'fa<sup>1</sup>; bēth"rā'fā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth=rhob**: befh"rē'heb<sup>1</sup>; bēth"rē'hōb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth=sabee**: befh"se'bī<sup>1</sup>; bēth"sā'be<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Bethsaida**: befh"sē'i-dā<sup>1</sup>; bēth"sā'i-dā<sup>2</sup>; not beth-sād'ā<sup>1</sup> [Bible].—**Beth=sames**: befh"sē'miz<sup>1</sup>; bēth"sā'mēs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Bethsamite**: befh"sē-mait<sup>1</sup>; bēth"sa-mīt<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Beth=samos**: befh"sē'mos<sup>1</sup>; bēth"sā'mōs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Bethsan**: befh"san<sup>1</sup>; bēth"sān<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Bethshan**: befh'shan<sup>1</sup>; bēth'shān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth=shean**: befh"shē'an<sup>1</sup>; bēth"shē'an<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth=shemesh**: befh"shē'mesh<sup>1</sup>; bēth"shē'mēsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth=shemite**: befh"shē'mait<sup>1</sup>; bēth"shē'mīt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth=shittah**: befh"shīt'ā<sup>1</sup>; bēth"shīt'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth=simoth**: befh"sai'meth<sup>1</sup>; bēth"sī'mōth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Beth=sura**: befh"sū'rā<sup>1</sup>; bēth"sy'rā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Beth=tappuah**: befh"tap'u-ā<sup>1</sup>; bēth"tāp'u-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth=thaphua**: befh"thāf'u-ā<sup>1</sup>; bēth"thāf'u-ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Bethuel**: be-thū'el<sup>1</sup>; be-thū'ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Bethul**: be-thū'l<sup>1</sup> or bī-thū'l<sup>1</sup>; bēth'ul or bēthūl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Bethulia**: be-thū'li-ā<sup>1</sup> or bī-thū'li-ā<sup>1</sup>; bēth'yū'li-ā or be-thū'li-ā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Bethune**<sup>1</sup>: bī-thūn<sup>1</sup>; be-thūn<sup>2</sup>; not bī-thūn<sup>1</sup> [Am. poet (1805-62)].

**Bethune**<sup>2</sup>: bī'ten<sup>1</sup>; bē'ton<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family name].

**Bethune**<sup>3</sup>: bē'tūn<sup>1</sup>; bē'tūn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**Beth=zacharam**: befh"zak'a-ram<sup>1</sup>; bēth"zā'e'a-rām<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Beth=zacharias**: befh"zak'a-rai'as<sup>1</sup>; bēth"zā'e'a-rī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Beth=zatha**: befh"zē'θā<sup>1</sup>; bēth"zā'θā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Beth=zeka**: befh"zē'kē<sup>1</sup>; bēth"zē'ka<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Beth=zur**: befh"zūr<sup>1</sup>; bēth"zūr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**betis**: bē'tis<sup>1</sup>; bē'tis<sup>2</sup> [A Philippine timber-tree].

**bétise**: bē'tiz<sup>1</sup>; bē'tīs<sup>2</sup> [Fr., stupidity].

2: ärl, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, ä<sup>1</sup>: mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, lōe; f=ē; f=ō; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**betol:** bi'tōl<sup>1</sup> or bi'tel<sup>1</sup>; bē'tōl<sup>2</sup> or bē'tōl<sup>2</sup> [A chemical compound].

**Betollus:** bi-tō'h-us<sup>1</sup>; be-tō'li-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Betomasthem:** bet'o-mas'them<sup>1</sup>; bēt'o-mās'thēm<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Betomesthaim:** bet'o-mas-thē'im<sup>1</sup>; bēt'o-mes-thā'im<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha R. V.].

**Betomestham:** bet'o-mes'tham<sup>1</sup>; bēt'o-mēs'tham<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**beton:** bet'an<sup>1</sup>; bēt'on<sup>2</sup>; not bē'tan<sup>1</sup> [A form of concrete: from Fr. *béton*, mineral pitch].

**Betonim:** bet'o-nim<sup>1</sup>; bēt'o-nīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**betray:** bi-trē<sup>1</sup>; be-trā<sup>2</sup>; but frequently heard, bə-trē<sup>1</sup>. *Walker*, bi-trē<sup>1</sup>.

**betroth:** bi-trōth<sup>1</sup>; be-trōth<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), *I. & M.*; *C. & Standard* (1913) bi-trēth<sup>1</sup>; *E. & St.*, be-trēth<sup>1</sup>; *Walker*, bi-trēth<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* be-trēth<sup>1</sup>. So also, **betrothal** and **betrothment**. In *W.* (1890), the *o* of the ultima of *betroth* is pronounced as *o* in "not," but in *W.* (1909), it is pronounced as *o* in "soft." This difference is explained as a medial sound between *o* in "orb" and *o* in "odd."

**betrothed:** bi-trōthd<sup>1</sup>, *M.*, or -trētht<sup>1</sup>; be-trōthd<sup>2</sup> or -trōtht<sup>2</sup>; *Standard* (1913), bi-trētht<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1893), bi-trētht<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1909) gives the *o* in the ultima the sound of *o* in "soft." See note under BETROTH.

[Thus] ended the trials and sorrows of the *Betrothed*.

*SCOTT The Betrothed* ch. xxxi, p. 115 [H. M. & Co.]

**between:** bi-twīn<sup>1</sup>; be-twēn<sup>2</sup>; but frequently heard bə-twīn<sup>1</sup>.

**betwixt:** bi-twīkst<sup>1</sup>; be-twīkst<sup>2</sup>; but frequently heard bə-twīkst<sup>1</sup>.

**Beulah:** biū'lā<sup>1</sup>; bū'lā<sup>2</sup> [A Bible name for Israel; also feminine personal name].

**Beulé:** bū'lē<sup>1</sup>; bū'lē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. archeologist].

**beurré (Fr.):** bū'rē<sup>1</sup>; bū'rē<sup>2</sup> [A butter-pear].

**Beust (von):** beist<sup>1</sup>; böist<sup>2</sup> [Saxon & Austrian statesman].

**Beuthen:** bei-ten<sup>1</sup>; böi'tēn<sup>2</sup>; not bū'thēn<sup>1</sup> [Prus. town].

**Bevan:** bev'an<sup>1</sup>; bēv'an<sup>2</sup>; not bi-van<sup>1</sup> [An English family name].

**bevel:** bev'el<sup>1</sup>; bēv'ēl<sup>2</sup>; but frequently heard bev'l<sup>1</sup>. *Walker*, bev'il<sup>1</sup>, who, in Note 99, remarks, "this vowel [e] is apt to slide into the short i."

**Beveland:** bev'land<sup>1</sup> or bē'va-lant<sup>1</sup>; bēv'e-land<sup>2</sup> or be've-lānt<sup>2</sup>; not bīv'-land<sup>2</sup> [Islands of the Netherlands].

**beverage:** bev'ar-ij<sup>1</sup>; bēv'er-āg<sup>2</sup>; not bev'rij<sup>1</sup>.

**Beveridge:** bev'ar-ij<sup>1</sup>; bēv'e-rīg<sup>2</sup>; not bev'ar-ij<sup>1</sup> [Am. statesman].

**Bevern:** bē'vern<sup>1</sup>; bē'vern<sup>2</sup>; not bē'vern<sup>1</sup> [Prus. general].

**Bevis:** bi'vis<sup>1</sup>; bē'vis<sup>2</sup>; not bev'is<sup>1</sup> [A hero in Eng. romance].

**bevue:** bi-viū<sup>1</sup>; be-vū<sup>2</sup>; not bi'viū<sup>1</sup>; nor bev'u<sup>1</sup> [An inadvertence; by-view].

**Bewick:** biū'ik<sup>1</sup>; bū'ik<sup>2</sup> [Eng. engraver or painter].

**Bex:** bē<sup>1</sup>; bē<sup>2</sup>; not beks<sup>1</sup> [Swiss village].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rīple, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**Bexar:** bār<sup>1</sup>; bār<sup>2</sup>. Altho the dictionaries record bē-ār<sup>1</sup>; bē-ār<sup>2</sup>, and bē-hār<sup>1</sup>; bē-hār<sup>2</sup>, the pronunciation first recorded is that of the inhabitants [A county in Texas].

**beyond:** bi-yōnd<sup>1</sup>; be-yōnd<sup>2</sup>. Walker (s. v.) says: "There is a pronunciation of this word so obviously wrong as scarcely to deserve notice; and that is sounding the *o* like *a*, as if the word were written *beyand*. Absurd and corrupt as this pronunciation is, too many of the people of London, and those not entirely uneducated, are guilty of it."—*A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1791].

Notwithstanding Walker's comment his contemporary Pegge makes no reference whatever to this peculiar pronunciation in his "Anecdotes. . . . Chiefly Regarding the Local Dialect of London," published in 1803; but the form is one which the writer heard, in southern Worcestershire, as recently as 1885. A variant *be-yant*<sup>1</sup> is in use in parts of Ireland, and *be-yont*<sup>1</sup> may be met in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

**Beyrout:** bē-rūt<sup>1</sup>; bē-ryt<sup>2</sup>. Same as BEIRUT.

**Beza:** bī'zā<sup>1</sup>; bē'zā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. theologian, Théodore de BÈZE].

**Bezaanannim:** bī'zā-an'ā-nim<sup>1</sup>; bē'zā-ān'ā-nīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Bezal:** bī'zā-ai<sup>1</sup>; bē'zā-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bezaleel:** bi-zāl'i-el<sup>1</sup>; be-zāl'e-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bezalel:** bez'ā-lel<sup>1</sup>; bēz'a-lēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**bezant:** bez'ant<sup>1</sup>; bēz'ant<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*, also noted by Smart (1840) and Reid (1844); *E. & St.*, be-zant<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Brande (1842), and Clarke (1855); *I.*, bez'ant<sup>1</sup>; *W.*, be-zant<sup>1</sup>; not bī'zant<sup>1</sup> [Turk. coin].

**Bèze:** bēz<sup>1</sup>; bez<sup>2</sup> [Fr. theologian (1519-1605). Called in Eng. BEZA].

**Bezek:** bī'zek<sup>1</sup>; bē'zēk<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**bezel:** bez'el<sup>1</sup>; bēz'ēl<sup>2</sup>—Johnson (1755) and Perry (1775) so stressed the word, the latter noting this pronunciation; but it is frequently heard bez'l<sup>1</sup> as indicated by Smart (1840); not bī'zel<sup>1</sup> as noted by Jameson (1827).

**Bezeleel:** bi-zī'l'i-el<sup>1</sup>; be-zē'le-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Bezer:** bī'zēr<sup>1</sup>; bē'zer<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bezeth:** bī'zēth<sup>1</sup>; bē'zēth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Béziers:** bē'zyē<sup>1</sup>; bē'zyē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. city where Albigenes were massacred in 1209].

**bezil:** bez'il<sup>1</sup>; bēz'il<sup>2</sup> [Same as BEZEL: a spelling noted by Blount (1656), Bailey (1724), Perry (1775)].

**bezique:** bi-zīk<sup>1</sup>; be-zīk<sup>2</sup>; not bez'ik<sup>1</sup> [A game with cards].

**bezoar:** bī'zōr<sup>1</sup>; bē'zōr<sup>2</sup>; not bez'ōr<sup>1</sup> [A concretion found in the stomach of certain animals, as the goat, chamois, llama, etc.].

**bezugo:** bē-zū'gō<sup>1</sup>; be-zū'gō<sup>2</sup>; not bez'ū-gō<sup>1</sup> [The buffalo-fish].

**Bhaga:** bhā'gā<sup>1</sup>; bhā'gā<sup>2</sup> [In Vedic myth, a son of Aditi (ad'i-tī<sup>1</sup>; ād'i-tī<sup>2</sup>), a Vedic deity]. See ARYABHATTA.

**Bhagalpur:** bā'gāl-pūr<sup>1</sup>; bā'gāl-pūr<sup>2</sup> [A Bengali city on the Ganges].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fâre, făt, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, pręy, fērn; hīt, 1oe; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nôt, ōr, wón.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ʊ = sing; ʧin, this.

**Bhagavad Gita:** bhā'ga-vad gī'ta¹; bhā'gā-vād gī'tā² [A Sanskrit philosophical poem]. See ARYABHATTA.

**Bhagavan:** bhā'ga-van¹; bhā'gā-vān² [In Sanskrit, the Supreme Being].  
See ASE.

**Bhâgavata Purana:** bhā'ga-vā'ta pu-rā'nā¹; bhā'gā-vā'tā pu-rā'nā² [Sanskrit sacred verse devoted to the glorification of Vishnu].

**Bhandarkar:** bhān'dar-kār¹; bhān'dār-kār² [Hindu Oriental scholar].

**Bharata:** bhār'a-ta¹; bhār'ā-tā² [One of several characters in Hindu myth]. See ASE.

**Bhartrihari:** bhār'tri-har'ī¹; bhār'trī-hār'ī² [Hindu writer of 1st cent. B. C.].

**bi-:** bai-¹; bi-² [Prefix].

**Blanca:** bi-an'kə¹; bi-ān'ea²; frequently, erroneously, bi'an-kə¹ [A feminine character in Shakespeare's "Othello" and "The Taming of the Shrew"].

**Blard:** bi'ār'¹; bi'ār'²; not bai'ard¹ [Fr. painter (1798-1882)].

**Blarritz:** bi'ā'rīts¹; bi'ā'rīts². As pronounced by the French three distinct syllables are heard and are recorded by *Standard, Century, Lippincott's Gazetteer, & W.* (1890) [Fr. watering-place].

**Bias¹:** bai'əs¹; bi'əs² [One of the seven Greek sages, 6th century B. C.].

**Bias²:** bi-ās¹; bi-ās² [A river in the Punjab, India].

**bias:** bai'əs¹; bi'əs² [Prejudice].

**blasted:** bai'əst¹; bi'ast². Spelled *byast* by Dryden ("Absalom and Achitophel", 1681) but pronounced as indicated above.

**Blatas:** bai'ə-tas¹; bi'a-tās² [Apocrypha].

**blaxial:** bai-aks'ī-al¹; bi-āks'ī-al²; not bai-ak'shəl¹.

**bib (v.):** hib¹; bīb² [To drink; tippie]. The *i* in the first syllable of all the derivatives of this word, as *biba'clous*, *bibac'ity*, *biba'tion*, *bib'ativeness*, etc., is correctly pronounced short.

**bielot:** bib'lo¹; bīb'lo²; not bai-blet¹ [Fr. object of art].

**Biblicist:** bib'li-sist¹; bīb'li-çist².

**bibliognost:** bib'li-eg-nöst¹; bīb'li-ōg-nöst² [An adept in bibliography].

**bibliographer:** bib'li-eg'ra-fər¹; bīb'li-ōg'ra-fər²; not bib'li-o-graf'ər¹.  
See next.

**bibliographic:** bib'li-o-graf'ik¹; bīb'li-o-ğräf'ie². See preceding and the following.

**bibliography:** bib'li-eg'ra-fi¹; bīb'li-ōg'ra-fy².

**biblioklept:** bib'li-o-klept¹; bīb'li-o-klēpt²; not bib'li-ō'klept¹ [A book-thief].

**bibliophagic:** bib'li-o-faj'ik¹; bīb'li-o-fäg'ie² [Book-devouring].

**bibliophagist:** bib'li-əf'a-jist¹; bīb'li-ōf'a-ğist² [An omnivorous reader of books].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prēy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **börn**;

**bibliophile**: bib'li-o-fil<sup>1</sup>; bīb'li-o-fil<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), *C., E., & M.; I., W., & Wr.*, bib'li-o-fail<sup>1</sup>. This word came into the language through the Fr. in 1824. It was first recorded in American dictionaries and mispronounced by Joseph Worcester in 1859. This error is to be found in Webster's International (1890) and has been repeated in the New International (1909). The editors of the *Standard* (1913) fell into the same mistake, which has recently been corrected. Fr. words ending in *-ile*, when Anglicized, are commonly pronounced -il<sup>1</sup>; -il<sup>2</sup>; not -ail<sup>1</sup>; -il<sup>2</sup>. An exception to this rule is *automobile*. Who to-day would speak of an *ō'to-mō'bil*<sup>1</sup>?

**bibliothec**: bib'li-o-thek<sup>1</sup>; bīb'li-o-thēe<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.; E.*, bib'li-u-thāk<sup>1</sup>; *M.*, bib'li-eth'ek<sup>1</sup> [A library or librarian].

**bibliothecal**: bib'h-o-thī'kal<sup>1</sup>; bīb'li-o-thē'al<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.*, bib-li-u-th'kal<sup>1</sup>; *I.*, bib'li-o-thī'kal<sup>1</sup>; *St.*, bib'li-eth'e-kal<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.*, bib-li-eth'a-kal<sup>1</sup>. Phylle erroneously states *Wr. prefers bib-li-eth'e-kal*. *Wr.* gives the penult the obscure sound and not that of *e* in "eve." Sheridan (1780) indicated bib-li-o-thī'kal<sup>1</sup>, but Walker noted bib-li-eth'i-kal<sup>1</sup>.

**bibliothèque** [Fr.]: bi'bli'o'tēk<sup>1</sup>; bi'bli'ō'tēk<sup>2</sup>; not -tek<sup>1</sup> [Library].

**Biblist**: bib'lizm<sup>1</sup> or bai'blizm<sup>1</sup>; bīb'lysm<sup>2</sup> or bi'blysm. *Standard, C., E., W., & Wr.* prefer the first; *I. & M.* prefer the second. See, also, **Biblist**.

**bicentenary**: bai-sen'ta-nā-rī<sup>1</sup>; bi-çen'te-nā-ry<sup>2</sup>.

**bicentennial**: bai'sen-ten'i-āl<sup>1</sup>; bi'çen-tēn'i-āl<sup>2</sup>. Note the accentuation of this and of the preceding word.

**Bicester**: bis'tər<sup>1</sup>; bīs'ter<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town]. See **ANSTRUTHER**.

**Bicêtre**: bi'sē'tr<sup>1</sup>; bi'çē'tr<sup>2</sup> [Suburb of Paris, France].

Site of a castle built in 1285 by Jean de Pontoise, bishop of Winchester (Winchester), whence, by corruption, it took its name. *New Standard Dict.* p. 270, col. 3.

**Bichat**: bi'shā<sup>1</sup>; bi'çhā<sup>2</sup>; not bai'chat<sup>1</sup> [Fr. anatomist (1771-1802)].

**bichir**: biçh'ar<sup>1</sup> or bi-shīr<sup>1</sup>; biçh'er<sup>2</sup> or bi-çhīr<sup>2</sup> [A fish of the Nile].

**Bichri**: bik'rai<sup>1</sup>; biē'rī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bickerstaff**, { bik'er-staf<sup>1</sup>; bīk'er-stáf<sup>2</sup> [Ir. author of light comedy  
**Bickerstaffe**: } (1735-1812).

**Bickersteth**: bik'ar-stēth<sup>1</sup>; bīk'er-stēth<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**bicuspid**: bai-kus'pid<sup>1</sup>; bi-ēus'pid<sup>2</sup> [Double-pointed].

**bicycle**: bai'si-kl<sup>1</sup>; bi'çy-el<sup>2</sup>; not bai-sai'kl<sup>1</sup>, a pronunciation widely used in the United States thirty years ago.

**bicycling**: bai'si-klīn<sup>1</sup>; bi'çy-ēlīng<sup>2</sup>; not bai-sai'klīn<sup>1</sup>. See **CYCLING**.

**Bidasoa**: bi'da-sō'a<sup>1</sup>; bi'dā-sō'ā<sup>2</sup> [A river between France & Spain; the scene of severe engagements between Soult and Wellington in 1813].

**Biddulph**: bid'ulf<sup>1</sup>; bīd'ūlf<sup>2</sup>; frequently bid'əlf<sup>1</sup> [Eng. town].

**Bideford**: bid'i-fərd<sup>1</sup>; bīd'e-ford<sup>2</sup> [Eng. seaport].

**bidet**: bi-det<sup>1</sup>; bi-dēt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., & W.; E.*, bid-et<sup>1</sup>; *M.*, bi'dē<sup>1</sup>; *St.*, bid'et<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.*, bē-det<sup>1</sup> [Fr., a small horse].

**Bidkar**: bid'kār<sup>1</sup>; bīd'kār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bidpai**: bid'pai<sup>1</sup>; bīd'pi<sup>2</sup> [Author of a collection of Sanskrit fables: the source of Lafontaine's "Fables"].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; ɪū = feud; ɛhin; go; ɪ = sing; ɛhin, this.

**biduous**: bid'yū-ʊs<sup>1</sup>; bɪd'yū-ʊs<sup>2</sup>; *not* bai-diū'ʊs [Lasting two days].

**Biel**: bɪl<sup>1</sup>; bēl<sup>2</sup>; *not* bai'al<sup>1</sup> [Ger. scholastic of 15th cent.].

**Biela (von)**: bɪ'la<sup>1</sup>; bē'la<sup>2</sup> [Ger. astronomer (1782-1856)].

**Bielopol**: bɪ-ē'lo-pel<sup>1</sup>; bɪ-ē'lo-pöl<sup>2</sup> [Rus. town].

**Biелostok**: bɪ-ē'lo-stek<sup>1</sup>; bɪ-ē'lo-stök<sup>2</sup> [Rus. town].

**biennial**: bɪ-en'ɪ-əl<sup>1</sup>; bɪ-en'ɪ-al<sup>2</sup>.

**bienséance** [Fr.]: byān'sē'āns<sup>1</sup>; byān'sē'ānç<sup>2</sup> [Propriety].

**Blenville**: byān'vil<sup>1</sup>; byān'vil<sup>2</sup>. In some Southern cities Anglicized  
bai-en'vil<sup>1</sup> [Canadian captain of Fr. origin (1680-1765); founder of New Orleans].

**Bierstadt**: bɪr'stat<sup>1</sup>; bēr'stāt<sup>2</sup> [Ger.-Am. painter (1830-1902)].

**Bles-Bosch**: bɪs'-'bōsk<sup>1</sup>; bɪs'-'bōse<sup>2</sup> [A marsh in the Netherlands].

**bifer**: bai'fər<sup>1</sup>; bɪ'fər<sup>2</sup> [A plant that bears twice a year]. See next word.

**biferous**: bɪ'fər-ʊs<sup>1</sup>; bɪ'fər-ʊs<sup>2</sup>.

We see that the antepenultimate accent on this word, as well as on Bigamy, and some others, has the power of shortening the vowel in the first syllable.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* (s. v.)

**bifid**: bai'fid<sup>1</sup>; bɪ'fid<sup>2</sup> [Two-cleft].

**bifilar**: bai-fai'lər<sup>1</sup>; bɪ-fɪ'lar<sup>2</sup>; *not* bai-fil'ər [Two-threaded].

**Bifrost**: bɪ'frost<sup>1</sup>; bɪ'frost<sup>2</sup> [In Norse myth, a bridge between ASGARD and  
MIDGARD; the "trembling way"].

**bifurcate (v. & a.)**: bai-fūr'kēt or bai'fūr-kēt<sup>1</sup>; bɪ-fūr'ēāt or bɪ'fūr-ēāt<sup>2</sup>.

**biga** [L.]: bai'gə<sup>1</sup>; bɪ'gə<sup>2</sup>; *not* bɪ'gə<sup>1</sup> [A Roman two-horse chariot].

**bigamy**: big'a-mɪ<sup>1</sup>; bɪg'a-my<sup>2</sup>. See BIFEROUS.

**bigarreau**: big'a-rō<sup>1</sup>; bɪg'a-rō<sup>2</sup>; *not* big'a-rū<sup>1</sup> [A variety of cherry].

**Bigelow**: big'i-lo<sup>1</sup>; bɪg'e-lo<sup>2</sup> [American family name].

**bigential**: bai-jen'shəl<sup>1</sup>; bɪ-ġen'shal<sup>2</sup>.

**Biggar**: big'ər<sup>1</sup>; bɪg'ar<sup>2</sup> [Ir. statesman].

**Biggleswade**: big'lz-wēd<sup>1</sup>; bɪg'ls-wād<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town].

**Bignon**: bɪ'nyōn<sup>1</sup>; bɪ'nyōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. diplomat].

**bigoted**: big'ət-ɪd<sup>1</sup>; bɪg'ot-ed<sup>2</sup>; *not* big-gut'ed<sup>1</sup> as Walker. See below.

Sir James Murray notes that in the 17th century the accent was put on the penult. This was due to the spelling, for altho Evelyn rendered it *bigoted* in his "Memoirs" (i, 192) in 1645, John Kersey entered the word as *bigotted* in his "Dictionarium Anglo-Britannicum" (1708). Bailey adopted this spelling in his "Universal Etymological English Dictionary" (1724), but Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), and Walker (1791) reverted to the original *bigoted*, and indicated the accent on the first syllable. Walker remarks:

This word is frequently pronounced as if accented on the last syllable but one, and is generally found written as if it ought to be so pronounced, the *t* being doubled, as is usual when a participle is formed from a verb that has its accent on the last syllable. . . . This mistake must certainly take its rise from supposing a verb which does not exist, namely, as *bigot*; but as this word is derived from a substantive, it ought to have the same accent; thus though the words *ballot* and *bullet* are verbs as well as nouns, yet as they have the accent

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **fast**; get, **prey**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rule**; but, **būm**;

on the first syllable, the participial adjectives derived from them have only one *t*, and both are pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, as *balloted*, *billeted*. *Bigoted* therefore ought to have but one *t*, and to preserve the accent on the first syllable. *A Critical Pronouncing Dict.* (s. v.). [1791.]

**Bigtha**: big'thā<sup>1</sup>; big'thā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bigthan**: big'than<sup>1</sup>; big'thān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bigthana**: big-thē'nā or big'thā-nā<sup>1</sup>; big-thā'nā or big'thā-na<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bigvai**: big'vī-ai<sup>1</sup>; big'va-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**bijou** [Fr.]: bi'zū<sup>1</sup>; bi'zhu<sup>2</sup>; *Standard, W., & Wr.; C., I., & St.*, bi'zū<sup>1</sup>; *E. & M.*, bi'zū<sup>1</sup> [A jewel].—**bijouterie** [Fr.]: bi'zū'tā-rī<sup>1</sup> or bi'zū'trī<sup>1</sup>; bi'zhu'te-rē<sup>2</sup> or bi'zhu'trē<sup>2</sup> [Jewels collectively].—**bijoux**: Plural of *bijou*; pronounced as the singular.

**bijugate**: bai-jū'gēt<sup>1</sup>; bi-jū'gāt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.; E. & M.*, bai'jiū-gēt<sup>1</sup>; *I.*, bai'jū-gēt<sup>1</sup>; *St.*, bai'ju-gēt<sup>1</sup>; *W.*, bai'ju-gēt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.*, bai'jiū-gēt<sup>1</sup> [Two-paired].—**bijugous**: bai-jū'gus<sup>1</sup>; bi-jū'gūs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.; E. & M.*, bai'jiū-gus<sup>1</sup>; *I.*, bai'jū-gus<sup>1</sup>; *W.*, bai'ju-gus<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.*, bai'jiū-gus<sup>1</sup>.

**Bikathaven**: bik'ōth-ē'ven<sup>1</sup>; bik'ath-ā'ven<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**bikh**: bik<sup>1</sup>; bīk<sup>2</sup>; not bik<sup>1</sup> [Nepal aconite].

**bilabial**: bai-lē'bi-əl<sup>1</sup>; bi-lā'bi-əl<sup>2</sup>.

**bilacinate**: bai'lā-sin'i-ēt<sup>1</sup>; bi'lā-cīn'i-āt<sup>2</sup>.

**bilan**: bi'lān<sup>1</sup>; bi'lān<sup>2</sup> [Fr., a record of commercial standing].

**blander**: bil'an-dār<sup>1</sup>; bil'an-der<sup>2</sup>; *I.*, bil'an-dūr<sup>1</sup>. *Standard, C., M., & W.* give bil'an-dār; bil'an-der as an alternative [Dutch sailing vessel].

**bilboquet** [Fr.]: bil'bō'kē<sup>1</sup>; bil'bō'kē<sup>2</sup>; not bil'bo-ke't<sup>1</sup> [A cup-and-ball]. See *CROQUET*.

**Bildad**: bil'dad<sup>1</sup>; bil'dād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Bileam**: bil'i-am or bai'li-am<sup>1</sup>; bil'e-ām or bi'e-ām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Bilgah**: bil'gā<sup>1</sup>; bil'gā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Bilgat**: bil'gā-ai<sup>1</sup>; bil'gā-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Bilha**: bil'hē<sup>1</sup>; bil'hā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Bilhah**: bil'hā<sup>1</sup>; bil'hā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Bilhan**: bil'han<sup>1</sup>; bil'hān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**billic**: bil'ik<sup>1</sup>; bil'ie<sup>2</sup>. *W.* prefers bail'ik.

**lingual**: bai-līn'gwal<sup>1</sup>; bi-līn'gwal<sup>2</sup>.

**billous**: bil'yus<sup>1</sup>; bil'yūs<sup>2</sup>—two syllables, not three.

**Billaud-Varenne**: bi'yō'vā'ren<sup>1</sup>; bi'yō'vā'rēn<sup>2</sup> [Terrorist of Fr. Revolution].

**Billerica**: bil'ri-kā<sup>1</sup>; bil'ri-ea<sup>2</sup>; not bil'lār-i-kā<sup>1</sup> [Town in Mass.].

**billet-doux** [Fr.]: bil'ē-dū<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) bil'yē'dū<sup>1</sup>; bil'ē-du<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) bil'yē-du<sup>2</sup>, both for sing. & pl. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844) were careful to indicate that the two *l's* should be pronounced—bil'h-dū<sup>1</sup>. Smart (1840) indicated bil-yi-dū<sup>1</sup> [Fr., love-letter].

The . . . letter *z*, when a final consonant, is invariably heard, save in some imperfectly naturalized words. Of these *deint* and *billet-doux* may be taken as examples. THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. III, p. 169 [11. '09].

**billiards**: bil'yardz<sup>1</sup>; bil'yards<sup>2</sup>.

**billon**: bil'yən<sup>1</sup>; bil'yon<sup>2</sup>.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, loe; ī=ē; ī=ä; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

**billon:** bil'an<sup>1</sup>; bil'on<sup>2</sup> [An alloy].

**Billroth:** bil'rōt<sup>1</sup>; bil'rōt<sup>2</sup> [Ger. surgeon (1829-94)].

**Bilshan:** bil'shan<sup>1</sup>; bil'shān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bimana:** bim'ə-nə<sup>1</sup> or bai-mē'nə<sup>1</sup>; bīn'a-na<sup>2</sup> or bī-mā'na<sup>2</sup> [An order of mammals including man alone].

**Bimhal:** bim'hal<sup>1</sup>; bīm'hāl<sup>2</sup> [Bible]

[Ponce de Leon].

**Bimini:** bi'mi-nī<sup>1</sup>; bī'mi-nī<sup>2</sup>; not bim'i-nī<sup>1</sup> [Imaginary island sought by

**bimodal:** bai-mō'dal<sup>1</sup>; bī-mō'dal<sup>2</sup> [Having two modes].

**bimodular:** bai-med'iū-lar<sup>1</sup>; bī-mōd'ū-lar<sup>2</sup>.

**binary:** bai'nə-rī<sup>1</sup>; bī'na-ry<sup>2</sup>; not bai-nā'rī<sup>1</sup>, as sometimes heard in the South [Made up of two; as, a *binary* star (a pair of stars revolving around their own center of gravity)].

**Binea:** bin'i-a<sup>1</sup> or bai'ni-a<sup>1</sup>; bīn'e-a<sup>2</sup> or bī'ne-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bingen:** biŋ'en<sup>1</sup>; bīŋ'ēn<sup>2</sup>; often erroneously biŋ'gen<sup>1</sup> [Hessian town].

**Bingham:** biŋ'am<sup>1</sup>; bīŋ'am<sup>2</sup>; not biŋ'ham<sup>1</sup> [Eng. antiquary (1668-1723)].

**Binghamton:** biŋ'am-tən<sup>1</sup>; bīŋ'am-ton<sup>2</sup>; not biŋ'ham-tən<sup>1</sup> [City in N. Y. State].

**Binnui:** bin'yu-ai<sup>1</sup> or bi-niū'ai<sup>1</sup>; bīn'yu-i<sup>2</sup> or bi-nū'i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**binocle:** bin'o-kl<sup>1</sup>; bīn'o-el<sup>2</sup>; *E.*, bin'ū-kl<sup>1</sup>; *I.*, bai'ne-kl<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.*, bin'ə-kl<sup>1</sup> [A binocular or field-glass].

**binocular:** bin-ək'yu-lar<sup>1</sup> or bai-nek'yu-lar<sup>1</sup>; bīn-ōe'yu-lar<sup>2</sup> or bī-nōe'yu-lar<sup>2</sup>; *I.*, bai-nek'yū-lūr<sup>1</sup>; *M.*, bi-nek'yu-lar<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.*, bai-nek'yu-lar<sup>1</sup>.

**binodal:** bai-nō'dəl<sup>1</sup>; bī-nō'dal<sup>2</sup> [Having two nodes, as a stem].

**binode:** bai'nōd<sup>1</sup>; bī'nōd<sup>2</sup>.

**binomial:** bai-nō'mi-əl<sup>1</sup>; bī-nō'mi-al<sup>2</sup>.

**Binue:** bin'wī<sup>1</sup>; bīn'wē<sup>2</sup>; not bin'ū-i<sup>1</sup> [Afr. river].

**biogen:** bai'o-jen<sup>1</sup>; bī'o-ġēn<sup>2</sup>.

**biogeny:** bai-əj'i-nī<sup>1</sup>; bī-ōġ'e-ny<sup>2</sup> [The evolution of living things].

**biographer:** bai-eg'ra-far<sup>1</sup>; bī-ōġ'ra-fer<sup>2</sup> — **biographic:** bai'o-graf'ik<sup>1</sup>; bī'o-ġrāf'ie<sup>2</sup> — **biography:** bai-eg'ra-ŋi<sup>1</sup>; bī-ōġ'ra-fy<sup>2</sup>.

**biokinetics:** bai'o-ki-net'iks<sup>1</sup>; bī'o-ki-nēt'ies<sup>2</sup> [Organic change during development].

**biology:** bai-el'o-jī<sup>1</sup>; bī-ōl'o-ġy<sup>2</sup> [The science of life].

**biolysis:** bai-el'i-sis<sup>1</sup>; bī-ōl'y-sis<sup>2</sup> [Dissolution of life].

**biometry:** bai-əm'i-trī<sup>1</sup>; bī-ōm'e-try<sup>2</sup>.

**Blondello:** bi'en-del'o<sup>1</sup>; bī'ōn-dēl'o<sup>2</sup> [A servant in Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*].

**bionomics:** bai'o-nēm'iks<sup>1</sup>; bī'o-nōm'ies<sup>2</sup>.

**bionomy:** bai-en'o-mī<sup>1</sup>; bī-ōn'o-my<sup>2</sup>.

2: wəlf, dɔ; bōk, bōt; ʃull, ʃule, cūre, būt, būr; oil, boy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *prey*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

**biophagous**: bai-əf'ə-gus<sup>1</sup>; bi-əf'a-ğūs<sup>2</sup>.

**biophore**: bai'o-för<sup>1</sup>; bi'o-för<sup>2</sup>.

**bioplasm**: bai'o-plazm<sup>1</sup>; bi'o-pläsm<sup>2</sup>.

**bioscope**: bai'o-sköp<sup>1</sup>; bi'o-seöp<sup>2</sup>. Note position of accent and see next.

**bioscopy**: bai-es'ko-pi<sup>1</sup>; bi-ös'eo-py<sup>2</sup>. See preceding.

**Biot**: bi'ō<sup>1</sup>; bi'ō<sup>2</sup> [Either of two Fr. scholars (1774-1862)].

**biotics**: bai-et'iks<sup>1</sup>; bi-öt'ies<sup>2</sup> [The science of living organisms].

**biparous**: bip'a-rus<sup>1</sup>; bip'a-rüs<sup>2</sup>; *not* bai-pär'us<sup>1</sup>; *nor* bai-pä-rus<sup>1</sup> as indicated by Sheridan (1780). *M.*, bip'a-ras<sup>1</sup> [Producing two at once].

**bipartient**: bai-pär'ti-ent<sup>1</sup>; bi-pär'ti-ent<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., & W.* (1909); *E. & M.*, bai-pär'ti-ent<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1890) bai-pär'shent<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.*, bai-pär'shent<sup>1</sup>. See next entry.

**bipartite**: bai-pär'tait<sup>1</sup>; bi-pär'tit<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.* (1909); *St. & W.* (1890), bip'ar-tait<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.*, bip'ar-tait<sup>1</sup>; *Walker*, bip'par-tait<sup>1</sup>. See quotation.

Every Orthoëpist has the accent on the first syllable of this word, but Entleik [1764] who places it on the second; but a considerable difference is found in the quantity of the first and last *i*. Sheridan [1780] and Scott [1797] have them both long, Nares [1784] the last long, Perry [1777] both short, and Buchanan [1757] and W. Johnston [1764] as I have done it. The varieties of quantity on this word are the more surprising, as all these writers that give the sound of the vowels make the first *i* in *tripartite* short, and the last long; and this uniformity in the pronunciation of one word ought to have led them to the same pronunciation of the other, so perfectly similar. The shortening power of the antepenultimate accent is evident in both. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* (s. v.) [1806].

Of the modern dictionaries six follow Sheridan and Scott, while but two follow Walker.

**bipedal**: bai'ped-al<sup>1</sup>; bi'pēd-al<sup>2</sup>, *C. & E.*; *Standard, W.* (1890), & *Wr.*, bip'i-dal<sup>1</sup> or bai'pi-dal<sup>1</sup>; bip'e-dal<sup>2</sup> or bi'pe-dal<sup>2</sup>; *I.*, bai-pi'dal<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* (1909), bai'pi-dal<sup>1</sup>; *St.*, bip'e-dal<sup>1</sup>; *Walker*, bip'pi-dal<sup>1</sup>. See PEDAL.

**biplane**: bai'plēn<sup>1</sup>; bi'plān<sup>2</sup> [A two-planed aeroplane]. See MONOPLANE; TRIPLANE.

**biplicate**: bai'pli-kt<sup>1</sup>; bi'pli-eat<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.*, bai-pli'kēt<sup>1</sup>; *M. & St.*, bip'li-kēt<sup>1</sup>; *I.*, bai'pli-kēt<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1890), bip'li-kt<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1909), bip'li-kēt<sup>1</sup>. See TRIPLICATE.

**bi pyramid**: bai-pir'ə-mid<sup>1</sup>; bi-pÿr'a-mīd<sup>2</sup>. See next.

**bi pyramidal**: bai'pi-ram'i-dal<sup>1</sup>; bi'py-rām'i-dal<sup>2</sup>; *not* bai-pir'ə-mi-dal<sup>1</sup>.

**biquadrate**: bai-kwed'rēt<sup>1</sup>; bi-kwad'rāt<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1775) indicated bik'-we-drēt<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) bai-kwe'drēt<sup>1</sup>; Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) bai-kwed'rēt<sup>1</sup>.

**biquaternion**: bai'kwə-tūr'nī-an<sup>1</sup>; bi'kwa-tēr'ni-on<sup>2</sup>.

**Bir**: bir<sup>1</sup>; bir<sup>2</sup>; *not* bir<sup>1</sup>, *nor* bür<sup>1</sup> [Turk. town, near Aleppo].

**birational**: bai-rash'en-al<sup>1</sup>; bi-rāsh'on-al<sup>2</sup> [Term in mathematics].

**Birch-Pfeiffer**: birh-pfai'fēr<sup>1</sup>; birh-pfi'fer<sup>2</sup> [Ger. actress and playwright].

**biretta**: bi-rēt'a<sup>1</sup>; bi-rēt'a<sup>2</sup>; *not* bir-et'a<sup>1</sup>.

**Birinus**: bi-rai'nus<sup>1</sup>; bi-rī'nūs<sup>2</sup> [A Benedictine missionary in Eng. in 7th cent.].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ʉ = feud; ɕhɪn; go; ɲ = sing; ɕhɪn, this.

**Birmingham:** bŭr'mɪŋ-əm or -ham<sup>1</sup>; bŭr'mɪŋ-am or -hām<sup>2</sup> [Geographic name].

**biron:** bai'ren<sup>1</sup>; bŭr'ron<sup>2</sup> [A printers' dabber].

**Biron<sup>1</sup>:** bi'rēn<sup>1</sup>; bŭr'rōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. dukedom].

**Biron<sup>2</sup>:** bi'rən<sup>1</sup>; bŭr'on<sup>2</sup> [In Shakespeare's *Love's Labor's Lost*, a madcap lord in love with Rosaline].

**Birsha:** bir'shə<sup>1</sup>; bŭr'sha<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Birstal:** bŭr'stəl<sup>1</sup>; bŭr'stāl<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town].

**Birzaith:** bir-zē'ith<sup>1</sup>; bŭr-zā'ith<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Birzavith:** bir-zē'vith<sup>1</sup>; bŭr-zā'vith<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Biscayan:** bis-kē'an<sup>1</sup>; bis-eā'an<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr.*; C., bis'ki-an<sup>1</sup>; E., bis'kē-an<sup>1</sup>; I., bis-kē'an<sup>1</sup>; M. & W., bis'kē-an<sup>1</sup>.

**Bisceglia:** bi-shē'lyu<sup>1</sup>; bi-shē'lyā<sup>2</sup> [It. seaport]. Note that in Italian *sc* before *e* and *i* are equivalent to *sh*.

**Bischhoff:** bi'sh'ef<sup>1</sup>; bŭsh'ōf<sup>2</sup> [Ger. family name]. **Bischoff.**

**Biscop:** bis'kəp<sup>1</sup>; bŭs'əop<sup>2</sup> [Eng. Benedictine of 7th cent.].

**biscuit:** bis'kut<sup>1</sup>; bŭs'eit<sup>2</sup>. From the 16th to the 18th century the spelling *bisket* prevailed; the current *biscuit* is an affectation adopted from the Fr. without the pronunciation. As *drie* as the remainder *bisket*

After a voyage.

SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act II, sc. 7.

**bisect:** bai-sekt<sup>1</sup>; bi-seet<sup>2</sup>; *not* bai'sekt<sup>1</sup> [Divide into two equal parts.]

**bisexual:** bai-sek'shu-al<sup>1</sup>; bi-sēk'shū-al<sup>2</sup>.

**Bishamon:** bi-shā'mon<sup>1</sup>; bi-shā'mon<sup>2</sup> [Jap. god of war].

**Bisharin:** bi'sh'a-rin<sup>1</sup>; bŭsh'a-rin<sup>2</sup> [One of a Nubian tribe].

**Bishlam:** bi'sh'lām<sup>1</sup>; bŭsh'lam<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**bisk:** bisk<sup>1</sup>; bŭsk<sup>2</sup>. See **BISQUE**.

**bisnuate:** bai-sin'yu-ēt<sup>1</sup>; bi-sŭn'yū-āt<sup>2</sup>.

**bismal:** biz'māl<sup>1</sup>; bŭs'mal<sup>2</sup> [A medicinal powder].

**Bismarek:** bis'märk<sup>1</sup>; bŭs'märk<sup>2</sup>; *not* biz'märk<sup>1</sup> [Ger. statesman].

**bismite:** biz'mait<sup>1</sup>; bŭs'mit<sup>2</sup> [A mineral].

**bismuth:** bis'muth<sup>1</sup>; bŭs'müth<sup>2</sup>.

The pronunciation *biz'muth<sup>1</sup>*; *bŭs'müth<sup>2</sup>*, introduced by *Walker*, is preferred by C., E., *Standard*, W., & *Wr.*; but that preferred here is supported by Edward Phillips, who first included the word in his "New World of Words" in 1678, by Bailey (1724), by Johnson (1755), by Perry (1777), by John Ogilvie in the *Imperial Dict.* (1850), and by Sir James Murray's *New English Dict.* (1888). In several years' close association with chemists and wholesale druggists the writer has no recollection of having heard the *s* pronounced as *z*.

**bismuthic:** bis'muth-ik<sup>1</sup>; bŭs'müth-ie<sup>2</sup>, I., M.; *Standard*, C., E., St., & W., biz'muth-ik<sup>1</sup>; M., bis-miü'chik<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.*, biz'mäth-ik<sup>1</sup>. See **BISMUTH**.

**bisoc=plow:** bai'sek=plau<sup>1</sup>; bi'söc=plow<sup>2</sup>.

2: wɒlf, dɔː, bɒk, bɒt, fʊl, rʌl, ɔːr, bʊt, bʊrn, ɔːl, bɔː, ɡo, ɡem, ɪŋk, ɕhɪn, ɕhɪs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast, get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ôr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**bison:** bai'sen<sup>1</sup>; bi'son<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & Wr.; E.*, bai'sun<sup>1</sup>; *I.*, bai'sen<sup>1</sup>; *St.*, bai'zen<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1890), bai'sen<sup>1</sup>—the *o* as *o* in odd; *W.* (1909), bai'sun<sup>1</sup>—the *o* as *u* as in "circus." Abernethy warns us against biz'un<sup>1</sup>, now seldom (if ever) heard, but indicated by Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840). Craig (1849) and Ogilvie (1850) preferred bai'zun<sup>1</sup>, Knowles (1835) and Reid (1844) bai'sen<sup>1</sup>.

**bisontine:** bai'sen-tin<sup>1</sup>; bi'son-tin<sup>2</sup>; not -tain<sup>1</sup>; -tîn<sup>2</sup>.

**Bispham<sup>1</sup>:** bis'fam or -pəm<sup>1</sup>; bis'fam or -pam<sup>2</sup> [Am. singer].

**Bispham<sup>2</sup>:** bisp'ham<sup>1</sup>; bisp'hām<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**bisque** [Fr.]: bisk<sup>1</sup> or bisk<sup>1</sup>; bisk<sup>2</sup> or bisk<sup>2</sup>.

**bissextile:** bi-seks'til<sup>1</sup>; bi-sĕks'til<sup>2</sup>; not bis'seks-tail<sup>1</sup> as indicated by Kenrick (1773). From Perry (1775) to Smart (1840) care was taken by lexicographers to note the doubling of the *s* in this word.

**bistoury:** bis'tū-rī<sup>1</sup>; bis'tū-ry<sup>2</sup>; not bis'tau-rī<sup>1</sup> [Surgeon's knife].

**biter:** bai'tēr<sup>1</sup>; bi'ter<sup>2</sup>.

**Bithlah:** bi-thai'ā or bi-thī'ā<sup>1</sup>; bi-thī'ā or bi-thī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bithron:** bi-th'ran<sup>1</sup>; bi-th'ron<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bithynia:** bi-thin'ī-a<sup>1</sup>; bi-thŷn'ī-a<sup>2</sup> [Country in Asia Minor].

**Bitlis:** bit-lis<sup>1</sup>; bŷt-lis<sup>2</sup> [Turk. vilayet & city].

**bito:** bi'to<sup>1</sup>; bi'to<sup>2</sup> [A small thorny tree].

**bitoc:** bi'tok<sup>1</sup>; bi'tōe<sup>2</sup> [A tree of the Philippine Isls.].

**Biton:** bai'ten<sup>1</sup>; bi'tōn<sup>2</sup> [Gr. myth, son of Cydippe].

**Bitsch:** bich<sup>1</sup>; bĕch<sup>2</sup>; not bitsh<sup>1</sup> [Ger. town].

**bitullithic:** bit'yu-lith'ik<sup>1</sup>; bŷt'yu-lith'ie<sup>2</sup>; not bai'tiū-lith'ik<sup>1</sup> [Composed of bitumen & stone].

**bitumen:** bi-tiū'men<sup>1</sup>; bi-tū'mĕn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.* (1890); *M., W.* (1909), & *Wr.*, bi-tiū'men<sup>1</sup>; *Walker*, bi-tiū'men<sup>1</sup>; not bit'iū-men<sup>1</sup>. Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) indicated the *i* as in "aisle"; Ash (1775) was the only lexicographer to put the stress on the first syllable. [Asphalt.]

**biur** [Heb.]: bi'ur<sup>1</sup>; bi'ur<sup>2</sup> [A commentary].

**biurate:** bai-yū'rēt<sup>1</sup>; bi-yū'rāt<sup>2</sup> [Salt of uric acid].

**bivalence:** bai-vē'lens<sup>1</sup>; bi-vā'lĕng<sup>2</sup>. *C.*, bai'vĕ-lens<sup>1</sup>; *W.*, bai'vĕ'lens<sup>1</sup>. An alternative, biv'ē-lens<sup>1</sup>; biv'ā-lĕng<sup>2</sup>, is sometimes heard.

**bivalent:** bai-vē'lent<sup>1</sup>; bi-vā'lĕnt<sup>2</sup>. *C.*, bai'vĕ-lent<sup>1</sup>; *M.*, biv'ē-lent<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1890), biv'ē-lent<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1909), bai'vĕ'lent<sup>1</sup>.

**bivalve:** bai'valv<sup>1</sup>; bi'vālv<sup>2</sup> [A shell-fish].

**bivial:** biv'i-əl<sup>1</sup>; biv'i-al<sup>2</sup> [Going two ways].

**bivious:** biv'i-us<sup>1</sup>; biv'i-ŷs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & W.; I.*, bai'vi-us<sup>1</sup>; *M.*, biv'i-as<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.*, bai'vi-us<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by Jameson, Smart, and Reid. Knowles noted only two syllables: biv'yes<sup>1</sup> [Having or going two ways, as a forked road].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪŋ = feud; ɕhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhɪn, this.

**bivouac:** biv'u-ak<sup>1</sup>; biv'ū-æ<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., & St.; E.*, biv'ū-ak<sup>1</sup>, also indicated by Jones (1798); *M., W., & Wr.*, biv'wak<sup>1</sup>—preferred by Jameson (1827), but Smart (1840) recorded biv'ū-ak<sup>1</sup> as his preference.

Wake, soldier, wake, thy war-horse waits  
To bear thee to the battle back;  
Thou slumberest at a foeman's gates,—  
Thy dog would break thy biv'ou-ac.

THOMAS KIBBLE HERVEY *The Dead Trumpeter.*

**Bizantine.** Same as BYZANTINE.

**bizarre:** bi-zār'<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) bī-zār'<sup>1</sup>; bi-zār'<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) bī-zār'<sup>2</sup>.

**Bizerta** or French, **Bizerte:** bi-zer'tə<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) bī-zārt'<sup>1</sup>; bi-zēr'ta<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) bī-zērt'<sup>2</sup> [*Fr.* port in Tunis].

**Bizet:** bī-zē'<sup>1</sup>; bī-zē'<sup>2</sup> [*Fr.* composer].

**Bizjothjah:** biz-yēth'yā or biz-jēth'yā<sup>1</sup>; biz-yōth'yā or biz-jōth'yā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Björnson:** byörn'sən<sup>1</sup>; byŭrn'son<sup>2</sup> [Norw. poet].

**blackguard:** blag'ard<sup>1</sup>; bläg'ard<sup>2</sup>—the *ck* is silent [A low, coarse fellow].

**Blackstone:** blak'stōn<sup>1</sup>; bläk'stōn<sup>2</sup> [A family and geographic name].

**blae:** blē<sup>1</sup> or blī<sup>1</sup>; blā<sup>2</sup> or blē<sup>2</sup>. *M.* also records blīə [Scot., bluish-gray or blackish-blue].

**Blaenavon:** blen-av'en<sup>1</sup>; blēn-äv'on<sup>2</sup> [Eng. mining town].

**Blaenhonddan:** blain-hen'dan<sup>1</sup>; blīn-hön'dän<sup>2</sup> [Welsh town].

**Blaeu:** blā-ū<sup>1</sup>; blā-ū<sup>2</sup> [Dutch cartographers].

**blague** [*Fr.*]: bläg<sup>1</sup>; bläg<sup>2</sup>; *not* blag<sup>1</sup> [Pretentious falsehood].

**blählaut:** blē'laut<sup>1</sup>; blā'lout<sup>2</sup> [In phonetics, a prolonged sound preceding explosion as before *ml*].

**blain:** blēn<sup>1</sup>; blān<sup>2</sup> [Blister].

**Blaise (St.):** blēz<sup>1</sup>; bläg<sup>2</sup> [Same as BLASIUS].

**blanc** [*Fr.*]: blangk<sup>1</sup> or blān<sup>1</sup>; blāne<sup>2</sup> or blān<sup>2</sup> [1. Ancient Eng. or Fr. coin. 2. A white facepaint. 3. A rich gravy. 4. A piece of white pottery].

**Blanc:** blān<sup>1</sup>; blān<sup>2</sup>; *not* blangk<sup>1</sup> [*Fr.* geographic & family name].

**blanch:** blānch<sup>1</sup>; blānch<sup>2</sup>; *E.*, blānch<sup>1</sup>; *I., St., & Walker*, blānsh<sup>1</sup>; *M.*, blānsh<sup>1</sup>. In American usage, as reflected by *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*, the digraph *ch* is pronounced as in "church." English & Scottish usage, as recorded by *I., St., M., & Walker*, gives it the sound of *sh*, as in "slip."

**Blanch:** blānch<sup>1</sup>; blānch<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name]. Dan., D., Ger., & Sp., **Blanca:** blāy'kāt<sup>1</sup>; blāy'ēāt<sup>2</sup>; Fr., **Blanche:** blānsh<sup>1</sup>; blānch<sup>2</sup>; It., **Bianca:** bi-ān'ka<sup>1</sup>; bi-ān'ēā<sup>2</sup>; L., **Blancha:** blān'cha<sup>1</sup>; blān'cha<sup>2</sup>; Sw., **Blanka:** blān'ka<sup>1</sup>; blān'kāt<sup>2</sup>.

**blanc-mange:** blā-mānzh'<sup>1</sup>; blā-mānzh'<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* (1893), blā-mānzh'<sup>1</sup>; *New Standard* (1913), blā-mānzh'<sup>1</sup>; *C.*, blā-mēnzh'<sup>1</sup>; *E.*, blā-mēnzh'<sup>1</sup>; *I.*, blā-mēnzh'<sup>1</sup>; *M.*, blā-mānzh'<sup>1</sup>; *St.*, blā-mēnzh'<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1890), blā-mānzh'<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1909), blā-mānzh'<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.*, blā-mēnzh'<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation recorded by *Stormonth* approximates more closely to the French pronunciation than any other of the various pronunciations recorded. Ash (1775) indicated blon-mēnzh<sup>1</sup>.

**Blanco y Arenas:** blān'ko i a-rē-nās'<sup>1</sup>; blān'eo y ä-rē-nās'<sup>2</sup> [Sp. general].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʌl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ɕhɪn, ɕhɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

**blanquette** [Fr.]: blān'ket<sup>1</sup>; blān'kēt<sup>2</sup> [1. A dish of white meat served with a white sauce. 2. A variety of pear. 3. Soda-ash].

**Blanqui**: blaŋ'ki<sup>1</sup>; blān'ki<sup>2</sup> [Fr. family name of an economist and of a communist]. [Indian waters].

**blanquillo** [Sp.]: blaŋ-kil'yō<sup>1</sup>; blān-kil'yō<sup>2</sup> [A fish of Floridian & West-]

**blasé** [Fr.]: blā'zē<sup>1</sup>; blā'sē<sup>2</sup>—the *a* as in "arm," not as in "ask" [Sated with pleasure]. He sighed; then bared his temples, dashed with gray, Then mocked, as one outworn and well blasé.

JOAQUIN MILLER *Como st.* 2.

**Blasius**<sup>1</sup>: blā'zi-us<sup>1</sup>; blā'si-us<sup>2</sup> [Ger. zoologist].

**Blasius**<sup>2</sup>: blē'si-us<sup>1</sup>; blē'si-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Christian martyr in 316].

**blaspheme**: blas-fim<sup>1</sup>; blās-fēm<sup>2</sup>—**blasphemer**: blas-fim'ər<sup>1</sup>; blās-fēm'ər<sup>2</sup>: *a* as in "at," not as in "ask"—the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonant; not blas-fi'mər<sup>1</sup>.—**blasphemous**: blas-fi-mus<sup>1</sup>; blās'fe-mūs<sup>2</sup>; not as Walker and Phye, blas-fi-mus<sup>1</sup>; blās'fē-mūs<sup>2</sup>, for the *e* of the penult is now unstressed, but Spenser (1552-99), Sidney (1554-86), and Milton (1608-74) accented it in harmony with the usage of the educated men of their times.

And dar'st thou to the Son of God propound  
To worship thee accurst, now more accurst  
For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,  
And more blasphemous which expect to rue.

MILTON *Paradise Regained* bk. iv, l. 177.

Walker pointed out that "placing the accent on the first syllable of blas'phemous is by much the most polite."

**blasphemy**: blas-fi-mi<sup>1</sup>; blās'fe-my<sup>2</sup>; not blas-fi-mi<sup>1</sup>; blās'fē-my<sup>2</sup>, as Phye; nor blas-fi-mi<sup>1</sup>; blās'fē-my<sup>2</sup>, as Walker.

**blast**: blast<sup>1</sup>; blāst<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E.*, blāst<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.*, blast<sup>1</sup>. So also **blaster**, **blasty**. See **ASK**.

**blastide**: blas'tid<sup>1</sup> or -taid<sup>1</sup>; blās'tid<sup>2</sup> or -tid<sup>2</sup> [Term in biology].

**blastula**: blas'tiu-lə<sup>1</sup>; blās'tū-la<sup>2</sup>. *New Standard, C., & W.* record blas'-chu-lə<sup>1</sup> as alternative.

**Blastus**: blas'tus<sup>1</sup>; blās'tūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**blatant**: blē'tənt<sup>1</sup>; blā'tant<sup>2</sup>; not blat'ənt<sup>1</sup>.

**blather**: blath'ər<sup>1</sup>; blāth'er<sup>2</sup>; not blē'thar<sup>1</sup>.

**blaufish**: blē'fish<sup>1</sup>; blā'fish<sup>2</sup>; not blau'fish<sup>1</sup>.

**Blauvelt**: blē'velt<sup>1</sup>; blā'velt<sup>2</sup>; not blau'velt<sup>1</sup> [Am. operatic singer].

**Blavatsky (Helena Petrovna)**: blə-vat'ski<sup>1</sup>; bla-vāt'sky<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C. & W.*, blā-vāt'ski<sup>1</sup>; blā-vāt'sky<sup>2</sup> [Rus. theosophist].

**bleat**: blit<sup>1</sup>; blēt<sup>2</sup>; not blēt<sup>1</sup>, a pronunciation that has survived the orthography *blate*. [els<sup>1</sup>].

**Blefuscu**: bh-fus'kiū<sup>1</sup>; ble-fūs'eū<sup>2</sup> [An island in Swift's "Gulliver's Trav-"]

**Blekinge**: blē'kŋ-ə<sup>1</sup>; blē'king-e<sup>2</sup> [Sw. province].

**Blenheim**<sup>1</sup>: blen'haim<sup>1</sup>; blēn'hīm<sup>2</sup> [Bavarian village].

**Blenheim**<sup>2</sup>: blen'im<sup>1</sup>; blēn'im<sup>2</sup> [1. Town in Canada and in New Zealand. 2. A breed of spaniel].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; Chin, this.

**blessed** (a): bles'ed or blest<sup>1</sup>; blēs'ed or blēst<sup>2</sup>. *E., I., & St.*, bles'sed<sup>1</sup>.

O holy, *bles'sed* and glorious Trinity.

*Book of Common Prayer, Litany.*

*Bless'ed* are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God. *Matthew* v, 9

Dian's bud or Cupid's flower

Hath such force and *bles'sed* power.

SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer Night's Dream* act iv, sc. 1.

**blessed** (pp): blest<sup>1</sup>; blēst<sup>2</sup>. In Biblical and ritualistic reading and in verse, sometimes pronounced bles'ed<sup>1</sup>; blēs'ed<sup>2</sup>.

**Blessington**: bles'ɪn-tən<sup>1</sup>; blēs'ing-ton<sup>2</sup>—pronounce the *g* [Marguerite Power, an Irish countess; patron of literature].

**Bliffl**: blai'fil<sup>1</sup>; blif'fl<sup>2</sup>; *not* blif'il<sup>1</sup> [A character in Fielding's "Tom Jones"].

**Bligh**: blai<sup>1</sup>; bli<sup>2</sup> [Eng. admiral].

**blind** (v., a., & n.): blaind<sup>1</sup>; blīnd<sup>2</sup>. Compare BLIND.

**Blind** (Karl): blint<sup>1</sup>; blīnt<sup>2</sup> [Ger. political writer]. See the preceding.

**blithe**: blaith<sup>1</sup>; blith<sup>1</sup>. *C. & Standard* allow blaith<sup>1</sup> as alternative, but prefer the first pronunciation recorded here, which was indicated by the earlier lexicographers from Perry (1777) to Smart (1840). [Colo.]

**Blodget Peak**: bled'jet pik<sup>1</sup>; blöd'gēt pēk<sup>2</sup>; *not* bløj'et<sup>1</sup> [Mountain in

**Bloemfontein**: blūm'fən-tēn<sup>1</sup>; blōōm'fōn-tēn<sup>2</sup>; *not* as too frequently heard, blūm'fēn-tēn<sup>1</sup> [Capital of Orange Free State, Union of South Africa].

**Blois**: blwā<sup>1</sup>; blwā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. city].

**Blomefield**: blūm'fild<sup>1</sup> or blōm'fild<sup>1</sup>; blūm'fēld<sup>2</sup> or blōm'fēld<sup>2</sup>; *not* blum'-fild<sup>1</sup> [Eng. churchman (1705-52); discoverer of the *Paston Letters*]. See BLOMFELD.

**Blomfield**: blūm'fild<sup>1</sup> or blūm'fild<sup>1</sup>; blūm'fēld<sup>2</sup> or blōm'fēld<sup>2</sup>; *not* blēm'-fild<sup>1</sup> [Eng. divine (1786-1857)]. See BLOOMFIELD.

**Blommaert**: blēm'art<sup>1</sup>; blōm'ärt<sup>2</sup> [Flemish philologist].

**blond**: blēnd<sup>1</sup>; blōnd<sup>2</sup>—the *d* is sounded. See the next.

**Blond**: blēn<sup>1</sup>; blōn<sup>2</sup> [Ger. reputed inventor of color-printing (1670-1741)].

**Blondel de Nesle**: blēn'del' də nēl<sup>1</sup>; blōn'dēl' de nēl<sup>2</sup> [Fr. trouvère; minstrel of Richard I. of England].

**Blondin**: blen'din<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) blēn'dān<sup>1</sup>; blōn'din<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) blōn'dān<sup>2</sup> [Jean François Gravelet, a Fr. acrobat].

**Bloomfield**: blūm'fild<sup>1</sup>; blōōm'fēld<sup>2</sup> [Eng. poet].

**Blouët**: blū'e<sup>1</sup>; blū'e<sup>2</sup> [Fr. author].

**Blondelle-Burton**: blund'al-būrt'an<sup>1</sup>; blünd'el-būrt'on<sup>2</sup> [Eng. novelist].

**Blount**: blunt<sup>1</sup>; blünt<sup>2</sup> [1. Eng. statesman (1563-1605). 2. A county in Ala. or Tenn.].

**blouse**: blauz<sup>1</sup> or blūz<sup>1</sup>; blous<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) blūs<sup>2</sup>. *W.* also sanctions blaus<sup>1</sup>; blous<sup>2</sup>, which Abernethy condemns (*Correct Pronunciation* p. 19 [MERRILL '12]), and Phye gives as permissible, but it is a mere localism.

**Blucher** (von): blū'char<sup>1</sup>, blū'kar<sup>1</sup>, or (Ger.) blū'här<sup>1</sup>; blū'cher<sup>2</sup>, blū'eer<sup>2</sup>, or (Ger.) blū'her<sup>2</sup> [Prus. field-marshal, born at Rostock, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in 1742, died in Silesia in 1819].

2: wolf, do; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; go, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**blue:** blü<sup>1</sup>; blü<sup>2</sup>; *not* as *Walker & Wr.*, bliü<sup>1</sup>. Seven out of eight of the modern dictionaries register the diphthong *ue* pronounced like long open *u*, as in "rule," *not* like what is popularly termed "long *u*," as in "tube," the sound of which is described in Eng. as *y + oo*; *music* = *myoozic* (see *MUSIC*). While *W.* (1890) preferred bliü<sup>1</sup>; blü<sup>2</sup>, giving the diphthong *ue* the sound of *u* in "unite," "music," "tube," etc., as did all the earlier lexicographers from *Perry* (1777) to *Knowles* (1835), *W.* (1909) prefers bliü<sup>1</sup>; bliö<sup>2</sup>. [Nov. 9, 1848].

**Blum:** blüm<sup>1</sup>; blüm<sup>2</sup>; *not* blum *nor* blum<sup>1</sup> [Ger. orator; shot as insurgent]

**Blumenau:** blü'mæ-nau<sup>1</sup>; blü'mæ-nou<sup>2</sup> [A colony of more than 30,000 Germans in Santa Catharina state, Brazil; also, its capital].

**Blumenbach:** blü'men-bach<sup>1</sup>; blü'mën-bän<sup>2</sup> [Ger. ethnologist].

**Blumenthal<sup>1</sup> (von):** blü'men-tal<sup>1</sup>; blü'mën-täl<sup>2</sup> [Prus. field-marshal].

**Blumenthal<sup>2</sup>:** blü'men-thal<sup>1</sup>; blü'men-thäl<sup>2</sup> [Family name].

**Blyth:** blai<sup>1</sup> or blai<sup>th</sup>; blȳ<sup>2</sup> or blȳth<sup>2</sup> [A British family name]. See AN-STRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP. [See BLYTH.]

**Blythe:** blai<sup>1</sup>, blai<sup>th</sup>, or blai<sup>th</sup><sup>1</sup>; blȳ<sup>2</sup>, blȳth<sup>2</sup>, or blȳth<sup>2</sup> [Family name].

**boa:** bō'a<sup>1</sup>; bō'a<sup>2</sup>; *not* bō'a<sup>1</sup>; *nor* bō'e<sup>1</sup>.

**Boabdil:** bō'ab-dil<sup>1</sup>; bō'äb-dil<sup>2</sup> [Sultan of Granada, d. 1536]. Compare BOBADIL.

**Boadicea:** bō'a-dī-sī'a<sup>1</sup>; bō'a-dī-çē'a<sup>2</sup>; *not* bō'a-dis-ī'a<sup>1</sup> [Brit. queen, who fought against the Romans, d. A. D. 62].

**Boanerges:** bō'a-nūr'jiz<sup>1</sup>; bō'a-nēr'gēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**boatswain:** bō'sn or bōt'swēn<sup>1</sup>; bō'sn or bōt'swān<sup>2</sup>. The nautical has practically displaced the longer form, which may be found noted as preferred in *Kersey* (1708) and *Bailey* (1724). *Perry* (1777), *Sheridan* (1780), *Knowles* (1835), and *Reid* (1844) indicated the nautical pronunciation; *Enfield* (1807) preferred bōt'sn<sup>1</sup>; *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Jameson* (1827), and *Smart* (1840) noted bōt'swēn<sup>1</sup>. See VICTUAL and its derivatives.

Oh, I am a cook and a captain bold  
And the mate of the "Nancy" brig,  
And a ho'sun tight and a midship mitre  
And the crew of the captain's gig.

W. S. GILBERT *The Yarn of the "Nancy Bell."*

**Boaz:** bō'az<sup>1</sup>; bō'äz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bobadil:** beb'a-dil<sup>1</sup>; bōb'a-dil<sup>2</sup> [A swaggering fellow in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in His Humor*].

**Bobadilla:** bō'va-dil'ya<sup>1</sup>; bō'vā-dil'yü<sup>2</sup>; *not* bō'ba-thil'ya<sup>1</sup>. In Sp. *b* between vowels becomes a bilabial *v*, and *d* equals Eng. *d*, except when final, and then it approximates to *th* [Sp. viceroy who arrested Columbus].

**bobbinet:** beb'i-net<sup>1</sup>; bōb'i-nēt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C. & I.*, beb-in-et<sup>1</sup>; *E.*, beb'in-et<sup>1</sup>; *M.*, beb'i-net<sup>1</sup>; *St.*, bōb'bi-net<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.*, bōb'bi-net<sup>1</sup> [A machine imitation of pillow-lace]. [revolution of 1821].

**Bobolina:** bō'bo-lī'na<sup>1</sup>; bō'bo-lī'nä<sup>2</sup>; *not* beb'a-lī'nä<sup>1</sup> [Gr. heroine of the]

**Bobrka:** bō'br-ka<sup>1</sup>; bō'br-kä<sup>2</sup> [Galician town].

**Boccaccio:** bok-kā'cho<sup>1</sup>; boe-eä'cho<sup>2</sup>; *not* bo-kā'chī-o<sup>1</sup> [It. novelist].

**Boccace** [Fr.]: bō'kās<sup>1</sup>, bō'eüç<sup>2</sup> [Boccaccio; also, old Eng. name].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

**Boccas:** bek'as<sup>1</sup>; bō'eas<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Bocciau:** bek'si-ē'ū<sup>1</sup>; bō'e'ci-ā'ū<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Bochart:** bō'shūr<sup>1</sup>; bō'chār<sup>2</sup> [Fr. scholar; theologian (1599-1667)].

**Boche** [Fr.]: bōsh<sup>1</sup>; bōch<sup>2</sup>; *not* besh<sup>1</sup> [A German soldier].

**Bocheru:** bō'ki-rū or bek'ī-rū<sup>1</sup>; bō'ee-ry or bō'e-ry<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bochim:** bō'kim<sup>1</sup>; bō'eim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Böckh:** bōk<sup>1</sup>; būk<sup>2</sup> [Ger. philologist (1785-1867)].

**Bode:** bō'da<sup>1</sup>; bō'de<sup>2</sup> [Ger. astronomer (1747-1825)].

**bodega:** bo-dē'ga<sup>1</sup>; bo-dē'gā<sup>2</sup>—e as in "prey," *not* as in "eel." [Sp., wine-<sup>[shop]</sup>]

**Bodhbh Dearg:** bōv di-ārg<sup>1</sup>; bōv de-ārg<sup>2</sup> [In Celtic myth, a king of the Tuatha De Danaan].

**Bodleian:** bed-lī'an<sup>1</sup>; bōd-lē'an<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.; I.*, bed'li-an<sup>1</sup>; *St.*, bod'li-an<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.*, bed'li-an<sup>1</sup> [Library founded at Oxford University, England, by Sir Thomas Bodley (1544-1613) in 1602].

**Bœotia:** bi-ō'shi-a<sup>1</sup>; bē-ō'shi-a<sup>2</sup> [Ancient republic north of Attica].—**Bœotian:** bi-ō'shan<sup>1</sup>; bē-ō'shan<sup>2</sup>.

**Boer:** būr<sup>1</sup>; bōōr<sup>2</sup>; *not*, as commonly heard, bō'ar<sup>1</sup>; *nor* bōr<sup>1</sup>.

**Boerhaave:** bōr'hav<sup>1</sup> or (*Dutch*) būr'ha-vā<sup>1</sup>; bōr'hāv<sup>2</sup> or (*Dutch*) bōōr'hā-ve<sup>2</sup> [Dutch physician and botanist (1668-1738)].

**Boethius:** bo-ī'thi-us<sup>1</sup>; bo-ē'thi-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Rom. statesman and philosopher].

**Bœuf Bayou:** bœf bai'ū<sup>1</sup>; bûf bŷ'ū<sup>2</sup> [A bayou in Ark. & La.].

**Boghazköi:** bo-gūz'kū'ī<sup>1</sup>; bo-gūz'kū'ī<sup>2</sup> [A village in Angora, Asia Minor].

**Bogota:** bō'go-tā<sup>1</sup>; bō'gō-tā<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Colombia, S. Am.].

**Bohan:** bō'han<sup>1</sup>; bō'hān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**bohea:** bo-hī<sup>1</sup>; bo-hē<sup>2</sup> [Black tea].

To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,

To muse, and spill her solitary tea,

Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the spoon,

Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon.

POPE *To Miss Blount* l. 15.

**Bohème (La):** la bō'am<sup>1</sup>; lā bō'ēm<sup>2</sup> [An opera by Puccini].

**Bohn:** bōn<sup>1</sup>; bōn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. publisher, founder of Bohn's Libraries of classic writers (1796-1884)].

**Bolardo:** bo-yār'do<sup>1</sup>; bo-yār'do<sup>2</sup> [It. poet (15th cent.)].

[1834].

**Boieldieu:** bwāl'dyū<sup>1</sup>; bwāl'dyū<sup>2</sup>; *not* bo'yel'dyū<sup>1</sup> [Fr. composer (d.

**boil:** beil<sup>1</sup>; böil<sup>2</sup>. In the last quarter of the 18th century the sound of the diphthong *oi* was corrupted to *ai*, as in "aisle," and *boil*, *join*, *toil*, etc., became *bail*, *būi*, *join*, *jin*, *tail*, *tūi*. Lounsbury says "there was a time when . . . the sound denoted by the spelling with *i* indicated the usage of the educated" (*Standard of Pronunciation in English*, ch. ii, p. 98). This may, perhaps, be attributed in part to Kenrick, who deplored the loss of the correct sound of the diphthong *oi*, for in 1773 he wrote "such [words] are *boil*, *join*, and many others, which it would appear affected to pronounce otherwise than *bile* and *jine*." For the sound of *oi* Walker claimed a

2: wolf, dō; bōok, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

combination "of a in *water*, and the first e in *metre*"—a double sound which is "very distinguishable in *boil*, *toil*, etc." Nares (1784) points out that Dr. John Wallis noted the pronunciation *boile* in his day (1616-1703), and adds "but it is, in my opinion, highly improper."

Good nature and good sense must ever join;  
To err is human, to forgive divine.

POPE *Essay on Criticism* pt. II, l. 525.

**Boileau:** bwā'lō<sup>1</sup>; bwā'lō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. poet (1636-1711)].

**Boisragon:** ber'ä-gän<sup>1</sup>; bōr'a-gōn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP. [of Idaho].

**Boise City:** bei'zī<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) bwā'zē<sup>1</sup>; bōi'sē<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) bwā'sē<sup>2</sup> [The capital

**Bois-le-Duc:** bwā'lē-dük<sup>1</sup>; bwā'lē-düē<sup>2</sup> [A city of the Netherlands].

**boisterous:** beis'ter-us<sup>1</sup>; bōis'ter-üs<sup>2</sup>—three distinct syllables, not beis'-trus<sup>1</sup>.

**Boisserée:** bwās'sē-rē<sup>1</sup>; bwās'sē-rē<sup>2</sup> [Prus. architect (1783-1854)].

**Boissier:** bwā'syē<sup>1</sup>; bwā'syē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. scholar (1823-1908)].

**Bolto:** bō'i-tō<sup>1</sup>; bō'i-tō<sup>2</sup> [It. poet (1842- )].

**Bojano:** bo-yā'no<sup>1</sup>; bo-yā'no<sup>2</sup>; not bo-jē'no<sup>1</sup> [It. city].

**Bokhara:** bo-kā'rā<sup>1</sup>; bo-kā'rā<sup>2</sup> [State and town in Turkestan].

**bolero:** bo-lē'ro<sup>1</sup>; bo-lē'ro<sup>2</sup> [Sp. dance].

**Boleyn (Anne):** bul'mī<sup>1</sup> or bo-lin<sup>1</sup>; bol'yn<sup>2</sup> or bo-l'yn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. queen; wife of Henry VIII. and mother of Queen Elizabeth].

**bolide:** bō'lid<sup>1</sup>; bō'lid<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.; E. & M.*, bel'aid<sup>1</sup>; I., bō'laid<sup>1</sup>; St., be-laid<sup>1</sup> [A shooting star].

**Bolingbroke:** bel'in-bruk<sup>1</sup> (Eng.) or bel'in-bruk<sup>1</sup>; bōl'in-brōk<sup>2</sup> (Eng.) or bōl'ing-brōk<sup>2</sup> [1. Eng. village in Lincolnshire, site of castle where Henry IV. was born. 2. Eng. viscount (1678-1751)].

**Bolithe:** bo-lai'thō<sup>1</sup>; bo-l'i'thō<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name and town].

**Bollivar:** bel'i-var<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) bo-l'i-var<sup>1</sup>; bōl'i-var<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) bo-l'i-vür<sup>2</sup> [Venezuelan patriot (1783-1830) or (b-) coin].

**Bollvia:** bo-liv'i-a<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) bo-l'i-vi-a<sup>1</sup>; bo-liv'i-a<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) bo-l'i-vi-ä<sup>2</sup> [S. Am. republic]. [Same as BOLIVAR.]

**boliviano:** bo-l'i-vi-ä'no<sup>1</sup> or bo-l'i-vy-ä'no<sup>1</sup>; bo-l'i-vi-ä'no<sup>2</sup> or bo-l'i-vy-ä'no<sup>2</sup>.

**boll:** bōl<sup>1</sup>; bōl<sup>2</sup>; not, as frequently heard, bel<sup>1</sup> [The pod of the cotton-plant, infested by the boll-weevil].

**bollman:** bō'man<sup>1</sup>; bō'män<sup>2</sup> [A Scottish cotter].

**Bologna:** bo-lō'nyā<sup>1</sup>; bo-lō'nyä<sup>2</sup>; not bo-lō'nī<sup>1</sup>, an almost universal corruption applied to the Bologna sausage [It. province & city].

NOTE: As Italian *on* equals Eng. *ny*, or *nī* as in "union," it should never be separated when indicated phonetically—lō'nyā<sup>1</sup>, not lō'n'yä<sup>2</sup> as Phyle.

**Bolognese:** bō'lō-nyis<sup>1</sup>; bō'lō-nyēs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.; I.*, bō-lō-nyiz<sup>1</sup>; *W.*, bō'lō-nyiz<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.*, bō-len-yiz<sup>1</sup> [Pertaining to Bologna].

**bolograph:** bō'lō-graf<sup>1</sup>; bō'lō-gráf [Temperature record]. See BOLOMETER.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsə; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪ; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**bolometer:** bo-ləm'ɪ-tər<sup>1</sup>; bo-ləm'e-ter<sup>2</sup> [An instrument for measuring temperature]. See **BOLOGRAPH**.

**Bolshevik** [Rus.]: bəl'shī-vi'kɪ<sup>1</sup> or bəl'shī-vi-kɪ<sup>1</sup>; bəl'she-vi'kɪ<sup>2</sup> or bəl'shī-vi-kɪ<sup>2</sup> [Revolutionary party in Russia].

**Bolsover:** bəu'zər<sup>1</sup>; bou'ʃer<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town & castle]. Altho the lexicons record bəl'so-ver<sup>1</sup>; bəl'so-ver<sup>2</sup>, the first pronunciation given here prevails in the locality. See **ANSTRUTHER**; **BEAUCHAMP**. [lands].

**Bolsward:** bəls'vɜrt<sup>1</sup>; bəls'vɜrt<sup>2</sup>; not bəlz'wɜrd<sup>1</sup> [A town in the Nether-]

**Bolthorn:** bəl'fhɜrn<sup>1</sup>; bəl'thɜrn<sup>2</sup>; not bəlt'hɜrn<sup>1</sup> [A giant in Norse myth].

**bomb:** bəm<sup>1</sup>; bɒm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), *C., E., I., M., St., & W.*; *Standard* (1913), *Wr., & Walker*, bum<sup>1</sup>. The foregoing presentation, excluding Walker, shows that the preference in England is for bəm<sup>1</sup> and not bum<sup>1</sup>, which Webster (1909) states, citing Walker (1732-1807) and Smart (1786-1872)—the most recent at least half a century old—"is still preferred by some, esp. in England."

**bombard** (v.): bəm'bɜrd<sup>1</sup>; bɒm'bɜrd<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C., E., I., M., St., & W.*; *Walker & Wr.*, bum'bɜrd<sup>1</sup>. See the noun.

**bombard** (n.): bəm'bɜrd<sup>1</sup>; bɒm'bɜrd<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), *C., I., M., St., & W.*; *E.*, bəm'bɜrd<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.*, bum'bɜrd<sup>1</sup>. See the verb.

**bombardier:** bəm'bɜr-dɪr<sup>1</sup>; bɒm'bɜr-dɜr<sup>2</sup>.

**bombast:** bəm'bast<sup>1</sup>; bɒm'bast<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C., M., & W.*; *E. & I.*, bəm'bast<sup>1</sup>; *St. & Wr.*, bum-bast<sup>1</sup>. Ash (1775) and Walker (1791) indicated bum'bast<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) preferred bum-bast<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777), bum'bast<sup>1</sup>; Jones (1798), bum-bast<sup>1</sup>.

*Bombast*, the Cotton-plant growing in Asia; also a form of Cotton or Fustian: Also affected Language, Trumpery, or Paltry Stuff. *Kersey Dictionary Anglo-Britannicum* [1708].

**Bombastes Furioso:** bəm-bas'tɪz fɪʊ'rɪ-ɔ'so<sup>1</sup>; bɒm-bas'tɪz fɪʊ'rɪ-ɔ'so<sup>2</sup>—u as in "feud," not as oo in "ooze" [The hero of a farce by W. B. Rhodes].

**Bombay:** bəm-bɛ<sup>1</sup>; bɒm-bɛ<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, bəm'bɛ<sup>1</sup>; bɒm'bɛ<sup>2</sup> [Presidency, province, and spt. in Brit. India].

**bombazine:** bəm'ba-zɪn<sup>1</sup>; bɒm'ba-zɪn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.*, bəm-be-zɪn<sup>1</sup>; *E.*, bəm'ba-zɪn<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.*, bəm'ba-zɪn<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.*, bum-be-zɪn<sup>1</sup> [A twilled fabric].

**bombycine:** bəm'bi-sɪn<sup>1</sup>; bɒm'by-çɪn<sup>2</sup> [Silken; also, pert. to silkworms].

**bombycinous:** bəm-bis'ɪ-nus<sup>1</sup>; bɒm-býç'i-nus<sup>2</sup> [Pale yellow].

**Bompas:** bum'pəs<sup>1</sup>; bɒm'pas<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Bona Dea:** bō'nə dī'ə<sup>1</sup>; bō'na də'ə<sup>2</sup> [In Roman myth, the goddess of fertility & chastity]. [faith].

**bona fide** [Lat.]: bō'nə fai'dī<sup>1</sup>; bō'na fī'dē<sup>2</sup>; not bō'nə fuid<sup>1</sup> [Lat., with good]

**bonanza** [Sp.]: bo-nan'zə<sup>1</sup>; bo-năn'zə<sup>2</sup>; *M.*, bo-nan'sə<sup>1</sup>; *Sp.*, bō-năn'fha<sup>1</sup>.

**Bonaparte:** bō'nə-pɜrt<sup>1</sup>; bō'na-pɜrt<sup>2</sup> [Name of Corsican family that became imperial family of France 1804-1815; 1851-1870]. [(1221-74)].

**Bonaventura (Saint):** bō'na-ven-tū'ra<sup>1</sup>; bō'nă-vên-tŭ'ră<sup>2</sup> [It. cardinal]

**bonbon:** bon'ben<sup>1</sup>; bɒn'bɒn<sup>2</sup>; *Standard* (1913), *C. & M.*; *Standard* (1893) & *W.*, bən'bɒn<sup>1</sup>; *E.*, bən'ben<sup>1</sup>; *I. & Wr.*, bən'ben<sup>1</sup>; *St.*, bən'ben<sup>1</sup>.

**bonbonnière:** bən'ben'nyār<sup>1</sup>; bɒn'bɒn'nyēr<sup>2</sup> [A dish for confections].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; tɪn, tɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

**Bonchamp (Marquis de):** bōn"shūn<sup>1</sup>; bōn"chān<sup>2</sup> [Charles Artus, Fr. officer in Am. Revolution].

**Boness:** Same as BORROWSTOUNNESS.

**Bonfils:** bōn"fis<sup>1</sup>; bōn"fis<sup>2</sup> [Fr. family name].

**bonfire:** ben'fair<sup>1</sup>; bōn'fir<sup>2</sup>.

NOTE.—Originally pronounced bōn'fair<sup>1</sup> from the fact that it was a large fire for burning the bones of a martyr (the word dating back to Henry VIII.). Sheridan so pronounced it; but W. Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) gave the *o* the sound it has in "not," while Walker (1791) gave it the sound it has in "ton," which he corrected in a later edition to *o* as in "not." Since 1600 the word, used to designate a large fire kindled to celebrate some event, has been traced to *boon*, a blessing, gift, etc.

**Bon Gaultier:** ben gāl'ti-ar<sup>1</sup>; bōn gāl'ti-er<sup>2</sup>; *not* ben gō'tyē<sup>1</sup> [Pen-name of W. E. Aytoun & Theodore Martin, authors of the *Bon Gaultier Ballads*].

**Bonheur (Rosa):** ben"ūr<sup>1</sup>; bōn"ūr<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is silent [Fr. painter (1822-1899)].

**bonhomie, bonhomme:** ben"o-mī<sup>1</sup>; bōn"o-mē<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is silent [Fr., good-fellowship].

**Bonhomme Richard:** ben"ēm' rī"shūr<sup>1</sup>; bōn"ēm' rī"chūr<sup>2</sup> [A vessel commanded by John Paul Jones when he defeated the "Scrapis" in 1779].

**Boniface:** ben'ī-fēs<sup>1</sup>; bōn'ī-fāç<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan., D., Ger., & Sw. **Bonifacius:** bō'nī-fā'sī-ūs<sup>1</sup>; bō'nī-fā'ci-ūs<sup>2</sup>; It. **Bonifacio:** bō'nī-fā'cho<sup>1</sup>; bō'nī-fā'cho<sup>2</sup>; Lat. **Bonifacius:** bō'nī-fē'shūs<sup>1</sup>; bō'nī-fā'shūs<sup>2</sup>; **Bonifacio:** Pg. bō'nī-fā'sī-ō<sup>1</sup>; bō'nī-fā'ci-ō<sup>2</sup>; Sp. bō'nī-fā'thī-ō<sup>1</sup>; bō'nī-fā'thī-ō<sup>2</sup>.

**Boni Homines [Lat.]:** bō'nai hēm'ī-nīz<sup>1</sup>; bō'nī hēm'ī-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Members of the monastic orders].

**bonito:** bō-nī'tō<sup>1</sup>; bo-nī'tō<sup>2</sup>; *not* bo-nai'tō<sup>1</sup> [Sp., agreeable; also, as a noun, a variety of fish].

**bon marché [Fr.]:** bōn mar"shē<sup>1</sup>; bōn mār"chē<sup>2</sup> [Fr., department store].

**bon mot [Fr.]:** bōn mō<sup>1</sup>; bōn mō<sup>2</sup> [Fr., a witticism]. In the pl. *bons mots* the pronunciation is the same, the *s* being silent, but by those who Anglicize the phrase it is frequently sounded.

**Bonn:** ben<sup>1</sup>; bōn<sup>2</sup> [Prus. town].

**Bonnat:** bō'nā<sup>1</sup>; bō'nā<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent [Fr. painter (1833- )].

**bonnet [Eng.]:** ben'et<sup>1</sup>; bōn'ēt<sup>2</sup>; *not* ben'it<sup>1</sup>.

**bonnet [Fr.]:** ben'nē<sup>1</sup>; bōn'ng<sup>2</sup>.

**Bonnet:** bō'nē<sup>1</sup>; bō'ng<sup>2</sup> [Swiss philosopher (1720-1793)].

**bonne bouche [Fr.]:** ben būsh<sup>1</sup>; bōn būçh<sup>2</sup> [A tidbit].

**Bonnivard (de):** də ben'nī"vār<sup>1</sup>; de bōn'nī"vār<sup>2</sup>—the *d* is silent [Fr. reformer (1496-1570)].

**Bonpland:** bōn"plān<sup>1</sup>; bōn"plān<sup>2</sup>—the *d* is silent [Fr. naturalist (1773-1858)].

**Bonsignori:** ben"sī-nyō'rī<sup>1</sup>; bōn"sī-nyō'rī<sup>2</sup> [It. painter (1453-1519)].

**Bon Silène [Fr.]:** bōn sī'lēn<sup>1</sup>; bōn sī'lēn<sup>2</sup>; *not* sai'līn<sup>1</sup>, note the accented *è* [Tea-rose].

**Bonsor:** ben'sər<sup>1</sup>; bōn'sor<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; I=ē; I=ō; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**bon-ton** [Fr.]: bɒnˈtɒn¹; bɒnˈtɒn² [The fashionable world].

**bon-vivant** [Fr.]: bɒnˈviˈvɑːn¹; bɒnˈviˈvɑːn² [An epicure].

**Bonython**: benˈi-θən¹; bɒnˈy-θon² [Eng. family name].

**bonze**: benz¹; bɒnz². *W.* (1890), benˈzi¹; *Wr.*, benˈze¹ [Buddhist monk].

**book**: buk¹; bɒk². *Perry* (1777), *Jones* (1798), *Enfield* (1807), and *Smart* (1840) indicated buk¹; while *Sheridan* (1780), *Walker* (1791), *Jameson* (1827), *Knowles* (1835), and *Reid* (1844) preferred buk¹.

**book-learned**: bukˈlɜːnˈed¹; bɒkˈlɜːnˈed². Altho *Standard & W.* prefer bukˈlɜːnˈed¹, *C., I., M., St., & W.* prefer the first pronunciation given here, which reflects educated rather than colloquial usage.

**boot**: bʊt¹; bōt².

**Bootes**: bo-ɔˈtɪz¹; bo-ɔˈtɛs²; not bʊˈtɪz¹ [In Gr. myth, the son of Jupiter] [ & Callisto].

**booth**: bʊθ¹; bōθ². *C.* prefers bʊθ¹, which *Standard & W.* give as alternative, but *E., I., M., St., & W.* prefer the first pronunciation given here.

**Booth**: bʊθ¹; bōθ² [Eng. & Am. family name].

**Booz**: bɔˈez¹; bɔˈɔz² [Bible].

**boquin**: bɔ-kin¹; bɔ-kin²; not bɔˈkwin¹ [Sp., baize].

**Bora**: bɔˈra¹; bɔˈrɑ² [Family name of Ger. nun who married Luther].

**borage**: burˈɪj¹; bɔˈrɑg², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.*, berˈɑj¹; *I.*, berˈej¹; *St.*, bɔˈreɪ¹; *Wr.*, burˈɑj¹—the preference of *Sheridan* (1780) and *Walker* (1791). *Perry* (1777) and *Smart* (1840) indicated bɔˈraɪ¹.

**Bor-ashan**: berˈaʃhˈan¹; bɔrˈaʃhˈan² [Bible].

**borate**: bɔˈrɛt¹; bɔˈrɑt²; not berˈɪt¹.

**borax**: bɔˈrɛks¹; bɔˈraks²; not bɔrˈaks¹.

**Borda**: bɔrˈdɑ¹; bɔrˈdɑ² [Fr. engineer in Am. Revolution].

**Bordavan** (stew): bɔrˈdɑˈvɑn¹; bɔrˈdɑˈvɑn²; not berˈdɑˈvɑn¹ [East-Ind.] [dish].

**Bordeaux**: bɔrˈdɔ¹; bɔrˈdɔ² [Fr. city or wine from there].

**bordereau** [Fr.]: bɔrˈdɑ-rɔ¹; bɔrˈdɑ-rɔ² [Memorandum or summary of contents of other documents].

**Bordone**: bɔrˈdɔnɛ¹; bɔrˈdɔnɛ² [It. painter of 16th cent.].

**bore¹**: bɔr¹; bɔr², not bɔr¹ [A tiresome person].

**bore²**: bɔr¹; bɔr²; not bɔr¹ [A hole, as the interior diameter of a firearm].

**boread**: bɔˈrɪ-ad¹; bɔˈre-əd²; not bɔrˈɪ-ad¹.—**boreal**: bɔˈrɪ-al¹; bɔˈre-al²; not bɔrˈɪ-al¹. [north wind].

**Boreas**: bɔˈrɪ-as¹; bɔˈre-as²; not boˈrɪ-as¹ [In Gr. myth, the god of the

**Borghese**: berˈgɛzɛ¹; bɔrˈgɛzɛ²; not bɔrˈjɪz¹ [Famous It. family (16th to 18th centuries) who owned the Palace and Villa Borghese, and the Borghese Gladiator (4th cent. B. C.)].

**Borgia**: bɔrˈjɑ¹; bɔrˈgɑ² [Famous Sp. family that migrated to and flourished in Italy (14th to 16th centuries). See *LUCREZIA BORGIA*.] [1605].

**Boris-Gudenof**: bɔˈrɪs-gʊˈdɛ-nɛf¹; bɔˈrɪs-gʊˈdɛ-nɔf² [Rus. Czar (1593–

2: wɒlɪf, dɒ; bɒk, bōt; ɪpɪl, ɪpɪl, ɔɪr, bʊt, bʊn; ɔɪl, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪn; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

**Borith:** bō'nth<sup>1</sup>; bō'rith<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Borlase:** bār'lās<sup>1</sup>; bār'lās<sup>2</sup>; not bār'lās<sup>1</sup> [Eng. antiquary of 18th cent.].

**born:** bōrn<sup>1</sup>; bōrn<sup>2</sup> [Brought into being].

**borne:** bōrn<sup>1</sup>; bōrn<sup>2</sup> [Past participle of BEAR, v.]. See O.

**Börne:** būr'nā<sup>1</sup>; būr'ne<sup>2</sup> [Ger. satirist (1786-1837)]. [poser (1834-87)].

**Borodin:** ber'o-dīn<sup>1</sup>; bōr'o-dīn<sup>2</sup>; not bo-rō'din<sup>1</sup> [Rus. physician & com-poser].

**Borodino:** ber'o-dī'no<sup>1</sup>; bōr'o-dī'no<sup>2</sup> [Rus. village where Napoleon I. defeated the Russians, Sept. 7, 1812].

**boron:** bō'ren<sup>1</sup>; bō'rōn<sup>2</sup>; not bār'en<sup>1</sup> [A non-metallic chemical element].

**borough:** bur'o<sup>1</sup>; bōr'o<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; C., E., M., St., & W., bur'ō<sup>1</sup>; Walker, bur'rō<sup>1</sup>. When speaking of the thoroughfare known in the English metropolis as *The Borough*, the Londoner pronounces it bur'ā<sup>1</sup>. Altho all the British authorities cited above give the ultima as long (ō), the writer has never heard it so spoken either alone or in combination.

**Borriboolagha:** ber'i-o-bū'lā-gā<sup>1</sup>; bōr'i-o-bōō'lā-gā<sup>2</sup> [In Dickens's "Bleak House," an imaginary Afr. missionary station].

**Borromean:** ber'o-mī'or -mē'an<sup>1</sup>; bōr'o-mē'or -mē'an<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to Borromeo & his family]. See the next word. [16th cent.].

**Borromeo (St. Charles):** ber'ro-mē'o<sup>1</sup>; bōr'ro-mē'o<sup>2</sup> [It. cardinal of 16th cent.].

**borrow:** ber'o<sup>1</sup>; bōr'o<sup>2</sup>; not ber'ā<sup>1</sup>, a common corruption.

**Borrowes:** bur'ōz<sup>1</sup>; bōr'ōz<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Borrowstownness:** ber'o-stən-nes<sup>1</sup> or (locally) bō'nes<sup>1</sup>; bōr'o-stən-nes<sup>2</sup> or (locally) bō'nēs<sup>2</sup> [So. seaport 17 m. N. W. of Edinburgh]. See ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHEAMP.

**Borthwick:** bōrth'wk<sup>1</sup>; bōrth'wik<sup>2</sup> [Scottish family name]. [family name].

**Bosanquet:** bō'sən-kē<sup>1</sup> or bō'sən-ket<sup>1</sup>; bō'sən-kē<sup>2</sup> or bō'sən-kēt<sup>2</sup> [Eng. admiral (1711-61)].

**Boscath:** bes'kath<sup>1</sup>; bōs'ēath<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Boscawen<sup>1</sup>:** besk'ō-en<sup>1</sup> or bes'ka-wen<sup>1</sup>; bōse'ō-ēn<sup>2</sup> or bōs'ea-wēn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. admiral (1711-61)].

**Boscawen<sup>2</sup>:** besk'wo-in<sup>1</sup>; bōse'wo-in<sup>2</sup> [A village in N. H.].

**Boscobel:** bes'ko-bel<sup>1</sup>; bōs'eo-bēl<sup>2</sup> [An English residence where King Charles II. sought refuge after being defeated at Worcester in 1651].

**Bosnia:** bez'ni-a<sup>1</sup>; bōs'ni-a<sup>2</sup> [Austrian province].

**bosom:** buz'um<sup>1</sup>; bōs'ōm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), C., E., M., St., & W.; *Standard* (1913), bu'zam<sup>1</sup> or bū'zam<sup>1</sup>; I. & Walker, bū'zum<sup>1</sup>; W., bū'zēm<sup>1</sup>. In 1833 bū'zum<sup>1</sup> and bū'zum<sup>1</sup> were pronounced gross vulgarisms by W. H. Savage, who declared that "it is not possible to convey graphically the sound of this word: it is neither *bozum* nor *boozum*. The sound of *o* in *woman* is the best approximation." Nearly half a century before this Walker insisted that the sound is that "supported by the Anglo-Saxon original *bosum*, in which language the *o* was generally sounded as *oo* in *mood*." This is the pronunciation indicated by Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844).

**Bosor:** bō'ser<sup>1</sup>; bō'sör<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bosora:** bes'ō-ra<sup>1</sup>; bōs'ō-ra<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ɪ = sing; ɦɦin, this.

**Bosphorus:** bes'fo-rus<sup>1</sup>; bös'fo-rüs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible]. Same as BOSPORUS.

**Bosporus:** bes'po-rus<sup>1</sup>; bös'po-rüs<sup>2</sup>; not bes-pō-rus<sup>1</sup> [A strait in European Turkey].

**Bosque:** bos'kē<sup>1</sup>; bös'kē<sup>2</sup> [A county and river in Texas].

**Bosquet:** bes'kē<sup>1</sup>; bös'kē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. marshal (1810-61)].

**boss<sup>1</sup>:** bēs<sup>1</sup>; bös<sup>2</sup> [A proprietor, manager, or leader]. See the next word.

**boss<sup>2</sup>:** bes<sup>1</sup>; bös<sup>2</sup> [A knob, knoll, or other rounded mass]. See preceding.

**Bossier:** bes-sīr<sup>1</sup> or bös'syār<sup>1</sup>; bös-sēr<sup>2</sup> or bös'syēr<sup>2</sup> [A parish in Louisiana].

**Bossuet:** bo'sü'e<sup>1</sup> or bo'swē<sup>1</sup>; bo'sü'e<sup>2</sup> or bo'swē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. divine & pulpit orator (1627-1704)].

**Bossut:** bo'sü<sup>1</sup>; bo'sü<sup>2</sup>; not bes'sut<sup>1</sup> [Fr. mathematician (1730-1814)].

**Boston<sup>1</sup>:** bes'tun<sup>1</sup>; bös'tön<sup>2</sup>. Abernethy says "the o should be sounded as in soft," but does not specify which o, and *Phyfe* gives o as in "orange" in the first syllable. *W.* (1909) gives o of the first syllable as in "soft," but *W.* (1890) gives it as in "for." It is scarcely credible that the pronunciation has changed so markedly in so short a time [1. Eng. seaport. 2. The capital of the State of Mass.].

**Boswell:** bez'wel<sup>1</sup>; bös'wē<sup>2</sup>—give the s the sound of z [Scot. biographer (1740-95)].

**Bosworth:** bez'warth<sup>1</sup>; bös'worth<sup>2</sup>—pronounce s as z [Eng. town & battle-field Aug. 22, 1485].

**Botetourt:** bet't-art<sup>1</sup>; böt'e-turt<sup>2</sup> [A county of Va.].

**Both:** böt<sup>1</sup>; böt<sup>2</sup>; not bōth<sup>1</sup> [Dutch painter of 17th cent.].

**Botha:** bō'ta<sup>1</sup>; bō'tä<sup>2</sup>; not bō'thā<sup>1</sup> [Boer generals & statesmen].

**Botta:** bet'ta<sup>1</sup>; böt'tä<sup>2</sup>; not bet'a<sup>1</sup> [It. family name].

**Böttger:** büt'gar<sup>1</sup>; büt'ger [Ger. inventor of Dresden china (1682-1719)].

**Botticelli:** bet'ti-chel'li<sup>1</sup>; böt'ti-chēl'li<sup>2</sup> [It. painter (1447-1515)].

**Boubekir Muezin:** bau'bä-kir' miü-ez'in<sup>1</sup>; bou'be-kir' mü-ēz'in<sup>2</sup> [An imam in "The Arabian Nights"].

**Bouchardon:** bü'shär'dēn<sup>1</sup>; bu'ghär'dōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. sculptor of 18th cent.].

**Boucher<sup>1</sup>:** bau'char<sup>1</sup>; bou'cher<sup>2</sup> [Eng. philologist (1738-1804)]. See next.

**Boucher<sup>2</sup>:** bü'shē<sup>1</sup>; bu'ghē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. sculptor (1850- )]. See preceding.

**Boucher de Crèvecœur de Perthes:** bü'shē' də krēv'kūr' də pärt<sup>1</sup>; bu'ghē' də ɛrēv'ɛūr' də pērt<sup>2</sup> [Fr. archeologist (1788-1868)].

**Boucherie:** büsh'rī<sup>1</sup>; bu'gh'rē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. chemist (1801-71)].

**boucherism:** bü'shär-izm<sup>1</sup>; bu'gher-izm<sup>2</sup> [Impregnation of timber to prevent decay].

**boucherize:** bü'shär-aiz<sup>1</sup>; bu'gher-iz<sup>2</sup>; not bau'char-aiz<sup>1</sup> [To impregnate timber to preserve it].

**Bouches-du-Rhône:** büsh'=dü-rōn<sup>1</sup>; bu'gh'=dü-rōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. dept.].

**Boucicault:** bü'si'kō<sup>1</sup>; bu'gi'eō<sup>2</sup> [Ir. dramatist (1822-1890)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɦɦn; ɦɦn, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, fâre; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn

**Boudewijn** [Dutch]: bau'də-wain<sup>1</sup>; bou'de-win<sup>2</sup> [Baldwin].

**boudoir**: bū'dwār<sup>1</sup>; bu'dwār<sup>2</sup> [A private sitting-room].

**Bougainvillea**: bū'gēn-vil'ī-ə<sup>1</sup>; bu'gān-vil'e-ə<sup>2</sup>; more commonly bū-gēn'-vil-yə<sup>1</sup> [A flowering, climbing shrub of S.A.M. origin].

**bouget**: bū'jet<sup>1</sup> or bū-žē<sup>1</sup>; bu'gēt<sup>2</sup> or bu-zhē<sup>2</sup>. *M.*, bū'jit<sup>1</sup> [An ancient water-vessel].

**bough**: bau<sup>1</sup>; bou<sup>2</sup>.

**Bouhey**: bau'ī<sup>1</sup>; bou'y<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**bought**: bôt<sup>1</sup>; bôt<sup>2</sup>.

**Boughton**: bau'tan<sup>1</sup> or bō'tan<sup>1</sup>; bou'ton<sup>2</sup> or bō'ton<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**bougie**: bū'ji<sup>1</sup> or bū'žī<sup>1</sup>; bu'gi<sup>2</sup> or bu'zhē<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., & E.* prefer the first; *I., M., St., W. & Wr.* prefer the second. [A surgical instrument.]

**Bougie**: bū'ji<sup>1</sup>; bu'gē<sup>2</sup> [Algerian spt.].

**Bouguer**: bū'gē<sup>1</sup>; bū'gē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. inventor of heliometer (1698-1758)].

**Bouguereau**: bū'gə-rō<sup>1</sup>; bu'gē-rō<sup>2</sup>; not būg'rō<sup>1</sup> [Fr. painter (1825-1905)].

**bouillabaisse** [Fr.]: bū'yā'bēs<sup>1</sup>; bu'yā'bās<sup>2</sup>; not bū'ya-bes<sup>1</sup>.

This *Bouillabaisse* a noble dish is,

A sort of soup, or broth, or stew,

Or hotchpotch of all sorts of fishes,

That Greenwich never could outdo.

THACKERAY *Ballad of Bouillabaisse.*

**bouilli** [Fr.]: bū'yī<sup>1</sup>; bu'yī<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* (1893), *St., & Wr.* bū'lyī<sup>1</sup>; *C.* bū'lyī<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* (1913), bū'yī<sup>1</sup>; *E.* bū'ī<sup>1</sup>; *I.* bū'yī<sup>1</sup>; *M.* bu'yī<sup>1</sup>; *W.* bū'yī<sup>1</sup> [Boiled meat, espec. that from which bouillon has been made].

**bouillon** [Fr.]: bū'yōn<sup>1</sup> or bū'lyōn<sup>1</sup>; bu'yōn<sup>2</sup> or bū'lyōn<sup>2</sup>. *M. & W.* prefer the former, while *Standard & St.* prefer the latter, and *C.* bū'lyōn<sup>1</sup>; *E.* bū-lyōn<sup>1</sup>. Abernethy prefers bū'lyon<sup>1</sup> [Clear soup].

**Bouillon (Godefroi de)**: gōd'frwū' də bū'yōn<sup>1</sup>; gōd'frwū' de bu'yōn<sup>2</sup> [A Duke of Lorraine; leader of First Crusade (1058-1100)].

**Boulanger**: bū'lan'žē<sup>1</sup>; bu'lān'zhē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. general (1837-91)].—**Boulangerism**: bū-lan'jizm<sup>1</sup>; bu-lān'gizm<sup>2</sup> [The principles practised by Gen. Boulanger].

**boulangerite**: bū-lan'jər-ait<sup>1</sup>; bu-lān'ger-īt<sup>2</sup>. *C.* bū-lān'jər-ait<sup>1</sup>; *E.* bū-lān'jər-ait<sup>1</sup>; *I.* bū-lān'jūr-ait<sup>1</sup>. *Standard* (1893), *M., & W.* prefer the first pronunciation given here, but *Standard* (1913) & *Wr.* prefer bū-lan'jər-ait<sup>1</sup>.

**boulder**: bōl'dar<sup>1</sup>; bōl'der<sup>2</sup>; not būl'dar<sup>1</sup>.

**Boulder**: bōl'dar<sup>1</sup>; bōl'der<sup>2</sup> [County and city in Colo.].

**boule**: bū'lī<sup>1</sup>; bu'lē<sup>2</sup>; not būl<sup>1</sup>; nor bū'lē<sup>1</sup> [Gr. legislative assembly].

**boulevard**: bū'lə-vārd<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) būl'vār<sup>1</sup>; bu'le-vārd<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) būl'vār<sup>2</sup>. *C.* bū'lə-vārd<sup>1</sup>; *E.* būl'vārd<sup>1</sup>; *I.* būl-vār<sup>1</sup>; *M.* būl'e-var<sup>1</sup>; *St.* būl-vār<sup>1</sup>; *W.* bū'lə-vārd<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* bū'lə-vārd<sup>1</sup>. Here are eight different ways of pronouncing this word. If our leading lexicons can not agree, what safer guide can we offer the public than the original French, which has but two syllables and not three as given it in the United States, where the final *d* is always sounded?

**boulevardier**: bū'lə-var-dīr<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) būl'vār'dyē<sup>1</sup>; bu'le-vār-dēr<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) būl'vār'dyē<sup>2</sup> [A man about town].

2: art, æpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whæt. 3ll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʌu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

**bouleversement** [Fr.]: bŭl'vərs'mān<sup>1</sup>; bŭl'vərs'mān<sup>2</sup>; *C.* bŭ-le-vŭrs'ment<sup>1</sup>; *M.* bŭl-vərs-mēn<sup>1</sup>; *W.* bŭl'vərs'mān<sup>1</sup> [Turning topsy-turvy]. Dr. Murray shows that the word was introduced into Eng. literature by Sir Walter Scott in a letter published in his "Life and Letters" in 1814. The word is of such rare use that it is not yet fully Anglicized.

**Boulger**: bŏl'jər<sup>1</sup>; bŏl'gər<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Boulogne**: bu-lŏn' or (*Fr.*) bŭ'lŏ'nye<sup>1</sup>; bu-lŏn' or (*Fr.*) bŭ'lŏ'nye<sup>2</sup> [Fr. seaport].

**boundary**: baund'ə-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; bound'a-ry<sup>2</sup>—three syllables, *not* baun'drɪ<sup>1</sup>.

**bounden**: baund'en<sup>1</sup>; bound'en<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., M., & W.* baun'dən<sup>1</sup>; *I.* baund'en<sup>1</sup>; *St.* baun'den<sup>1</sup>; *W.* baun'd'n<sup>1</sup>. The earlier lexicographers, from Perry (1775) to Smart (1840), indicated the stress after the *n*. [Obliged; morally or legally bound.]

**bounteous**: baun'ti-us<sup>1</sup>; boun'te-ŭs<sup>2</sup>—the *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel." This word has suffered for years. Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844) pronounced it as here indicated. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) pronounced it baun'tyus<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) gave it as baun'chi-us<sup>1</sup>, and Smart (1840) as baun'tyus<sup>1</sup>.

**bouquet**: bŭ-kē<sup>1</sup>; bŭ-kē<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. & St.* bŭ'kē<sup>1</sup>; *I.* bŭ-kē<sup>1</sup>; *not* bŭ-kē<sup>1</sup>.

**bouquetin**: bŭ'kə-tān<sup>1</sup>; bŭ'ke-tān<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.* (1890); *E. & Wr.* bŭ'kə-tān<sup>1</sup>; *I.* bŭk-tān<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1909) bŭk'tān<sup>1</sup>. Pronounced correctly this word has three syllables; but *not* as Phye, bŭ'ket-in<sup>1</sup>; bŭ'kēt-in<sup>2</sup>.

**Bourbon**<sup>1</sup>: bŭr'bən or (*Fr.*) bŭr'bŏn<sup>1</sup>; bŭr'bon or (*Fr.*) bŭr'bŏn<sup>2</sup> [A former royal house of France].

**Bourbon**<sup>2</sup>: bŭr'bən<sup>1</sup> or bŏr'bun<sup>1</sup>; bŭr'bon<sup>2</sup> or bŏr'bŏn<sup>2</sup> [County in Ky.].

**Bourchier**: bau'chər<sup>1</sup>; bou'cher<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP.

**Bourdaloue**: bŭr'dā'lŭ<sup>1</sup>; bŭr'dā'lŭ<sup>2</sup> [Fr. Jesuit of 16th cent.].

**bourdon**: bŭr'dən<sup>1</sup>; bŭr'don<sup>2</sup> [To drone].

**Bourdon**: bŭr'dŏn<sup>1</sup>; bŭr'dŏn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter]. [cent.].

**Bourgelat**: bŭr'gāl<sup>1</sup>; bŭrzh'lā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. military veterinary surgeon of 18th

**bourgeois** [Fr.]: bŭr'gwā<sup>1</sup>; bŭr'zhwā<sup>2</sup> [The French middle class].

**bourgeois**: bər-jois<sup>1</sup>; bŭr-gŏis<sup>2</sup> [A size of type].

**Bourgeois**: bər-jois<sup>1</sup>; bŭr-gŏis<sup>2</sup> [Eng. painter (1756–1811)].

**Bourgeois Gentilhomme** [Fr.]: bŭr'gwā' gən'ti'yŏm<sup>1</sup>; bŭr'zhwā' zhān'-tŭ'yŏm<sup>2</sup> [Title of a comedy by Molière].

**bourgeoisie** [Fr.]: bŭr'gwā'zɪ<sup>1</sup>; bŭr'zhwā'gē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. middle class].

**bourgeois**: bŭr'jən<sup>1</sup>; bŭr'gon<sup>2</sup>; *not* bŏr'jən<sup>1</sup> [To bud].

**Bourget**: bŭr'gē<sup>1</sup>; bŭr'zhe<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. novelist (1852– ). 2. Village N. E. of Paris: scene of battles, Oct. 30 & Dec. 21, 1870].

**Bourguignon** [Fr.]: bŭr'gī'nyŏn<sup>1</sup>; bŭr'gī'nyŏn<sup>2</sup> [A Burgundian].

**Bourignon**: bŭ'rɪ'nyŏn<sup>1</sup>; bŭ'rɪ'nyŏn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. mystic of 17th cent.].

2: wŏlf, dŏ; bŏok, bŏot; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, dŭt, bŭrn; ŏil, bŏy; gŏ, gŏm; ɪnk; ʃin, this



1: artistic, art; fat, fâre; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**Bourinot:** bû"r-nō'<sup>1</sup>; bu"ri-nō'<sup>2</sup> [Canadian historian (1837-1902)].

**Bourke:** burk<sup>1</sup>; bûrk<sup>2</sup> [Ir. family name].

**bourne:** bôrn<sup>1</sup>; bôrn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* bûrn<sup>1</sup>; Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) indicated bûrn<sup>1</sup>; Ash (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Ogilvie (1850) noted bôrn<sup>1</sup>. Walker (1806) said Garriek, Elphinstone, Nares, and Smith pronounced this word to rime with *mourn*. Henry Irving pronounced it *boorn* but Shakespeare spelled it *borne* (1623), hence in his time it was probably pronounced bôrn<sup>1</sup> [Limit; end].

The dread of something after death,

The undiscovered Country, from whose *Borne*

No Traveller returns.

SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* in first folio ed. (1623) act II, sc. 2, but in modern editions act III, sc. 1

For tho' from out our *bourne* of Time and Place

The flood may bear me far,

I hope to see my Pilot face to face

When I have crossed the bar.

TENNYSON *Crossing the Bar* st. 4.

**bourne:** bôrn<sup>1</sup> or bûrn<sup>1</sup>; bôrn<sup>2</sup> or bûrn<sup>2</sup> [A brook: used in place-names].

**Bourne:** bôrn<sup>1</sup> or bûrn<sup>1</sup>; bôrn<sup>2</sup> or bûrn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**bourré** [Fr.]: bû"rē'<sup>1</sup>; bu"rē'<sup>2</sup> [Padded; stuffed].

**bouree** [Fr.]: bû"rē'<sup>1</sup>; bu"rē'<sup>2</sup> [An old dance].

**Bourrienne, de:** bû"ri'en', dā'; bu"ri'ēn', de<sup>2</sup> [Fr. biographer of Napoleon I. (1769-1834)]. [1701].

**Boursault:** bûr"sō'<sup>1</sup>; bu'r"sō'<sup>2</sup>—the *l* & *t* are silent [Fr. dramatist (1636-1701)].

**Bourse** [Fr.]: bûrs<sup>1</sup>; burs<sup>2</sup>; *not* bûrs<sup>1</sup> [The Paris stock exchange].

**bouse** (*v.* & *n.*): bûz<sup>1</sup>; bus<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; C.* bauz<sup>1</sup> [Booze; drink; carouse]. This spelling was that first used, as shown by the "Early English Poems," written in 1300; the form in modern use, *booze*, was introduced by Walpole in his "Letters," issued in 1768. The pronunciation preferred by *C.* is undoubtedly that first given to the word, which Robert Browning used to rime with *carouse* and *drowse*. See "Picchiarotto," epilog. [with block & tackle: nautical].

**bouse** (*v.*): baus<sup>1</sup>; bous<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & M.; E., I., & W.* bûz<sup>1</sup> [To raise

**Boustrapa:** bû"strā"pā'<sup>1</sup>; bu"strā"pā'<sup>2</sup> [Telescope word made from *Boulogne*, *Strassburg*, and *Paris*: applied derisively to Napoleon III. when, as Louis Napoleon, he attempted to secure the throne in the cities named in 1840, 1836, & 1848].

**boustrophedon:** bau"stro-fi'den<sup>1</sup>; bou"stro-fē'dōn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., & M.; C.* bû-stro-fi'den<sup>1</sup>; W. bû-stro-fi'den<sup>1</sup> [Alternate: from the early Greek method of writing]. [composition].

**boutade** [Fr.]: bû"tād'<sup>1</sup>; bu"tād'<sup>2</sup> [An old dance or fantastic musical

**Bouterwek:** bû"tar-vek<sup>1</sup>; bu"ter-vēk<sup>2</sup> [Ger. philosopher & poet (1765-1828)].

**boutgate:** baut'gēt'<sup>1</sup>; bout'gāt'<sup>2</sup> [A mine-passage].

**boutique** [Fr.]: bû"tik'<sup>1</sup>; bu"tik'<sup>2</sup> [A shop or booth].

**boutonnère:** bû"ten"nyār'<sup>1</sup>; bu"tōn"nyēr'<sup>2</sup> [A buttonhole-bouquet].

**Bouvier:** bû-vîr' or (Fr.) bû"vyē'<sup>1</sup>; bu-vēr' or (Fr.) bu"vyē'<sup>2</sup> [A family name].

**Bouvines:** bû"vin'<sup>1</sup>; bu"vin'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

2: ärt, äpe, fât, fâre, fâst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fērn; hît, lee; I=ä; I=ä; gō, nôt, ôr, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ɛɦin; go; ɪ = sing; ɦin, ɦis.

**bovine:** bō'vain<sup>1</sup>; bō'vin<sup>2</sup>, *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; Standard & C.*, bō'-vin<sup>1</sup>. A third pronunciation bō'vin<sup>1</sup>; bō'vin<sup>2</sup>, is occasionally heard & is approved by Dr. Samuel Fallows.

**bow<sup>1</sup> (v.):** bau<sup>1</sup>; bou<sup>2</sup> [To incline the body, as in making a curtsy].

Admir'd, ador'd by all the circling crowd,  
For wheresoe'er she turn'd her face, they bow'd.

DRYDEN *The Flower and the Leaf* l. 190  
[Quoted by Johnson in his Dictionary (s. v.).]

**bow<sup>2</sup> (v.):** bō<sup>1</sup>; bō<sup>2</sup> [To bend, or cause to bend].

Marriage at best, is but a vow  
Which all Men either break or bow.

BUTLER *Hudibras, Lady's Answer* 156 (1678)

**bow<sup>3</sup> (v.):** bō<sup>1</sup>; bō<sup>2</sup> [To play with a bow, as a violin].

**bow<sup>4</sup> (v.):** bau<sup>1</sup>; bou<sup>2</sup> [To cut with the bow, as a ship sailing the sea].

**bow<sup>1</sup> (n.):** bau<sup>1</sup>; bou<sup>2</sup> [A curtsy].

**bow<sup>2</sup> (n.):** bō<sup>1</sup>; bō<sup>2</sup> [Something bent so as to form a curve, as a weapon for shooting arrows. See quotation].

The white faith of hist'ry can not show,  
That e'er the musket yet could beat the bow.

ALLEYNE *Henry VII.*

Of this word Johnson said "pronounced as *grow*, *no*, *lo*, without regard to the *v*." He made no such distinction in the pronunciation of the *bow* verbs.

**bow<sup>3</sup> (n.):** bau<sup>1</sup>; bou<sup>2</sup>. "*Bow* of a ship, rhyming with *cow*," said Walker, but Perry, Sheridan, Jones, and others indicated bō<sup>1</sup>.

**Bowdich, Bowditch:** bau'dich<sup>1</sup>; bow'dich<sup>2</sup>; *not* bō'dich<sup>1</sup> [Family names].

**Bowdoin:** bō'dn<sup>1</sup>; bō'dn<sup>2</sup> [Am. patriot (1726-90)].

**Bower:** bau'ər<sup>1</sup>; bow'er<sup>2</sup>; *not* bō'er<sup>1</sup> [Scot. historian (1385-1449)].

**bowery:** bau'ər-ɪ<sup>1</sup>; bow'er-y<sup>2</sup>; *not*, as too frequently heard, bau'rɪ [Resembling a bower].

[Santa Anna in 1836].

**Bowie<sup>1</sup>:** bō'ɪ<sup>1</sup>; bō'ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Am. fighter; defender of the Alamo; put to death by

**Bowie<sup>2</sup>:** bū'ɪ<sup>1</sup>; bū'ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Texan county & town].

**bowing:** bō'ɪŋ<sup>1</sup>; bō'ing<sup>2</sup> [Art of handling a bow as in playing a violin].

**bowingly:** bau'ɪŋ-lɪ<sup>1</sup>; bow'ing-ly<sup>2</sup> [In the manner of making a bow or curtsy].

**bowl:** bōl<sup>1</sup>; bōl<sup>2</sup>—the accepted pronunciation as indicated by modern dictionaries, and noted by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844) noted baul<sup>1</sup>; bowl<sup>2</sup>. Walker noted that in his time he heard "many respectable speakers pronounce the word to rhyme with *howl*," and *E. & M.* record this pronunciation as in use as an alternative, but in usage to-day it rhymes with *hole* [1. A receptacle. 2. A wooden ball]. So also with its derivatives **bowler**, **bowling**. See **BOWLS**.

**Bowland:** bō'lənd<sup>1</sup>; bō'land<sup>2</sup> [Eng. forest].

**Bowles:** bōlz<sup>1</sup>; bōls<sup>2</sup> [Family name].

**bowlne:** bō'ln<sup>1</sup>; bō'lin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E., I., & M.*, bō'lain<sup>1</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807), bau'lin<sup>1</sup>. According to modern lexicons the difference of pronunciation appears to be national. See page xv of INTRODUCTION.

2: wɒlf, dɔ; bōɔk, bōɔt; fʊll, rʊle, çʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ɦin, ɦis.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rule; but, bŭrn;

**bowls:** bōlz<sup>1</sup>; bōls<sup>2</sup> [A game played with wooden balls].

**Bowling:** bau'rin<sup>1</sup>; bow'ring<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**bowsprit:** bō'sprit<sup>1</sup>; bō'sprīt<sup>2</sup>. *E.* bau'sprit<sup>1</sup>. *C. & W.* give bau'sprit<sup>1</sup>; bow'sprīt<sup>2</sup>, as an alternative which, if used, is seldom heard. It is not recorded by *Standard, I., M., St., or Wr.*

**boyar:** bei'ar<sup>1</sup>; böy'ar<sup>2</sup> [A member of the former Russian aristocracy].

**boyau** [Fr.]: bwā'yō'<sup>1</sup>; bwā'yō'<sup>2</sup>, *W.*; *Standard*, bwa'yō'<sup>1</sup>; *C.* bwe-yō'<sup>1</sup>; *E.* bei'ō<sup>1</sup>; *I.* bwō'ō<sup>1</sup>; *M.* bei'oi<sup>1</sup>; *St.* bei'ō<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* bō-yō'<sup>1</sup> [A trench ditch].

**Boyd:** beid<sup>1</sup>; böyd<sup>2</sup> [A family name].

**Boyer<sup>1</sup>:** bei'ar<sup>1</sup>; böy'er<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Boyer<sup>2</sup>:** bwā'yē'<sup>1</sup>; bwā'ye'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. family name].

**Boyesen:** bei'a-sen<sup>1</sup>; böy'e-sēn<sup>2</sup> [Norw. scholar (1848-95)].

[Lost<sup>1</sup>].

**Boyett:** bei-et'<sup>1</sup>; böy-ēt'<sup>2</sup> [A character in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's"]

**Boz:** bez<sup>1</sup>; bōz<sup>2</sup> [Pen-name of Charles Dickens].

**Bozez:** bō'zez<sup>1</sup>; bō'zēz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bozkath:** bez'kaθ<sup>1</sup>; bōz'kāθ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bozrah:** bez'rā<sup>1</sup>; bōz'rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bozzaris:** bet'sū-rīs or boz-zar'is<sup>1</sup>; bōt'sū-rīs or boz-zār'is<sup>2</sup> [Gr. patriot (1788-1823)].

**Brabançonne:** brā'bān'sen'<sup>1</sup>; brā'bān'çōn'<sup>2</sup> [Belg. national song].

**Brabant:** brā'bant'<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) brā'bān'<sup>1</sup>; brā'bānt' or (*Fr.*) brā'bān'<sup>2</sup> [Belg. province].

**Brabazon:** brab'a-zən<sup>1</sup>; brāb'a-zon<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Brabourne:** brē'børn<sup>1</sup>; brā'burn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**brach:** brach<sup>1</sup>; bräch<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., M., W., & Wr.*; *E. & St.* brak<sup>1</sup>; *I.* gives brāsh<sup>1</sup> as alternative [A hound bitch].

**brachia:** brē'ki-ə<sup>1</sup>; brā'ei-a<sup>2</sup> [Pl. of BRACHIUM].

**brachial:** brak'i-əl<sup>1</sup>; brā'e'i-al<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., M., & W.* (1890); *C., I., St., & W.* (1909), brē'ki-əl<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* brak'yal<sup>1</sup> [Pertaining to the arm].

**brachiate:** brak'i-ēt<sup>1</sup>; brā'e-i-ūt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., M., & W.* (1890); *C., I., St., & W.* (1909), brē'ki-ēt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* brak'i-ēt<sup>1</sup> [Having brachia or arms].

**brachiation:** brē'ki-ē'shən<sup>1</sup>; brā'ei-ā'shon<sup>2</sup>; not brak'i-ē'shən<sup>1</sup> [Method of swinging from tree to tree by the arms, as monkeys].

**brachium:** brak'i-um<sup>1</sup>; brā'e-i-ūm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., St., & W.* (1890); *C., M., & W.* (1909), brē'ki-um<sup>1</sup> [The upper arm or its substitute].

**bracken:** brak'n<sup>1</sup>; brak'n<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.*; *C. & E.*, brak'an<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.*, brak'en<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.*, brak'kn<sup>1</sup> [A fern].

**bracconière** [Fr.]: brā'ken'nyār'<sup>1</sup>; brā'eōn'nyēr'<sup>2</sup> [Thigh-armor].

**Bradlaugh:** brad'lē<sup>1</sup>; brād'lā<sup>2</sup>; not (as some foreign student of English might deduct by analogy) brād'laf<sup>1</sup> [An Eng. reformer (1833-91)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=s; ī=e; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = aisle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪʊ = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

**Braga:** brū'gə<sup>1</sup>; brā'gā<sup>2</sup>; *not* brē'gə<sup>1</sup> [Pg. statesman (1843- )].

**Bragança:** bra-gūn'sa<sup>1</sup>; brā-gān'çā<sup>2</sup>, but there is a tendency to Anglicize it and pronounce it bra-gan'zə<sup>1</sup> [Name of former Pg. royal family].

**Braggadochio:** brag'ə-dō'shi-ō<sup>1</sup>; brāg'a-dō'chi-ō<sup>2</sup> [In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a braggart].

**braggadocio:** brag'ə-dō'shi-ō<sup>1</sup>; brāg'a-dō'chi-ō<sup>2</sup>; *M.* notes that the word was "formerly also pronounced -ki-o, which was perhaps Spenser's usage." [Boastful talk; also, one who uses it.]

**Bragmardo (Janotus de):** gā'nō'tüs' də brāg'mār'dō<sup>1</sup>; zhā'nō'tüs' de brāg'mār'dō<sup>2</sup> [In Rabelais's "Gargantua," the representative of the citizens of Paris].

**Brahan:** brēn<sup>1</sup>; bran<sup>2</sup>; *not* brē'en<sup>1</sup> [Family name]. See ALCESTER; BEAUCHAMP.

**Brahe (Tycho):** tai'ko brū'hə<sup>1</sup>; tȳ'eo brā'he<sup>2</sup>; *not* brē<sup>1</sup>; brā<sup>2</sup>. In Dan. *h* before *j* & *v* is silent; elsewhere it is aspirated [Dan. astronomer (1546-1601)].

**Brahm:** brūm<sup>1</sup>; brām<sup>2</sup> [In Sanskrit, the supreme Soul of the Universe].

**Brahma:** brū'mə<sup>1</sup>; brā'ma<sup>2</sup> [In Sanskrit, the supreme Creator]. So also its derivatives: **Brahmanee**, **Brahmanhood**, **Brahmanic**, **Brahmanism**, **Brahmanist**.

**brahma:** brū'mə<sup>1</sup>; brā'ma<sup>2</sup>; *not* brē'mə<sup>1</sup> [A variety of domestic fowl].

**Brahmaic:** bra-mō'ik<sup>1</sup>; brā-mā'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Brahma]. [Baluchistan].

**Brahmi:** brū'mī<sup>1</sup>; brā'mī<sup>2</sup>; *not* brū'mi<sup>1</sup> [A member of a race inhabiting

**Brahms:** brūms<sup>1</sup>; brāms<sup>2</sup> [Ger. composer (1833-97)].

**braille:** brēl<sup>1</sup>; brāl<sup>2</sup> [A system of printing for the blind]. [ceding.

**Braille:** brū'ya<sup>1</sup>; brā'ye<sup>2</sup> [Fr. educator of the blind (1806-52)]. See pre-

**Braithwaite:** brēth'wēt<sup>1</sup>; brāth'wāt<sup>2</sup> [Eng. physician (1807-85)].

**bralze, braise:** brēz<sup>1</sup>; brāz<sup>2</sup>; *not* brēs<sup>1</sup>.

**Bramah:** brū'mə<sup>1</sup> *or* brē'mə<sup>1</sup>; brā'ma<sup>2</sup> *or* brā'ma<sup>2</sup> [Eng. inventor (1748-1814)].

**Bramante:** bra-mūn'tā<sup>1</sup>; brā-mān'te<sup>2</sup> [It. architect (1444-1514); designer of St. Peter's, Rome].—**Bramantesque:** brā'men'tesk<sup>1</sup>; brā'man-tesk<sup>2</sup>. Compare with preceding.

**bramantip:** brū'mən-tip<sup>1</sup>; brā'man-tip<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & M.; C.* bra-man'tip<sup>1</sup>; *I.* bra-mun'tip<sup>1</sup>; *W.* braun'en-tip<sup>1</sup> [A mood in logic].

**bramathere:** brū'mə-θīr<sup>1</sup>; brā'ma-thēr<sup>2</sup>; *not* brē'mə-θār<sup>1</sup> [An extinct gigantic mammal].

**branch:** brānč<sup>1</sup>; brānč<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & W.; E.* brānč<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* brānsh<sup>1</sup>; *M.* brānsh<sup>1</sup>. See ASK. So also its derivatives, **branchage**, **branched**, **brancher**, **branching**, etc.

**Branco:** brūn'ko<sup>1</sup>; brān'eo<sup>2</sup>; *not* bran'ko<sup>1</sup> [Braz. river].

**Brandes:** brūn'des<sup>1</sup>; brān'dēs<sup>2</sup> [Dan. literary critic (1842- )].

**brand-new:** brand'niū<sup>1</sup>; brānd'nū<sup>2</sup>—pronounce the *d*. This word is often incorrectly written & pronounced *bran-new*.

2: wɒl; dʒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪ, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃin, ʃis.

1: artistic, art; fat, fâre; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**branle** [Fr.]: brāñl¹; brāñl²; not bran'la¹ [A dance].

**Brantôme**: brāñ'tōm¹; brāñ'tōm² [Fr. historian (1540-1614)].

**brasier**: Same as BRAZIER.

**brass**: brās¹; brās², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.* brūs¹; *I.* bras¹. See *ASK*.

**brassière** [Fr.]: brā'syār¹; brā'syēr² [A breast-supporter worn by women].

**Brassington**: bras'īŋ-tən¹; brās'ing-ton² [Eng. "family and place name derived from a village in Derbyshire." WILLIAM SALT BRASSINGTON Letter to author Dec. 16, 1915.

**bravado**: brā-vē'dō¹; brā-vā'dō², *Standard* (1893), *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, *Wr.*, *W.* (1890), *Walker*, & *Abernethy*; *Standard* (1913), brā-vē'dō¹; *W.* (1909), brā-vā'dō¹—a pronunciation preferred by Knowles (1835). Introduced through the Fr., *bravade*, in 1579 (see J. Stubbes' "The Discoverie of a Gaping Gulf," c vi). Hakluyt ("Voyages," vol. ii, ch. i, p. 287) was the first to use the form *bravado*, spelled *brauado*, in 1599. The word has become thoroughly Anglicized since [Aggressive boldness].

**bravo** (*interj.*): brā'vō¹; brā'vō², *Standard* (1893), *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, *W.*, *Wr.*, & *Walker*; *M.* & *Standard* (1913), brā'vo¹. David Booth, in his "Analytical Dict. of the Eng. Language" (1835), characterizes this as "an Italian interjection recently naturalized in English," but Colman used it in his "Jealous Wife" in 1761, seventy-four years before.

**bravo** (*n.*): brē'vo¹; brā'vo², *Standard*; *C.* & *I.* brē'vō¹; *E.*, *M.*, *W.*, *Wr.*, & *Walker*, brā'vō¹ [A daring villain; bandit]. Dating from 1597, the word has been long naturalized as an English word of Italian origin, hence the pronunciation preferred, which was indicated by Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). Notwithstanding that *W.* (1890) preferred brē'vo¹, *W.* (1909) now prefers brā'vō¹, a change perhaps influenced by the pronunciation of the following word or a reversion to the preference of Perry (1777), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798) [A daring villain]. [music].

**bravura** [It.]: brā-vū'ra¹; brā-vū'rā²; not brā-vū'ra¹ [A showy passage in

**brazier**: brē'ziar¹; brā'zier², *Standard* (1893), *E.*, & *M.*; *C.* brē'ziar¹; *I.* brē'zīr¹; *St.*, brē'zi-ŭr¹; *Standard* (1913), *W.*, & *Wr.*, brē'zēr¹.

**Brazil**: brā-zil¹ or (*Pg.*) brā-zil¹; brā-zil¹ or (*Pg.*) brā-zil¹. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) indicated brā-zil¹ [S.-Am. republic].

**Brazilian**: brā-zil'yən¹; brā-zil'yan², *Standard* & *W.*; *C.* brā-zil'ien¹; *E.* brā-zil'i-an¹; *I.* & *St.*, brā-zil'i-an¹.

**Brazos**: brā'zōs¹; brā'zōs² [River & county in Tex.].

**Brazza**: brād'za¹; brād'zā² [It. count & African explorer in Fr. service (1852-1905)]. See the next word.

**Brazzaville**: brā'zā'vil¹; brā'zā'vil² [A town in Fr. Congo].

**Breadalbane**: bred-āl'bēn¹; brēd-āl'bān² [Scot. family name].

**break**: brēk¹; brāk². Thomas Sheridan (1721-88), in his "Complete Dictionary of the English Language" (1780), rime'd this word with "brake"; but when Thomas Churchill revised it, in 1797, he changed the pronunciation, making it rime with "freak." Walker, in an edition of his dictionary published after that date, condemned this as an affectation. Commenting on the changes in pronunciation in our dictionaries, the late Professor Lounsbury said:

If the original compiler remain faithful to the pronunciation he first authorized, his revisers are sure not to remain faithful to him. They alter without scruple. . . . In some

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɛhɪn; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

instances the changes made will seem to modern ears for the worse and not for the better.  
THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. III, p. 241 [H. '04].

**breccia:** brɛch'ɪ-ə<sup>1</sup>; brɛch'ɪ-ə<sup>2</sup> [Rock].

**Brechin:** brɪh'ɪn<sup>1</sup>; brɛh'ɪn<sup>2</sup> [Scot. town].

**Breda:** brɛ'dā<sup>1</sup>; brɛ'dā<sup>2</sup> [A town in Brabant, Netherlands].

**Brée:** brɛ<sup>1</sup>; brɛ<sup>2</sup>; not brɪ<sup>1</sup> [A Flemish painter (1773-1839)].

**brech** (n.): brɪch<sup>1</sup>; brɛch<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., M., W., & Wr.; E., St., Enfield* (1807), and *Knowles* (1835), brɪch<sup>1</sup>. Compare this word with the next. Butler rimes the word with "twitch," but see BREECHES.

But Hudibras gave him a twitch  
As quick as lightning in the breech.

*Hudibras* pt. III, canto 3, l. 1065.

**breech** (v.): brɪch<sup>1</sup>; brɛch<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., W., & Wr.; M. & St.* brɪch<sup>1</sup>. See preceding word.

**breeches:** brɪch'ez<sup>1</sup>; brɪch'ɛz<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & W.; I.* brɪch'ez<sup>1</sup>; *M.* brɪch'ɪz; *Wr.* brɪch'ɛz. The first form of this word recorded is *breeches* (1205); Wyclif spelled it *breehis* (1382); in the Geneva Bible (1560) it occurs *breeches* & Spenser (1591) so spelled it. The form has been in use ever since, but was pronounced to rime with "leeches" in the late 15th century, and was so indicated by Perry (1777).

Whose primitive tradition reaches  
As far as Adam's first green breeches.

BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. I, canto 1, l. 531 (1663).

**breeching:** brɪch'ɪŋ<sup>1</sup>; brɪch'ɪŋ<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.; E., I., & M.* brɪch'ɪŋ<sup>1</sup>. The difference here may be said to amount to a national characteristic. See INTRODUCTORY, p. xv.

**Breguet:** brɛ'gɛ<sup>1</sup>; brɛ'gɛ<sup>2</sup> [Fr. horologist (1727-1823)].

**brehon:** brɪ'hɛn<sup>1</sup>; brɛ'hɛn<sup>2</sup> [A judge in early Ir. history].

**Breitenfeld:** brɪ'tɛn-fɛlt<sup>1</sup>; brɪ'tɛn-fɛlt<sup>2</sup> [A village in Saxony, the scene of battles in 1631, 1642, & 1813].

**breloque** [Fr.]: brɛ-lɔk'<sup>1</sup>; brɛ-lɔk'<sup>2</sup> [A seal or watch-charm].

**Bremen:** brɛm'ən or (Ger.) brɛ'mɛn<sup>1</sup>; brɛm'en or (Ger.) brɛ'mɛn<sup>2</sup> [Ger. state & city].

**Bremer:** brɪ'mɛr<sup>1</sup>; brɛ'mɛr<sup>2</sup> [Sw. novelist (1801-65)].

**Bremerhaven:** brɛm'ər-hɛ'ven<sup>1</sup> or (Ger.) brɛ'mɛr-hā'fɛn<sup>1</sup>; brɛm'er-hā'-vɛn<sup>2</sup> or (Ger.) brɛ'mɛr-hā'fɛn<sup>2</sup> [Ger. seaport].

**Brenz:** brɛns<sup>1</sup>; brɛns<sup>2</sup> [Ger. reformer (1499-1570)].

**Brescia:** brɛsh'ɑ<sup>1</sup>; brɛsh'ɑ<sup>2</sup> [It. province & town].

**Breslau:** brɛz'lau<sup>1</sup>; brɛz'lau<sup>2</sup>—give the s the sound of z [Prussian city].

**Bretagne:** brɛ-tā'nyɑ<sup>1</sup>; brɛ-tā'nye<sup>2</sup>; not brɛ-tɛn<sup>1</sup> [Fr. province].

**bretelle** [Fr.]: brɛ-tɛl'<sup>1</sup>; brɛ-tɛl'<sup>2</sup> [A brace].

**bretessé:** brɛt'e-sɛ'<sup>1</sup>; brɛt'ɛ-sɛ'<sup>2</sup>; *C.* brɛ-te-sɛ'<sup>1</sup> [In heraldry, embattled].

**brethren:** brɛth'ren<sup>1</sup>; brɛth'rɛn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.; M.* brɛth'-rɛn<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* brɛth'rɛn<sup>1</sup>. This word is frequently mispronounced as if spelled *breth-er-en*.

**Breton (Cape):** brɛt'an<sup>1</sup>; brɛt'on<sup>2</sup> [Island off Canada].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃhɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ârt*; fat, *fâre*; fast, *fast*; get, *prêy*; hit, police; obey, *gô*; not, *ôr*; full, *rûle*; but, *bûrn*;

**Breton:** bret'an<sup>1</sup>; brêt'on<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *E.* bret'un<sup>1</sup>; *I.* bret'on<sup>1</sup>; *St.* brit'un<sup>1</sup>; *W.* bret'un<sup>1</sup>—the *o* as *u* in "circus." The pronunciation brî'ten<sup>1</sup> is illiterate. In Fr., brê'tên<sup>1</sup> [One born in Brittany or Bretagne].

**Breton:** brê'tên<sup>1</sup>; brêt'tôn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter (1827— )].

**Bretwalda:** bret-wâl'da<sup>1</sup> or bret'wel-da<sup>1</sup>; brêt-wal'da<sup>2</sup> or brêt'wal-da<sup>2</sup>. *I., M., & W.* prefer the first—the only one ever heard by the writer; *C. & Standard* prefer the second [An Old Eng. title given to the rulers or early kings of Britain].

**Breukelen:** brû'kâ-len<sup>1</sup>; brû'ke-lên<sup>2</sup> [A village in Netherlands from which Brooklyn was named].

**Brevard:** bræ-vûrd<sup>1</sup>; bre-vârd<sup>2</sup>; not brev'ard<sup>1</sup> [Am. patriot (1750-80)].

**breve:** brîv<sup>1</sup>; brêv<sup>2</sup>.

**brevet:** bri-vet<sup>1</sup>; bre-vêt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. & St.* brev'et<sup>1</sup>; *I.* brev'et<sup>1</sup>; *M.* brev'it<sup>1</sup>; *W.* bræ-vet<sup>1</sup> [To raise to a rank by brevet]. The noun **brevet** (a commission) has the same pronunciation.

**breviary:** brî'vi-er<sup>1</sup>; brê'vi-ër<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893); *C.* brî'vi-i-ri<sup>1</sup>; *E. & M.* brî'vi-a-ri<sup>1</sup>; *I.* brî'vi-a-ri<sup>1</sup>; *St.* brî'vi-er-i<sup>1</sup>; *Standara* (1913), brî'vi-ê-ri<sup>1</sup>; *W.* brî'vi-i-ri<sup>1</sup>; *W.* brîv'ya-ri<sup>1</sup>. Formerly, almost universally, pronounced brîv'ya-ri<sup>1</sup>, but Perry (1777) and Knowles (1835) indicated brev'ya-ri<sup>1</sup> [A book of prayers].

**brevier:** bri-vîr<sup>1</sup>; bre-vêr<sup>2</sup> [A size of type].

**brew:** brû<sup>1</sup>; brų<sup>2</sup>; not briû<sup>1</sup>.

**brewage:** brû'ij<sup>1</sup>; brų'ag<sup>2</sup>; not brû'ej<sup>1</sup>.

**Brian:** brai'an<sup>1</sup>; brî'an<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **Bryan**†. It., **Briano:** brî-â'nô<sup>1</sup>; brî-â'nô<sup>2</sup>.

**Briançon:** brî'ân'sôn<sup>1</sup>; brî'ân'çôn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. fortified town].

**Brian de Bols-Gullbert:** brî'ân' dâ bwû'=gîl'bâr<sup>1</sup>; brî'ân' de bwâ'=gîl'bér<sup>2</sup> [In Scott's "Ivanhoe," the preceptor of the Knights Templars].

**Briareus:** brai-ê'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; brî-â're-ûs<sup>2</sup> [In myth, a son of Uranus].

**briable:** brai'ba-bl<sup>1</sup>; brî'ba-bl<sup>2</sup>.

**brichette:** bri-shet<sup>1</sup>; bri-çhêt<sup>2</sup>; not bri-chet<sup>1</sup> [A combined thigh- & leg-piece in ancient armor].

**bricole:** bri-kôl<sup>1</sup>; bri-eôl<sup>2</sup> [A harness worn by men in hauling a field-gun].

**Bridget:** brîj'et<sup>1</sup>; brîj'êt<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. Dan., **Birgitte:** bir-gî't<sup>1</sup>; bir-gî't<sup>2</sup>; D. & Ger. **Brigitta:** (D.) brî-hî't<sup>1</sup>; brî-hî't<sup>2</sup>; (Ger.) brî-gî't<sup>1</sup>; brî-gî't<sup>2</sup>; It., Lat., & Sp. **Brigida:** (It.) brî'jî-da<sup>1</sup>; brî'gî-dâ<sup>2</sup>; (Lat.) brîj'î-da<sup>1</sup>; brîg'î-da<sup>2</sup>; (Sp.) brî'hî-da<sup>1</sup>; brî'hî-dâ<sup>2</sup>.

**Bridlington:** brid'liŋ-tən<sup>1</sup>; brîd'liŋ-ton<sup>2</sup>; sometimes also pronounced brî'liŋ-tən<sup>1</sup>; brî'liŋ-ton<sup>2</sup>, but spelled **Burlington** [Eng. seaport]. See ALCESTER; ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP.

**bric-à-brac:** brik'=a-brak<sup>1</sup>; brî'e=a-brâe<sup>2</sup>.

**brief:** brîf<sup>1</sup>; brêf<sup>2</sup>—one syllable.

**Brieg:** brîg<sup>1</sup>; brêg<sup>2</sup>—one syllable [Prus. town].

**Brieftes:** brai'î-ait<sup>1</sup>; brî'e-îts<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Briel:** brîl<sup>1</sup>; brêl<sup>2</sup>—one syllable [Seaport of the Netherlands].

2: ârt, âpe, fât, fâre, fâst, whæt, âll; mē, gēt, pręy, fērn; hît, Ice; î=ē; î=ē; gō, nôt, ôr, wón.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

**Brienne:** brɪˈen¹; brɪˈɛn² [Fr. town].

**Brien:** brɪˈʊn¹; brɪˈæn² [Swiss lake].

**Brierly Hill:** brɪˈər-lɪ hɪl¹; brɪˈer-ly hɪl² [Eng. town].

**Briesen:** brɪˈzen¹; brɛˈsɛn² [Prus. town].

**brigand:** brɪgˈənd¹; brɪgˈand²: often erroneously bri-gand¹.

**brigandine:** brɪgˈən-dɪn¹; brɪgˈan-dɪn², *Standard, C., & St.*; *E. brigˈand-in¹; I. brigˈan-dɪn¹; M. and W. brigˈan-dɪn¹; Wr. brigˈen-dɪn¹*, which was also indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844). [A coat of mail.]

**Brigantes:** brɪ-ganˈtɪz¹; brɪ-gʌnˈtɛs² [A British or an Irish tribe].

**brigantine:** brɪgˈən-tɪn¹; brɪgˈan-tɪn², *Standard, C., & St.*; *E. brigˈənt-in¹; I. & Wr. brigˈan-tɪn¹; M. & W. brigˈan-tɪn¹*. Cotgrave, in his "Dictionarie" (1611), recorded the word and defined it—"Brigantin, a low, long and swift sea-vessel, bigger then the fregat . . ."

NOTE.—In Walker's day orthoepists, including himself, favored brigˈan-tɪn¹. He says: "All our orthoepists sound the last *i* in this word long; and yet my memory fails me if the stage does not pronounce it short." Perry in 1777, Thomas Sheridan in 1780, Walker in 1791, Jameson in 1827, Knowles in 1835, and Reid in 1844 all agreed on giving the ultima the diphthongal *i* (aɪ¹; ɪ²) sound; Smart (1840) recorded the short sound favored above.

**Bright:** brɪt¹¹; brɪt²; not brɪht¹ [Eng. family name].

**Brighthelmstone:** brɪtˈhɛlm-stən¹; brɪtˈhɛlm-stən²; not brɪtˈən¹ [Old Eng. town]. See quotation.

Brighton, originally *Brighthelmstone*, plainly derives its name from some Saxon *Brighthelm*, but who or what he was there seems no means of discovering. The present contracted form . . . came into general use only in the 18th century. *Encyc. Brit.* vol. iv, p. 311.

**Bright:** brɪjˈtɪn¹ or -tɪn¹; brɪgˈi-tɪn² or -tɪn² [A member of the order of St. Bridget of Sweden (1344)].

**Brignoles:** brɪˈnyɔl¹; brɪˈnyɔl² [Fr. town].

**Brignoli:** brɪˈnyɔl¹; brɪˈnyɔl² [It. tenor (1827-84)].

**brillante:** brɪlˈlʌnˈtɛ¹; brɪlˈlʌnˈtɛ² [It., showy: direction in music].

**Brillat-Savarin:** brɪˈyɑːsɑːˈvɑːrɑːn¹; brɪˈyɑːˈsɑːˈvɑːrɑːn² [Fr. writer (1725-1826)].

**brilliant:** brɪlˈyʌnt¹; brɪlˈyʌnt²; not brɪlˈi-yʌnt¹.

**brilliantine:** brɪlˈyʌn-tɪn¹; brɪlˈyʌn-tɪn²—not -tɪn¹.

**brillolette:** brɪlˈyo-let¹; brɪlˈyo-lɛt² [Same as BRIOLETTE].

**brimstone:** brɪmˈstɔn¹; brɪmˈstɔn², *Standard, C., E., St., W., & Wr.*; *M.* brɪmˈstɔn¹. [—dɪ-sɪ¹ [It. seaport].

**Brindisi:** brɪnˈdɪ-zɪ¹; brɪnˈdɪ-ʃɪ²: but more commonly heard brɪn-dɪˈzɪ¹; not brɪne: brɪn¹; brɪn² [Sea=water or salted water].

**bringer:** brɪŋˈər¹; brɪŋˈer²; not brɪŋˈgər¹. See Introductory, pp. xix-xx.

**Brinvilliers:** brɪnˈvɪl-yɛrˈz¹ or (Fr.) brɑːnˈvɪl-yɛr¹; brɪnˈvɪl-yɛrˈs² or (Fr.) brɑːnˈvɪl-yɛrˈs² [Fr. marchioness (1630?-76)].

**brioche** [Fr.]: brɪˈɔʃh¹; brɪˈɔʃh² [A type of cake].

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bɔɔk, bɔɔt; fʌll, rʌle, ɕʌre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, boy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ɕhin, this.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

- briquette** [Fr.]: brī'o-let<sup>1</sup>; brī'o-lēt<sup>2</sup> [A diamond of special cut].
- briquet**: bri-ket<sup>1</sup> or brī'ket<sup>1</sup>; bri-kēt<sup>2</sup> or brī'kēt<sup>2</sup>; not brik-it<sup>1</sup>. **briquette**†.
- Brisbane**: briz'bēn<sup>1</sup>; brīg'bān<sup>2</sup>; not bris'bēn<sup>1</sup> [Austral. city].
- brisé** [Fr.]: brī'zē<sup>1</sup>; brī'gē<sup>2</sup> [Broken: used in music].
- Brisels**: brui-sī'is<sup>1</sup>; brī-sē'is<sup>2</sup> [In Homer's "Iliad," Achilles's concubine].
- brisewort**: briz'würt<sup>1</sup>; brīs'würt<sup>2</sup>; not brais'würt<sup>1</sup> [A plant, the bruise-wort].
- Brisson**: brī'sēn<sup>1</sup>; brī'sōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman (1835-1912)].
- Brisson de Warville**: brī'sō' də vār'vil<sup>1</sup>; brī'sō' de vār'vil<sup>2</sup> [Fr. revolutionary (1754-93)]. See GIRONDEIN.
- bristle**: bris'l<sup>1</sup>; brīs'l<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent when preceded by *s* and followed by *le*.
- brisure**: briz'yur<sup>1</sup>; brīs'yur<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *E.* bris'ūr<sup>1</sup>; *I.* bris'yūr<sup>1</sup>; *M.* & *W.* bri-zūr<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* bri-zūr<sup>1</sup> [A break in a rampart or parapet].
- Britain**: brit'an<sup>1</sup>; brit'an<sup>2</sup>; not brit'm<sup>1</sup> [The island containing England, Scotland, and Wales].
- Britannia**: bri-tan'i-a<sup>1</sup>; bri-tān'i-a<sup>2</sup>; not brit'an-ya<sup>1</sup>.
- Briton**: brit'an<sup>1</sup>; brit'on<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & Wr.*; *E. & W.* brit'un<sup>1</sup>—the *o* as in "circuit"; *I. & St.* brit'en<sup>1</sup>; *M.* brit'n<sup>1</sup> [A native of Britain].
- britzka**: brits'ka<sup>1</sup>; brīts'ka<sup>2</sup> [Polish carriage]. Spelled also **britschka** & **britska**, but pronounced as above.
- broach**: brōch<sup>1</sup>; brōch<sup>2</sup>—the *o* as in "go." Compare the next word.
- broad**: brōd<sup>1</sup>; brōd<sup>2</sup>—the *o* as in "or." See the preceding word.
- broadsword**: brōd'sōrd<sup>1</sup>; brōd'sōrd<sup>2</sup>—the *w* is silent and the *o* of the ultima is frequently sounded as *o* in "ford."
- Brobdignag**: brōb'dīn-nag<sup>1</sup>; brōb'dīn-nāg<sup>2</sup> [The giants' country in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*].—**Brobdignagian**: brōb'dīn-nag'i-an<sup>1</sup>; brōb'dīn-nāg'i-an<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* alone prefers brōb'dīn-nē'ji-an<sup>1</sup>.
- brocade**: bro-kēd<sup>1</sup>; bro-eād<sup>2</sup>—the *o* as in "obey"; not as in "old" [A fabric].
- brocatel**: brōk'a-tel<sup>1</sup>; brōe'a-tēl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & Wr.*; *I. & W.* brō'-ka-tel<sup>1</sup>; *M.* brōk-a-tel<sup>1</sup> [A fabric].
- broccoli** [It.]: brōk'o-li<sup>1</sup>; brōe'o-li<sup>2</sup> [A variety of cabbage].
- brochantite**: bro-shant'ait<sup>1</sup>; bro-čānt'it<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* bro-shan'tait<sup>1</sup>; *E.* brō'kan-tait<sup>1</sup>; *I.* brōk'an-tait<sup>1</sup>; *M.* brōsh'an-tait<sup>1</sup>; *W.* brōk'an-tait; *Wr.* brōk'ant-ait<sup>1</sup> [An emerald-green mineral named for Brochant (brō'shan<sup>1</sup>) de Villiers (de vil'yār<sup>1</sup>), Fr. mineralogist (1773-1840)].
- broché** [Fr.]: brō'shē<sup>1</sup>; brō'che<sup>2</sup> [Stitched & paper-bound: said of a book].
- brochet** [Fr.]: brō'shē<sup>1</sup>; brō'che<sup>2</sup>; not brēt'shit<sup>1</sup> [A fish].
- brochette** [Fr.]: brō'shet<sup>1</sup>; brō'chēt<sup>2</sup> [A skewer].
- brochure** [Fr.]: brō'shūr<sup>1</sup>; brō'chūr<sup>2</sup>; not brō'chūr<sup>1</sup>; nor brō'kiūr<sup>1</sup>, an illiterate pronunciation occasionally heard [A pamphlet].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ɛɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦɦin, this.

**Brocken:** brək'en<sup>1</sup>; brök'ən<sup>2</sup> [A mountain of the Harz range in Saxony].

**Brockhaus:** brək'haus<sup>1</sup>; brök'hous<sup>2</sup> [Ger. family name].

**Broek:** brük<sup>1</sup>; brøk<sup>2</sup>; *not* breik<sup>1</sup> [Village of the Netherlands].

**brogan:** brö'gən<sup>1</sup>; brö'gan<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), *C., M., W., & Wr.*; *E. brog'*-ən<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St. brö'gan*<sup>1</sup> [A type of shoe].

**bröggerite:** brüg'ər-ait<sup>1</sup>; brüg'er-īt<sup>2</sup> [A mineral and a source of helium].

**Broglie (de):** də brö'ly<sup>1</sup>; de brö'lyē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. family name].

**brogue:** brög<sup>1</sup>; brög<sup>2</sup>; *not* breg<sup>1</sup>. See CATALOG.

**broil:** breil<sup>1</sup>; bröil<sup>2</sup>; *not* brail<sup>1</sup>. See BOIL.

**Broke:** bruk<sup>1</sup>; brøk<sup>2</sup>; *not* brök<sup>1</sup> [A family name].

**bromic:** brö'mik<sup>1</sup>; brö'mie<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* alone prefers brēm'ik<sup>1</sup>. See BROMIDE.

**bromid, bromide:** brö'mid<sup>1</sup>; brö'maid<sup>1</sup>; brö'mīd<sup>2</sup>, brö'mīd<sup>2</sup>. The first form is preferred by *Standard, C., St., & Wr.*; the second by *E., I., M., & W.*, the latter having the wider vogue [A chemical compound].

**bromin, bromine:** brö'min<sup>1</sup>; brö'mīn<sup>1</sup>; brö'min<sup>2</sup>, brö'mīn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.; C. & St. brö'min*<sup>1</sup>; *I. brö'main*<sup>1</sup>; *M. bröm'in*<sup>1</sup>, bröm'ain<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. brö'min*<sup>1</sup>. Only the spelling **bromine** is recorded by Sir James Murray [A chemical element].

**bromize:** brö'maiz<sup>1</sup>; brö'mīz<sup>2</sup> [To treat with bromin].

**Bromley:** brēm'lī<sup>1</sup> or brum'lī<sup>1</sup>; bröm'ly<sup>2</sup> or bröm'ly<sup>2</sup>. The second pronunciation is an affectation now gradually passing out of use. See ANSTRUTHER. [An Eng. proper name.]

**Brompton:** brēmpt'en<sup>1</sup>; brömp'ton<sup>2</sup>; *not* brump'tun<sup>1</sup> [A southwestern district of London].

**bronchi:** brøn'kai<sup>1</sup>; bröñ'ei<sup>2</sup> [Pl. of BRONCHUS].

**bronchia:** brøn'ki-ə<sup>1</sup>; bröñ'ei-a<sup>2</sup> [The larger air-passages of the lungs].—**bronchial:** brøn'ki-al<sup>1</sup>; bröñ'ei-al<sup>2</sup>.

**bronchitis:** brøn-kai'tis or -kī'tis<sup>1</sup>; bröñ-ei'tis or -ei'tis<sup>2</sup>.

**bronchus:** brøn'kus<sup>1</sup>; bröñ'eüs<sup>2</sup> [A windpipe].

**bronco:** brøn'ko<sup>1</sup>; bröñ'eo<sup>2</sup> [An unbroken native horse or Indian pony].

**Brongniart:** bröñ'nyär'<sup>1</sup>; bröñ'nyär'<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent [Fr. scientists of the 18th & 19th centuries].

**Brontë:** brön'tē<sup>1</sup>; brön'tē<sup>2</sup> [The family name of three Eng. novelists: (1) Charlotte (1816–55); (2) Emily (1818–48); & (3) Anne (1820–49)].

**Brontosaurus:** brön'to-sö'rus<sup>1</sup>; bröñ'to-sä'rüs<sup>2</sup> [A huge dinosaurian reptile].

**bronze:** brönz<sup>1</sup>; bröñz<sup>2</sup>; *not* bröñz<sup>1</sup>, a pronunciation due no doubt to the Italian origin of the word (*bronzo*), and in vogue from 1760 to 1802 and recommended by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Stephen Jones (1798), Fulton and Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827). Enfield was the first (1807) to record the short *o* sound and was followed by Webster (1828) and Smart (1836). James Knowles (1835) and Alexander Reid (1844) gave both, but preferred bröñz. Modern dictionaries are unanimous in recording brönz<sup>1</sup>.

2: wölf, dę; böök, bööt; füll, rüle, cüre, büt, bürz; öll, böy; go, gem; ɦɦn; ɦɦn, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**brooch:** brōch<sup>1</sup>; brōch<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* Of the modern dictionaries *E.* (1879) alone prefers brūch<sup>1</sup>; brōch<sup>2</sup>—the only pronunciation recorded by Sheridan (1780) and accepted by Walker (1791). The modern pronunciation, brōch<sup>1</sup>, was first recorded by William Perry in his "Royal Standard Dictionary," Edinburgh, 1777.

**brood:** brūd<sup>1</sup>; brōōd<sup>2</sup>.

**brook:** bruk<sup>1</sup>; brōōk<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries and noted by Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840). Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) noted brūk<sup>1</sup> [A rivulet].

**Brookline:** bruk'lain<sup>1</sup>; brōōk'lin<sup>2</sup> [A town in Mass.].

**Brookline:** bruk'lin<sup>1</sup>; brōōk'lin<sup>2</sup> [A town in N. H.].

**Brooklyn:** bruk'lyn<sup>1</sup>; brōōk'lyn<sup>2</sup> [A borough of New York City].

**broom:** brūm<sup>1</sup>; brōōm<sup>2</sup>; *not* brum<sup>1</sup>, *nor* brum<sup>1</sup>.

**broth:** brōth<sup>1</sup>; brōth<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., W., Wr., & Sheridan* (1780); *I., St., Walker, & Perry* (1775), brēth<sup>1</sup>; brōth<sup>2</sup>.

**brothel:** brēth'al<sup>1</sup>; brōth'el<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C., I., St., W., & Walker*, brēth'el<sup>1</sup>; *E. & Wr.* brōth'el<sup>1</sup>; *M.* brēth'el<sup>1</sup>.

**brother:** bruth'ar<sup>1</sup>; brōth'er<sup>2</sup>; *not* bruth'ar<sup>1</sup>.

**Brough:** bruf<sup>1</sup>; brūf<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**brough** [Sc.]: brøn<sup>1</sup>; brōh<sup>2</sup> [A halo].

**Brougham:** brū'am<sup>1</sup> or brūm<sup>1</sup>; brū'am<sup>2</sup> or brum<sup>2</sup>. The native pronunciation in northern England was brūh'am<sup>1</sup>; brūh'am<sup>2</sup>, also brūf'am<sup>1</sup>; brūf'am<sup>2</sup> and brū'ham<sup>1</sup>; brū'ham<sup>2</sup> [Eng. lord chancellor (1778-1868)].

**brougham:** brō'am<sup>1</sup>; brō'am<sup>2</sup>; *Standard, C., & Wr.,* brū'am<sup>1</sup>; *E. & M.* brūm<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* brū'am<sup>1</sup>; *W.* brū'am<sup>1</sup> [A close four-wheeled vehicle].

For the vehicle brūm was the accepted London pronunciation . . . still widely prevalent; . . . brū'am<sup>1</sup> is somewhat less frequent; but an extensive collection of evidence shows brō'am to be now the most common in educated use. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. 1, p. 1134, col. 2 [CL. P. 1888].

**Brougham:** brūm<sup>1</sup>; brum<sup>2</sup> [Eng. parish in Westmoreland].

**Brougham:** brō'am<sup>1</sup>; brō'am<sup>2</sup> [Can. town in Ontario].

**Broughton:** brau'tan<sup>1</sup> or brēt'an<sup>1</sup>; brou'ton<sup>2</sup> or brōt'on<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family <sup>[name]</sup>].

**Broughton:** brau'tan<sup>1</sup>; brūh'ton<sup>2</sup> [Scot. village on the Tweed].

**Broussais:** brū'sē<sup>1</sup>; brū'sā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. physician (1772-1838)].

**Broussonetia:** brū'so-nī'shē<sup>1</sup>; brū'so-nē'shā<sup>2</sup>; *not* -nē'ti-ā<sup>1</sup> [A genus of trees].

**Brouwer:** brau'ar<sup>1</sup>; brow'er<sup>2</sup> [Dutch painter of 17th cent.].

**Brown-Séguard:** braun"-sē-kār<sup>1</sup>; brown"-sē-kār<sup>2</sup>; *not* -sī'kwār<sup>1</sup> [Fr.-Am. physiologist (1817-94)].

**Bruch:** bruh<sup>1</sup>; bruh<sup>2</sup> [Ger. composer (1838-1907)].

**Bruck:** bruk<sup>1</sup>; bruk<sup>2</sup> [Aust. statesman (1798-1860)].

**Brückenau:** brük'e-nau<sup>1</sup>; brük'e-nou<sup>2</sup> [Ger. watering-place].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; ɪŋ = feud; ʃin; go; ɪŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

**Brueys (de):** də brü'ē<sup>1</sup>; de brü'ē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. dramatist & priest (1640-1723)].

**Bruges:** brüz<sup>1</sup>; brüz<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation brü'juz<sup>1</sup>; brü'ges<sup>2</sup>, recorded by several dictionaries, is a book pronunciation seldom or never heard from the educated. The Flemish form is **Brugge:** brüg'gə<sup>1</sup>; brüg'ge<sup>2</sup> [A Flemish city].

**bruise:** brüz<sup>1</sup>; brüs<sup>2</sup>; not brüs<sup>1</sup>. When preceded by *r* the diphthong *ui* is pronounced as *u* in "rule," the *i* being silent.

**bruit:** brüt<sup>1</sup>; brüt<sup>2</sup>—one syllable, but Smart (1840) gave it brü't<sup>1</sup>.

**Brumaire:** brü'mär<sup>1</sup>; brü'mär<sup>2</sup> [The second month of the Fr. Revolutionary calendar, Oct. 22 to Nov. 20].

The 18th *Brumaire* (year VIII) is the name given to the coup d'état by which Bonaparte, supported by . . . the majority of the Elders, overthrew the Directory which was replaced by the Consulate [Nov. 9-10, 1799].

LOUIS GRÉGOIRE *Encyclopédie Dict. of History, Biography, etc.*, p. 302.

**Brummell:** brum'el<sup>1</sup>; brüm'el<sup>2</sup> [Eng. exquisite (1778-1840)].

**Brunck:** brünk<sup>1</sup>; brünk<sup>2</sup>—the *u* as in "dune" [Fr. scholar (1729-1803)].

**Brunel, Brunai:** brü'nei<sup>1</sup>; brü'nī<sup>2</sup>; *Standard*, bru-nē'ī<sup>1</sup>; brü-nē'ī<sup>2</sup> [Sultanate of Borneo].

**Brunel:** brü-nel<sup>1</sup>; brü-nēl<sup>2</sup> [Fr. family name of famous engineers].

**Brunelleschi:** brü'nel-les'kī<sup>1</sup>; brü'nēl-lēs'ē<sup>2</sup> [It. architect (1377-1446)].

**Brunetière:** brü'nə-tyär<sup>1</sup>; brü'ne-tyēr<sup>2</sup>; not brün-tyär<sup>1</sup>; nor brü'nə-tyēr<sup>1</sup>. In French *e* before *r*, and not followed by a second consonant, has the sound of *ä* in "fare," & *è* before *r* has the same sound. [Fr. literary critic (1849-1906).]

**Brunhild:** brün'hild<sup>1</sup>; brün'hild<sup>2</sup> [In Norse myth, a Valkyrie].

**Brunhild:** brün'hilt<sup>1</sup>; brün'hilt<sup>2</sup> [A queen in the "Nibelungenlied" who urges Hagen to murder Siegfried]. See BRÜNNEHILDE.

**Brunhilde:** brun-hil'də<sup>1</sup>; brün-hil'de<sup>2</sup>. Same as BRÜNHILD.

**Bruni:** brü'nī<sup>1</sup>; brü'nī<sup>2</sup> [It. scholar (1369-1444)].

**Brünn:** brün<sup>1</sup>; brün<sup>2</sup>—the *u* as in "dune" [Austr. city].

**Brünnehilde:** brün-hil'də<sup>1</sup>; brün-hil'de<sup>2</sup> [In Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelungs," a Valkyrie condemned to a trance by Wotan, but released by Siegfried].

**Bruno (Giordano):** jüer-dä'no brü'no<sup>1</sup>; giör-dä'no brü'no<sup>2</sup> [It. philosopher of 16th cent.].

**Brunswick:** brunz'wik<sup>1</sup>; brüns'wik<sup>2</sup> [Ger. duchy].

**Brusa:** brü'sə<sup>1</sup>; brü'sə<sup>2</sup> [Turk. vilayet & city]. **Broussa** ‡.

**brusk:** brusk<sup>1</sup>; brüsk<sup>2</sup> [Blunt].

**brusque:** brusk<sup>1</sup>; brüsk<sup>2</sup>; not brusk<sup>1</sup> as sometimes heard in the South [Fr. form of BRUSK].—**brusquerie** [Fr.]: brus'ke-rī<sup>1</sup>; brüs'ke-rē<sup>2</sup>.

**Brut:** brüt<sup>1</sup>; brüt<sup>2</sup> [Legendary Brit. king].

**brut** [Fr.]: brüt<sup>1</sup>; brüt<sup>2</sup> [A grade of sparkling wine].

**Bruxelles:** brü'sel<sup>1</sup>; brü'sēl<sup>2</sup> [Fr., Brussels].

**bruyère** [Fr.]: brü'yär<sup>1</sup>; brü'yēr<sup>2</sup> [The Scotch heather]. See BRÜNE-TIÈRE.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, būr; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; burt, būrn;

**Brydges:** brij'iz<sup>1</sup>; brýg'es<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Brynmawr:** brin'maur'<sup>1</sup>; brýn'mowr'<sup>2</sup> [Welsh town].

**Bryn Mawr:** brin mār<sup>1</sup>; brýn mār<sup>2</sup> [Village and college in Pa.].

**bryony:** brai'o-ni<sup>1</sup>; brý'o-ny<sup>2</sup> [A herbaceous climbing plant].

**Brython:** brifh'en<sup>1</sup>; brýth'on<sup>2</sup> [A Briton of southern stock: Welsh name].

**bubonocoele:** biū-ben'o-sil<sup>1</sup>; bū-bōn'o-çel<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & St.*; *C.* biū-bō'no-sil<sup>1</sup>; *E.* biū-ben'a-sil<sup>1</sup>; *I.* biū-ben'o-sil<sup>1</sup>; *M.* biu-ben'a-sil<sup>1</sup>; *W.* biu-ben'o-sil<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* bu-ben'a-sil<sup>1</sup>, which was also indicated by Walker (1797), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), but Smārt (1840) and Reid (1844) noted bū'be-no-sil<sup>1</sup> [Hernia].

**bucan, bucean:** buk'en<sup>1</sup>; būe'an<sup>2</sup> [A West-Ind. rack for smoking or drying meat].

**buccaneer:** buk'a-nēr<sup>1</sup>; būe'a-nēr<sup>2</sup>. Spelled also **bucanier**, but pronounced in the same way.

**bucchero** [It.]: buk-kē'ro<sup>1</sup>; būe-eç'ro<sup>2</sup>; *not* bū-chār'o<sup>1</sup> [Unglazed Etrurian pottery].

**buccina** [Lat.]: buk'si-nā<sup>1</sup>; būe'çi-na<sup>2</sup> [A trumpet-like musical instrument; shepherd's horn].

**Buceleuch:** buk-klū<sup>1</sup> *or* buk'liū<sup>1</sup>; būe-elū<sup>2</sup> *or* būe'lū<sup>2</sup> [Scot. glen and dukedom].

**Bucentaur:** biu-sen'tēr<sup>1</sup>; bū-çen'tar<sup>2</sup>. Smart (1840) and Brande (1842) indicated the stress on the first syllable. 1. A Venetian barge. 2. A mythical monster half bull and half man.]

**Bucephalus:** biu-sef'a-lus<sup>1</sup>; bū-çef'a-lūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* bū-kef'a-lus<sup>1</sup> [The war-horse of Alexander the Great; hence, any saddle-horse].

**Bucer:** būt'sər<sup>1</sup>; bū't'çer<sup>2</sup> [Ger. religious reformer (1491-1551)].

**Buch (von):** buh<sup>1</sup>; būn<sup>2</sup> [Prus. geologist (1774-1853)].

**Buchan:** buh'en<sup>1</sup>; būn'an<sup>2</sup> [Scot. district & family name].

**Buchanan:** biū-kan'en<sup>1</sup>; bū-eăn'an<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family name]. The pronunciation buk-an'an<sup>1</sup>, preferred by Phye, is also the preference of *W.* (1890), but not of *W.* (1909); *Standard* (1893) and (1913) prefer the pronunciation given here.

**Bucharest:** bū'ka-rest<sup>1</sup> *or* biū'ka-rest<sup>1</sup>; bū'ea-rēst<sup>2</sup> *or* bū'ea-rēst<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Roumania]. **Bukharest**†.

**Bucher:** bū'hər<sup>1</sup>; bū'her<sup>2</sup> [Ger. theologian of 16th cent.].

**Buchez:** bū'shē<sup>1</sup>; bū'çhē<sup>2</sup>; *not* bū'chēz<sup>1</sup> [Fr. publicist (1796-1865)].

**Büchner:** bū'nər<sup>1</sup>; bū'nər<sup>2</sup> [Ger. family name].

**Buchtel:** buk'tel<sup>1</sup>; būe'tēl<sup>2</sup> [Am. philanthropist; endowed Buchtel College, Akron, O.].

**buchu:** biū'kiū<sup>1</sup>; bū'eū<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C.*; *E.* buk-yū<sup>1</sup>; *I. & M.* buk'u<sup>1</sup>; *W.* biū'kiu<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* bū'kū<sup>1</sup> [A. S.-Afr. plant of the rice family]. **bucku**†.

**bucholzite:** buk'olz-aīt<sup>1</sup>; būe'olz-īt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr.*; *C.* bū'kōlt-sait<sup>1</sup>; *E.* bū'kel-zait<sup>1</sup>; *W.* buk'olz-aīt<sup>1</sup>. [An aluminum silicate.]

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhɪn, this.

**Buckingham:** buk'ɪŋ-ham<sup>1</sup> or buk'ɪŋ-əm<sup>1</sup>; bük'ing-häm<sup>2</sup> or bük'ing-am<sup>2</sup>; not buk'ɪn-əm<sup>1</sup>. There is a tendency toward pronouncing every letter in this name which should be encouraged. See ANSTRUTHER [1. Eng. county & town. 2. County in Va.].

**buckram:** buk'rəm<sup>1</sup>; bük'ram<sup>2</sup>—a word that in early English use designated a delicate and costly fabric of cotton or linen, but one which in modern times denotes a coarse gummed canvas, like linen used for linings.

**bucnemia:** biük-ni'mi-ə<sup>1</sup>; büe-nē'mi-a<sup>2</sup>; not buk-ni'mi-ə<sup>1</sup> [Inflammatory swelling of the leg].

**bucolic:** biu-kəl'ik<sup>1</sup>; bū-əöl'ie<sup>2</sup> [A pastoral poem; as, the *Bucolics* of Vergil].

And with thy Eclogues intermixe  
Some smooth and harmless *beucolicks*.

HERRICK *To his Muse* l. 10.

**Budapest:** bū'də-pest<sup>1</sup> or -pesht<sup>1</sup>; bu'da-pěst<sup>2</sup> or -pësht<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Hungary].

**Buddha:** bud'ə or bū'də<sup>1</sup>; bud'a or bu'da<sup>2</sup> [Gotama, the founder of Buddhism (B. C. 568-488)].—**Buddhism:** bud'izmə<sup>1</sup>; bud'izmə<sup>2</sup>; C., I., & W. bū'dizm<sup>1</sup>; E. bū'd'izm<sup>1</sup>; St. bud'dizm<sup>1</sup> [The religion of Buddha].—**Buddhist:** bud'ist<sup>1</sup>; bud'ist<sup>2</sup>.

**Bude:** biūd<sup>1</sup>; būd<sup>2</sup> [Eng. seaside resort].

**Budé:** bū'dē<sup>1</sup>; bū'dē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. numismatist (1467-1540)].

**budgerigar:** bud'jər-i-gūr<sup>1</sup>; būd'ger-i-gār<sup>2</sup> [An Austral. grass-parrakeet].

**Budweis:** bud'vois<sup>1</sup>; bud'vis<sup>2</sup>; not būd'wois<sup>1</sup> [A district of Bohemia].

**Buena Vista:** bū'nə vis'tə<sup>1</sup>; bu'na vīs'ta<sup>2</sup> [Any one of several towns in the United States].

**Buena Vista:** bwē'na vīs'ta<sup>1</sup>; bwē'nā vīs'tā<sup>2</sup> [Mex. village where General Zachary Taylor defeated Santa Anna in 1847].

**Buenos Aires:** bō'nəs ē'ríz or (Sp.) bwē'nōs ai'res<sup>1</sup>; bō'nos ā'rēs or (Sp.) bwē'nōs ī'rēs<sup>2</sup> [Argentine province and capital].

**buffa** [It.]: buff'fa<sup>1</sup>; buff'fā<sup>2</sup>; not būf'fa<sup>1</sup> [Comic; also, a comic actress in opera]. See BUFFO.

**buffet:** buf'et<sup>1</sup>; būf'ēt<sup>2</sup> [A blow].

**buffet:** buf'it<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) būf'ē<sup>1</sup>; buf'et<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) būf'ē<sup>2</sup>; *Standard, C., & E.*, buf'et<sup>1</sup>; *I.* buffet<sup>1</sup>; *M.* buf'it<sup>1</sup>; *St.* buf'ēt<sup>1</sup>; *W.* bu-fē<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* buf'et<sup>1</sup> [A Fr. word used to designate a sideboard or cupboard: introduced into England soon after the accession of Queen Anne (1702)].

**Buffier:** būf'yē<sup>1</sup>; būf'yē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. grammarian (1661-1737)].

**buffo** [It.]: buf'fo<sup>1</sup>; buf'fo<sup>2</sup> [A comic actor in opera]. Compare BUFFA.

**buffoon:** buf-fūn<sup>1</sup>; būf-fōn<sup>2</sup>; not bə-fūn<sup>1</sup>, nor bu-fūn<sup>1</sup>.

**Buffon (de):** də būf'fēn<sup>1</sup>; de būf'fōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. naturalist (1707-88)].

**Buford:** biūfərd<sup>1</sup>; būford<sup>2</sup> [Am. general (1827-63)].

**build:** bild<sup>1</sup>; bīld<sup>2</sup>—the *u* is silent.

*Build* originally appeared in various ways, of which *byld*, *bīld*, and *būld* were prominent types. At the end of the fifteenth century the practise began of recognizing both forms by

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʌp, cūre, bīt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ɕhɪn, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būr**;

writing *build* or *bulld*. In a measure this doubtless represented a then existing shade of pronunciation. . . . No one ever thinks of pronouncing the *u*; perhaps no one has ever thought of it since the combination was formed.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. iii, §3, p. 124 [H. '09].

**builded**: bild'ed<sup>1</sup>; bīld'ēd<sup>2</sup>. See **BUILD**.

We have frequently "dwelled" for "dwelt" and *builded* for "built." This is all proper enough if the *d* sound is to the ending by pronouncing the word.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. iii, §5, p. 184 [H. '09].

**built**: bilt<sup>1</sup>; bīlt<sup>2</sup>. See **BUILD**.

**Bukki**: buk'ai<sup>1</sup>; būk'ī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bukkiah**: bu-kai'ā<sup>1</sup>; bū-kī'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bukowina**: bū'ko-vī'nā<sup>1</sup>; bū'ko-vī'na<sup>2</sup> [Austr. province].

**Bul**: bul<sup>1</sup>; bŭl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bulak**: bū-lāk'<sup>1</sup>; bū-lāk'<sup>2</sup>; not bū'lak<sup>1</sup> [Egyptian river-port for Cairo].

**Bula Matari**: bū'la ma-tā'rī<sup>1</sup>; bū'lā mā-tā'rī<sup>2</sup> [Bantu: "rock-breaker": a name given to Sir Henry M. Stanley by South-Afr. natives].

**Bulawayo**: bū'la-wā'yo<sup>1</sup>; bū'la-wā'yo<sup>2</sup>; not bū'la-wē'o<sup>1</sup> [City in So. Rhodesia].

**bulbul**: bul'bul<sup>1</sup>; būl'bŭl<sup>2</sup>; not būl'bul<sup>1</sup>.

**Buldana**: bul-dā'nā<sup>1</sup>; būl-dā'na<sup>2</sup>; not bul-dō'na<sup>1</sup> [Dist. of Brit. Ind.].

**Bulgar**: bul'gar<sup>1</sup>; būl'gār<sup>2</sup>; not būl'gar<sup>1</sup> [A native of Bulgaria].

**Bulgaria**: bul-gē'ri-ā<sup>1</sup> or bul-gā'ri-ā<sup>1</sup>; būl-gā'ri-a<sup>2</sup> or būl-gā'ri-a<sup>2</sup> [Independent state of S. E. Europe].

**Bulgaris**: bul-gā'ris<sup>1</sup>; būl-gā'ris<sup>2</sup> [Gr. statesman & regent (1803-78)].

**bull**: bul'ā<sup>1</sup>; būl'a<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., M., & W.*; *C.* būl'ā<sup>1</sup>; *I.* būl'la<sup>1</sup>; *St.* būl'-la<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* būl'la<sup>1</sup> [A seal or locket].

**bullace**: bul'is<sup>1</sup>; būl'aç<sup>2</sup>; not būl'ēs<sup>1</sup> [A plum-tree].

**bullate**: bul'ēt<sup>1</sup>; būl'āt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., St., & W.*; *C.* būl'ēt<sup>1</sup>; *E. & I.* būl'-lēt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* būl'it<sup>1</sup> [Blistered].

**bulletin**: bul'ī-tin<sup>1</sup>; būl'e-tīn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.*; *C.* būl'ā-tin<sup>1</sup>; *E. & I.* būl'e-tin<sup>1</sup>; *St.* būl'ē-tīn<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* būl'ā-tīn<sup>1</sup>.

NOTE.—Used by Burke in naming a brief report of public events in 1791, the word was employed later to designate a dispatch from the seat of war (1800) for home publication, but nearly a century prior to this Evelyn in his "Memoirs" (1645) referred to the fact that when journeying toward Ferrara he carried "a *bulletino* or bill of health" (p. 181). The earlier sense is derived from the It. *bulletino*; the later, from the Fr. *bulletin*. It is to the Italian source that the pronunciation preferred by *St. & W.* is to be traced—this was the original as indicated by Jones (1798) & Perry (1805). The short *i* sound now given to the ultima was introduced from the French into English and recorded as preferable by George Fulton and C. Knight in their "General Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language" (1802).

**Bulow (von)**: fon bū'lov<sup>1</sup>; fon bū'lōv<sup>2</sup>; Anglicized bū'lō<sup>1</sup>; bū'lō<sup>2</sup> [Ger. family name].

**bulwark**: bul'wark<sup>1</sup>; būl'wark<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., W. & Wr.*; *I. & St.* būl'-wŭrk<sup>1</sup>; *M.* būl'wŭrk<sup>1</sup>.

**bumpkin**: bump'kin<sup>1</sup>; hŭmp'kin<sup>2</sup>; not hŭm'kin<sup>1</sup> [An awkward rustic].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äl**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fēr**; **hīt**, **lce**; **ī** = **ē**; **ī** = **ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**bumptious:** bump'shus<sup>1</sup>; būmp'shūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* bum'shus<sup>1</sup>.

**Bunah:** bū'nā<sup>1</sup>; bū'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bunau=Varilla:** bū'nō'-vā'rī'yā<sup>1</sup>; bū'nō'-vā'rī'yā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. engineer & diplomat (1859- )].

**buncombe:** bū'kam<sup>1</sup>; bū'com<sup>2</sup>—the *b* is silent. See *B*.

**bund<sup>1</sup>:** bund<sup>1</sup>; būnd<sup>2</sup> [A quay or thoroughfare on a water-front; as, the *bund* of Yokohama].

**bund<sup>2</sup>** [Ger.]: bunt<sup>1</sup>; būnt<sup>2</sup> [A confederation].

**Bundesrath:** būntəz-rāt<sup>1</sup>; būntəz-rāt<sup>2</sup> [Ger. federal council].

**Bundes = Versammlung:** būntəz-fər-zam'lun<sup>1</sup>; būntəz-fər-gām'lun<sup>2</sup> [Ger., a confederated assembly].

**bungalow:** bū'gə-lō<sup>1</sup>; būng'gə-lō<sup>2</sup>.

**Bungay:** bū'gē<sup>1</sup>; būn'gā<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town].

**Bunni:** bū'nai<sup>1</sup>; būn'ti<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Bunsen:** bū'sen *or* (Ger.) bū'zen<sup>1</sup>; bū'n'sēn *or* (Ger.) bū'n'sēn<sup>2</sup> [Ger. family name of a diplomat (1791-1860) or scientist (1811-99)].

**buntline:** būnt'lin<sup>1</sup>; būnt'lin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & W.; E. & I.* būnt'lain<sup>1</sup>; *M.* būnt'lain<sup>1</sup> [A rope used in hauling a sail].

**Bunyan:** bū'yən<sup>1</sup>; būn'yan<sup>2</sup>; *not* būn'yan<sup>1</sup> [Eng. allegorist (1628-88)].

**Buonaparte.** Same as BONAPARTE.

**Buonarroti:** būō'na-rō'ti<sup>1</sup>; būō'nā-rō'ti<sup>2</sup> [Name of MICHELANGELO].

**buoy:** bei<sup>1</sup>; bōy<sup>2</sup>. This is the commonly accepted pronunciation to-day, but *Wr.* prefers bwei<sup>1</sup>; bwoy<sup>2</sup>, which is given as second choice by *I. & M.*, and third choice by *W.* *Standard, C., & W.* give bū<sup>1</sup>; būy<sup>2</sup> as second choice.

NOTE.—The pronunciation *bei* was preferred by Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827), and is the earlier, but Sheridan (1780) & Walker (1791) preferred *bwei* & were supported by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), who said "the slow, correct pronunciation is *bwoy*," and Crag (1849), but the triphthong, so sounded, is opposed to the genius of the language.

**buoyage:** bei'ij<sup>1</sup>; bōy'ag<sup>2</sup>; *not* bei'ēj<sup>1</sup>, *nor* bwei'ēj—the *u* is silent. See *BUOY*.—**buoyancy:** bei'an-si<sup>1</sup>; bōy'an-çy<sup>2</sup>—the *u* is silent. See *BUOY*.—**buoyant:** bei'ant<sup>1</sup>; bōy'ant<sup>2</sup>; *not* bei'ant<sup>1</sup>, *nor* bwei'ant<sup>1</sup>—the *u* is silent. See *BUOY*.

**Burbury:** būrb'er-1; būrb'er-y<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**burden:** būr'dn<sup>1</sup>; būr'dn<sup>2</sup>. Compare BURTHERN.

**Burdett-Countts:** būr-det='kūts<sup>1</sup>; būr-det='euts<sup>2</sup> [Eng. philanthropist (1814-1906)].

**Bure, Buri:** bū'rī<sup>1</sup>; bū're<sup>2</sup> *or* -rī<sup>2</sup>; *not* biūr<sup>1</sup>, *nor* biūr'ī<sup>1</sup> [In Norse myth, the first God-man].

**bureau:** biūr'ō<sup>1</sup>; būr'ō<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.; E. & M.*, biu-rō<sup>1</sup>; *I., St., & W.*, biūr'ō<sup>1</sup>. All of the earlier lexicographers, from Perry (1775) to Reid (1844), placed the accent on the ultima.

**bureaucracy:** biu-rō'krə-si<sup>1</sup>; bū-rō'era-çy<sup>2</sup>. *E. & St.* alone prefer biu-rək'rə-si<sup>1</sup>.

**bureaucrat:** biūr'ō-krat<sup>1</sup>; bū'rō-erāt<sup>2</sup>—note that the accent is on the



1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **not**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **büt**, **būr**;

**burgee**: būr'jī<sup>1</sup>; būr'gē<sup>2</sup>; *not* būr'gī<sup>1</sup> [A pennant].

**bourgeois**: Same as **BOURGEOIS**.

**surgeon** (*v.* & *n.*): būr'jən<sup>1</sup>; būr'gon<sup>2</sup> [Bud].

**burgess**: būr'jes<sup>1</sup>; būr'gēs<sup>2</sup>.

**burgh**: būr'g<sup>1</sup>; būr'g<sup>2</sup>; *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.; E.* būr'ru<sup>1</sup>; *I.* būr'o<sup>1</sup>; *M.* būr'a<sup>1</sup>. This variant of **BOROUGH** has been obsolete in ordinary Eng. use since the 17th century, but has survived in Scotland, where the pronunciation is invariably būr'a<sup>1</sup>. [name].

**Burghclere**: būr'klār<sup>1</sup>; būr'elēr<sup>2</sup>—the diphthong *gh* is silent [Eng. family name].

**Burgh (de)**: dī būr'g<sup>1</sup>; de būr'g<sup>2</sup> [Eng. statesman (died 1243)].

**Burghersh**: būr'ərsh<sup>1</sup>; būr'grsh<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Burghley**: būr'lr<sup>1</sup>; būr'ly<sup>2</sup>—the diphthong *gh* is silent [Eng. family name].

**Burghin**: būr'gin<sup>1</sup>; būr'gīn<sup>2</sup>—the *g* is hard [Eng. family name].

**burglar**: būr'glār<sup>1</sup>; būr'glār<sup>2</sup>.—**burglariouſ**: bār-glār'i-us<sup>1</sup>; būr-glār'i-ūs<sup>2</sup>.

**Burghlen**: būr'n'len<sup>1</sup>; būr'n'lēn<sup>2</sup> [Swiss village, reputed birthplace of William Tell].

**Burgoyne**: būr'goin<sup>1</sup>; būr'gōyn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**burggrave**: būr'grēv<sup>1</sup>; būr'grāv<sup>2</sup> [The governor of a fortified town].

**Burgundian** (*a.* & *n.*): būr-gun'di-ən<sup>1</sup>; būr-gūn'di-an<sup>2</sup>.

**Burgundy**: būr'gun-di<sup>1</sup>; būr'gūn-dy<sup>2</sup> [Fr. duchy].

**burial**: ber'i-əl<sup>1</sup>; bē'r'i-əl<sup>2</sup>; *not* būr'yəl<sup>1</sup>, as indicated by Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835). All other lexicographers note the three syllables.

**burin**: biūr'rn<sup>1</sup>; būr'rin<sup>2</sup>; *not* būr'in<sup>1</sup> [An engraver's tool].

**Burleigh**: būr'h<sup>1</sup>; būr'li<sup>2</sup> [A family & a geographical name].

**burlesque** (*n.* & *v.*): būr-lesk<sup>1</sup>; būr-lēsk<sup>2</sup>; *not* būr'lesk<sup>1</sup>.

**Burmese** (*a.* & *n.*): būr-mīz<sup>1</sup>; būr-mēs<sup>2</sup>, *I., St., & W.; Standard & C.* būr-mīs<sup>1</sup>. The modern tendency is to give the ultima the sound of *z* rather than that of *s*.

**Burnaby**: būr'nə-bī<sup>1</sup>; būr'na-by<sup>2</sup> [Eng. soldier & traveler (1842-85)].

**Burnand**: būr-nand<sup>1</sup>; būr-nānd<sup>2</sup>; *not* būr'nənd<sup>1</sup>, a pronunciation never used by those who knew him [Eng. editor of *Punch* (1836- )].

**Burnet**: būr'net<sup>1</sup>; būr'nēt<sup>2</sup> [A family & geographical name].

**Burnett**: būr-net<sup>1</sup>; būr-nēt<sup>2</sup> [A family & a geographical name].

**Burnham Beeches**: būr'nəm bēch'ez<sup>1</sup>; būr'nəm bēch'ēs<sup>2</sup> [Ancient forest in England].

**burnoose**: būr-nūs<sup>1</sup>; būr-nōōs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., & St.,* būr'nūs<sup>1</sup>. *C. & M.* give būr-nūz<sup>1</sup> as an alternative & *St.* gives būr'nūz<sup>1</sup> [A cloak worn by Arabs].

**Burritt**: bur'it<sup>1</sup>; būr'it<sup>2</sup>; *not* būr'rit<sup>1</sup> [Am. reformer (1810-79)].

**Burroughs**: bur'ōz<sup>1</sup>; būr'ōs<sup>2</sup> [Am. naturalist (1837- )].

**bursar**: būr'sər<sup>1</sup>; būr'sar<sup>2</sup>; *not* bār-sār<sup>1</sup> [A treasurer].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪʊ = feud; ʧɪn; ɡo; ɪŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

**Burslem:** bʊrs'lem<sup>1</sup>; bʊrs'lēm<sup>2</sup>; not bʊrz'lem<sup>1</sup> [Eng. city].

**burst:** bʊrst<sup>1</sup>; bʊrst<sup>2</sup>; not bust<sup>1</sup>, nor bust'əd<sup>1</sup>, which is a gross corruption for "bankrupt."

**Burtchaell:** bʊr'chel<sup>1</sup>; bʊr'chēl<sup>2</sup>; not bʊr-čel'<sup>1</sup> [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

**burthen:** bʊr'thn<sup>1</sup>; bʊr'thn<sup>2</sup>. Compare BURDEN.

[Albemarle].

**Bury<sup>1</sup>:** ber'ɪ<sup>1</sup>; bɛr'y<sup>2</sup> [Eng. city and Viscounty attached to the earldom of

**Bury<sup>2</sup>:** biū'rɪ<sup>1</sup>; bʊ'ry<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name of the Charlevilles].

**busby:** bʊz'brɪ<sup>1</sup>; bʊs'by<sup>2</sup>; not bus'bi<sup>1</sup> [A military head-dress].

**bushel:** buʃ'hel<sup>1</sup>; buʃ'hēl<sup>2</sup>; not buʃ'hel<sup>1</sup>.

**Bushire:** bʊ-ʃhɪr'<sup>1</sup>; bʊ-ʃhɪr'<sup>2</sup> [Pers. seaport].

**business:** biz'ɪ-nes<sup>1</sup>; blɪs'ɪ-nēs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1913); not biz'nes<sup>1</sup>.

Venison, medicine, *business*, . . . are now no longer heard as words of two syllables exclusively. THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation* ch. ii, p. 181 [H. '04].

We laugh at the Scotch for pronouncing these words [busy, business, bury] as if written *deussy, beussiness* and *deury*; but we ought rather to blush for . . . departing so wantonly from the general rule as to pronounce them *bizzy, bizness*, and *berry*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.*, note 178.

**Busiris:** biu-sai'ris<sup>1</sup>; bu-si'ris<sup>2</sup> [1. In myth, a king of Egypt, son of Poseidon. 2. An ancient Egypt. city].

**bustle:** bus'l<sup>1</sup>; bʊs'l<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent.

**busy:** biz'ɪ<sup>1</sup>; blɪs'y<sup>2</sup>; not biū'sɪ<sup>1</sup>. Compare quotation under BUSINESS.

**Buszard:** bʊz'ərd<sup>1</sup>; bʊs'ərd<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**butcher:** buč'hər<sup>1</sup>; buč'er<sup>2</sup>—the *u* as in "full"; not as in "rule."

**Bute:** biūt<sup>1</sup>; bʊt<sup>2</sup>; not bʊt<sup>1</sup> [Scot. island & earldom].

**Buteshire:** biūt'shɪr<sup>1</sup>; bʊt'shɪr<sup>2</sup>; not biūt'shər<sup>1</sup> [Scot. shire].

**Butte:** biūt<sup>1</sup>; bʊt<sup>2</sup> [A city in Mont.].

**butterin, butterine:** bʊt'er-ɪn<sup>1</sup>, -ɪn<sup>1</sup>; bʊt'er-ɪn<sup>2</sup>, -ɪn<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation depends upon the spelling.

**butyrateous:** biū'ti-rē'shʊs<sup>1</sup>; bʊ'ty-rā'shʊs<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) gave the first syllable as bu-ɪ; bʊ-ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Buttery].

**butyrate:** biū'ti-rēt<sup>1</sup>; bʊ'ty-rāt<sup>2</sup> [A salt of butyric acid]. See BUTYRIC.

**butyric:** biu-tir'ɪk<sup>1</sup>; bʊ-tɪr'ie<sup>2</sup>; not biū'ti-rɪk<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to butter].

**buxom:** buks'əm<sup>1</sup>; bʊks'om<sup>2</sup> [Comely].

Your goddess of freedom, a tight, *buxom* girl.  
With lips like a cherry, and teeth like a pearl.

LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 48.

**buy:** bai<sup>1</sup>; bɪy<sup>2</sup>—the *u* is silent and the *y* pronounced as *ai* in "aisle." See quotation from Walker under BUSINESS.

**Buz:** buz<sup>1</sup>; bʊz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Buzi:** biū'zai<sup>1</sup>; bʊ'zi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʧɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**Buzite:** buz'ait<sup>1</sup>; büz'it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**by:** bai<sup>1</sup>; bÿ<sup>2</sup>. Altho formerly in vogue, the pronunciation bi<sup>1</sup>; bi<sup>2</sup>, has no longer the sanction of usage. It was recognized as current by Sheridan (1780). Walker (1791), who condemned it as "a colloquialism," Jones (1798), and Smart (1836); but Perry (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) gave the *y* the diphthongal sound of *ai* in "aisle."

**Byblis:** bib'lis<sup>1</sup>; bÿb'lis<sup>2</sup>; nôt bai'blis<sup>1</sup> [In myth, a nymph in love with her own brother].

**Byblus:** bib'lus<sup>1</sup>; bÿb'lus<sup>2</sup>; nôt bai'blus<sup>1</sup> [Ancient Phenician city].

**Byleipt:** bü-lëpt<sup>1</sup>; bü-lept<sup>2</sup> [In Norse myth, the dwelling destroyer].

**Byng:** bin<sup>1</sup>; bÿng<sup>2</sup>—the *y* is short [Eng. admiral (1663–1733)].

**Byron:** bai'rən<sup>1</sup>; bÿ'ron<sup>2</sup> [Eng. poet (1788–1824)].—**Byronian:** bai-rō'-n-ən<sup>1</sup>; bÿ-rō'-ni-an<sup>2</sup>; nôt bi-rō'nyen<sup>1</sup>, nör bai-rən'i-ən<sup>1</sup>.—**Byronic:** bai-rən'ik<sup>1</sup>; bÿ-rō'ic<sup>2</sup>; nôt bi-rən'ik<sup>1</sup>.—**Byronish:** bai'rən-ish<sup>1</sup>; bÿ'ron-ish<sup>2</sup>; nôt bai-rən'ish<sup>1</sup>.

**byrsoid:** bÿr'seid<sup>1</sup>; bÿr'söid<sup>2</sup> [A purse-like form of cranium].

**Bysshe (Edward):** bish<sup>1</sup>; bÿsh<sup>2</sup>; nôt bi'shi<sup>1</sup> [Either of two Eng. scholars: (1) born 1615; died 1679, "a great encourager of learning and learned men." (2) flourished about 1712; published "The Art of Eng. Poetry," 1702, a translation of Xenophon's "Memorabilia," 1711, reissued 1758, etc.]. This family name was borne by the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley's grandfather, "born in Christ Church, Newark, North America," and by himself.

**Byzantine:** bi-zan'tin<sup>1</sup>; by-zän'tin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* biz'en-tin<sup>1</sup>; *E. & W.* biz'en-tain<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* biz-an'tain<sup>1</sup>; *M.* bi-zan'tain<sup>1</sup>; nôt bai'zan-tin<sup>1</sup>.

**NOTE.**—John Ash (1775) and Perry (1777) indicated the *t* as short, the former accenting the penult; Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1836) accented the antepenult and indicated the *t* as long; Knowles (1835) accented the ultima and indicated the *t* as long.

**Byzantium:** bi-zan'shi-um<sup>1</sup>; by-zän'shi-üm<sup>2</sup>; nôt bai-zan'ti-um<sup>1</sup> [An ancient Eastern city, now Constantinople].

**Byzas:** bai'zas<sup>1</sup>; bÿ'zäs<sup>2</sup> [Megarian leader, legendary founder of Byzantium, B. C. 658].

**Bzowski:** bzöv'ski<sup>1</sup>; bzhö'v'ski<sup>2</sup> [Polish philosopher & theologian (1567–1637)].

**Bzura:** psü'ra<sup>1</sup>; psü'rä<sup>2</sup> [River in Russian Poland].

## C

**c:** In English this letter has two regular sounds: (1) hard, like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, *i*, and *r*; (2) soft, like *s*, before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, and *æ*. Final *c*, as in "music," is always hard. When combined with *h* the letter *c* has three different sounds: (1) the sound commonly indicated phonetically by the consonantal triphthong *tsh* (and in this book by the diphthong *ch* or by *ch*<sup>2</sup>) heard in "chair," "child," "church," etc.; (2) the sound usually indicated by *sh* (*sh*<sup>1</sup>; *sh*<sup>2</sup>), heard in "chaise," "chevron," "chicane," etc.; (3) the sound of *k*, especially in words derived from Gr. as "chalcidony," "character," "chiroprapist," etc. In certain other combinations, as "schedule," "school," etc., *ch* has the sound of *k* in the United States, but see Introductory p. xv. Sometimes *ch* is silent as in "schism," *sizm*<sup>1</sup>; *sigm*<sup>2</sup>. There are also words in which *c*, when preceded by *s* and followed by *ep*, is pronounced as *k*, as in *sceptic*, which nowadays is frequently spelled phonetically, *skeptik*; and other words in which it is silent, as in "scepter." *C* is silent also in many other words, as in "czar," "indict," "muscle," "scene," "virtuals," etc. In this book the hard sound of *c* is indicated by *k*<sup>1</sup> or *c*<sup>2</sup> and the soft sound, by *s*<sup>1</sup> or *c*<sup>2</sup>. See INTRODUCTORY, p. xxii, lines 3–4.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nôt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɕɦin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ɕɦin, this.

**Kaaba:** kă'ə-bə<sup>1</sup>; ɛă'a-ba<sup>2</sup> [The Kaaba].

[blackfish].

**caaling-whale:** kə'ɪŋ-hwəl<sup>1</sup>; ɛă'ing-hwəl<sup>2</sup>; not kă'ɪŋ-hwəl<sup>1</sup> [A type of

**cab:** kab<sup>1</sup>; ɛăb<sup>2</sup>; not keb<sup>1</sup>.

**cabal:** kə-bal<sup>1</sup>; ea-bāl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C., I., & St.* ka-bal<sup>1</sup>; E. kə-bal<sup>1</sup>. [A number of persons united for personal or party interests.]

**cabala:** ka-bā'la<sup>1</sup>; ɛă-bā'la<sup>2</sup>. Altho Eng. and Am. lexicographers prefer kab'ə-lə<sup>1</sup>; ɛăb'a-la<sup>2</sup>, Hebrew scholars give the a's the broad sound of a in "artistic" and "art." [A Jewish mystical system of interpreting the Scriptures.] **cabbala**†.

**cabalism<sup>1</sup>:** kə-bal'izm<sup>1</sup>; ea-bāl'izm<sup>2</sup> [The spirit or principles of a cabal].

**cabalism<sup>2</sup>:** kab'ə-lizm<sup>1</sup>; ɛab'a-lizm<sup>2</sup> [The system of the CABALA].

**cabalist:** kab'ə-list<sup>1</sup>; ɛăb'a-list<sup>2</sup> [Student of cabala]. **cabbalist**†.—**cabalistic:** kab'ə-lis'tik<sup>1</sup>; ɛăb'a-lis'tic<sup>2</sup>.

**caballaria** [L.L.]: kab'a-lē'ri-a<sup>1</sup>; ɛăb'a-lē'ri-a<sup>2</sup> [A form of feudal tenure].

**caballeria** [Sp.]: kă'bal-yē-rī'a<sup>1</sup>; ɛă'bāl-yē-rī'a<sup>2</sup> [Cavalry; also in Sp.-Am. law, a land grant for military service].

**caballero** [Sp.]: kă'bal-yē-ro<sup>1</sup>; ɛă'bāl-yē-ro<sup>2</sup> [A gentleman; cavalier].

**caballine:** kab'ə-lin<sup>1</sup>; ɛăb'a-lin<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a horse].

**cabane** [Fr.]: kă'bān<sup>1</sup>; ɛă'bān<sup>2</sup>; not kə-ban<sup>1</sup> [A hut or cabin].

**Cabanel:** kă'bā'nel<sup>1</sup>; ɛă'bā'nēl<sup>2</sup> [Fr. historic painter (1823-89)].

**Cabanis:** ka'ba'nī<sup>1</sup>; ɛă'bā'nī<sup>2</sup>; not kab'ə-nis<sup>1</sup> nor kă'bā'nīs<sup>1</sup> [Fr. philosopher (1757-1808)].

**cabaret** [Fr.]: kă'bā'rē<sup>1</sup>; ɛă'bā'rē<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., E., & W.* kab'a-ret<sup>1</sup>; I. kab'a-ret<sup>1</sup>; M. kab'a-rē<sup>1</sup>; St. kab'a-rē<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kab'ə-rē<sup>1</sup> [A tavern]. The word is not a recent addition to Eng. Used by Bramhall in 1655, it became partly naturalized owing to French influence at the Restoration, and is found occasionally in Eng. literature of the 17th cent., but passed out of Eng. use in the 18th cent., to return in the middle of the 19th cent., being used by De Quincey in 1858 ("Autobiographical Sketches," vol. ii of Works, ch. 4, p. 197). Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1837) recorded kab'ə-rē<sup>1</sup> as preferred in their time, while Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) indicated kab'a-ret<sup>1</sup>.

The word has been mercilessly mauled and mounded, and its pronunciation has ranged from kab'rē<sup>1</sup> to kab'ret<sup>1</sup> with an occasional approximation to the correct orthoepy. Care should be taken to pronounce each one of the three syllables carefully. Altho the pronunciation preferred here does not accord with the preferences of the various dictionaries, it is the only one that the writer has heard used by educated people. It is indicated as Fr. by the Century; recorded by Phylé, but ignored by Abernethy.

**cabbage:** kab'ij<sup>1</sup>; ɛăb'ag<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.; C.* kab'ij<sup>1</sup>; E. kab'əj<sup>1</sup>; I. & St. kab'ej<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kab'aj<sup>1</sup>. Walker, who records kab'bidje as the prevailing pronunciation circa 1791, says that the sound of the letter a in the ultima of this word "goes into a sound approaching short i, in the numerous terminations in age, when the accent is not on it, as cabbage, village, courage, etc., and are pronounced nearly as if written cabbage, village, courage, etc." See ADAGE.

**Cabbon:** kab'ən<sup>1</sup>; ɛăb'on<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**cabeza** [Sp.]: ka-bē'θa<sup>1</sup>; ɛă-bē'θā<sup>2</sup> [The head or headman].

**Cabirean:** kab'i-rī'an<sup>1</sup>; ɛăb'i-rē'an<sup>2</sup> [One of the CABIRI]. See below.

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, büt, bürn; öil, böy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thín, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Cabiri:** *kə-bai'rai*<sup>1</sup>; *ea-bi'ri*<sup>2</sup> [Divinities in Gr. myth, worshiped at Lemnos].

**caboched:** *kə-bəsh't*<sup>1</sup>; *ea-böcht*<sup>2</sup> [Full-faced: used in heraldry]. [stone].

**cabochon** [Fr.]: *ka'bö"shän*<sup>1</sup>; *äb'bö"chön*<sup>2</sup> [A carbuncle-shaped precious

**caboose:** *kə-büs*<sup>1</sup>; *ea-böös*<sup>2</sup> [A cook's galley or cabin; also, a car of a freight or repair train: a contraction of **camboose** (Dutch, *kombuis*, cook's cabin; from *kom*, dish, and *buis*, pipe, "dish-pipe," or a chimney aboard ship)].

**Cabot:** *kab'ot*<sup>1</sup>; *äb'ot*<sup>2</sup> [A Venetian or an Eng. navigator, discoverers of Labrador, 1497]. [Compare **SABOTAGE**.]

**cabotage** [Fr.]: *kab'o-tij*<sup>1</sup>; *äb'o-tag*<sup>2</sup> [Coastwise navigation or trade].

**cabriolet** [Fr.]: *kä'br'i"ö"lë*<sup>1</sup>; *äb'br'i"ö"lë*<sup>2</sup>; *not kab"ri-o-let*<sup>1</sup> [A two-seated covered vehicle]. See **CABARET**.

**Cabseel:** *kab'si-el*<sup>1</sup>; *äb'se-ël*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Cabul**<sup>1</sup>: *kə'bül or -bul*<sup>1</sup>; *äb'bül or -bül*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Cabul**<sup>2</sup>: *kə-bül*<sup>1</sup>; *ea-bül*<sup>2</sup> [Same as **KABUL**].

**cacao:** *kə-kë'o*<sup>1</sup>; *ea-eä'o*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.*; *C., I., & St.*, *ka-kë'o*. Derived from the Sp., through the Mexican *cacauatl*, this word is completely Anglicized, but *Standard & M.* give *ka-kä'o*<sup>1</sup> & *W. ka-kä'o*<sup>1</sup>, as alternatives. Compare *coco*; *cocoa*; *POTATO*; *TOMATO*.

**caecia** [It.]: *kä'cha*<sup>1</sup>; *äb'chä*<sup>2</sup> [The hunt; also, a hunting-song or music for it].

**Caceres:** *kä'thë-rës*<sup>1</sup>; *äb'thë-res*<sup>2</sup>—*c* before *e* and *i* is sounded as *th* in "thorn" except in Sp.-Am., where it has the sound of *s* [1. Sp. prov. and town. 2. Town in Colombia].

**cachalot:** *kash'a-let*<sup>1</sup>; *äb'ch'a-löt*<sup>2</sup>. *C.* prefers *kach'a-let*<sup>1</sup>; *I.* gives *kash'a-löt*<sup>1</sup>, & *M.* *kash'a-lo*<sup>1</sup> as alternative. [Fr., a sperm-whale.]

**cache:** *kash*<sup>1</sup>; *äch*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.*; *C., I., St., & Wr.* *kash*<sup>1</sup>; *E.* *käsh*<sup>1</sup> [Fr., a hiding-place; also, a place of storage].

**cachectic:** *kə-kek'tik*<sup>1</sup>; *ea-ëë'tie*<sup>2</sup>; *not ka-chet'ik*<sup>1</sup> [Affected by **CACHEXIA**].

**cachepot:** *kash'pet*<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) *käsh"pö*<sup>1</sup>; *äsh'pöt*<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) *äsh"pö*<sup>2</sup> [A jardinière used to conceal an ordinary flower-pot].

**cachet:** *ka-shë*<sup>1</sup>; *äb'chë*<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent; *not kash'et* [Fr., seal or stamp; as, the *cachet* of fashion].

**cachexia:** *kə-keks'i-ä*<sup>1</sup>; *ea-ëëks'i-ä*<sup>2</sup> [Bad health or impaired mental or moral condition].—**cachery:** *kə-keks'i*<sup>1</sup>; *ea-ëëks'y*<sup>2</sup> [A variant form of the preceding]. Perry accented this word on the penult in 1775, Sheridan, on the antepenult, in 1780 (*kë'kek-si*), and while Walker (1791) also accented the antepenult he divided the word *kä'ek-si*. Jones (1798) and Fulton & Knight (1802) followed Walker, but Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849) followed Perry's accentuation, which prevails to-day.

**cachinnate:** *kä'k-në*<sup>1</sup>; *äë'i-nät*<sup>2</sup>; *not ka-čin'ët*<sup>1</sup> [To laugh immoderately].—**cachinnation:** *kä'k-në'shan*<sup>1</sup>; *äë'i-nä'shon*<sup>2</sup>; *not ka-čin'ë'shan*<sup>1</sup>.—**cachinnatory:** *kə-kin'a-to-ni*<sup>1</sup>; *ea-ëin'a-to-ry*<sup>2</sup>. In this word the preantepenult should be stressed.

**cachou** [Fr.]: *ka'shü*<sup>1</sup>; *äb'chü*<sup>2</sup>; *not ka-čhü*<sup>1</sup> [An aromatic pastil].

**cachucha** [Sp.]: *ka-čhü'cha*<sup>1</sup>; *äb'chü'chä*<sup>2</sup>; *not ka-čhü'ka*<sup>1</sup> [A Spanish dance].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsɪ; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; ɪŋ = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, ʒɪs.

**cacique:** kə-sik<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-çik<sup>2</sup> [Indian chief of New Spain or Mexico].

**cacoepey:** kak'o-i-pi<sup>1</sup>; ɛə'e-o-e-py<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* kak'o-ep-i<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kə-kō'i-pi<sup>1</sup> [Mispronunciation].

**cacoëthes carpendi** [Lat.]: kak'o-i'fhiz kar-pen'dai<sup>1</sup>; ɛə'e-o-ē'thēs ɛər-pēn'di<sup>2</sup> [Morbid desire for finding fault].—**c. loquendi** [Lat.]: lo-kwen'dai<sup>1</sup>; lo-kwēn'di<sup>2</sup> [Morbid desire for talking].—**c. scribendi** [Lat.]: skrai-ben'dai<sup>1</sup>; seri-bēn'di<sup>2</sup> [Morbid desire for scribbling or seeing one's name in print].

**cacolet** [Fr.]: kə'kō'lē<sup>1</sup>; ɛə'eo'lē<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent [A pack-saddle used for the transport of wounded]. See **CACHET**.

**cacophony:** kə-kef'o-ni<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-ɔf'o-ny<sup>2</sup> [Discordant sounds].

**cacozyme:** kak'o-zaim<sup>1</sup>; ɛə'e-o-zym<sup>2</sup> [A micro-organism].

**Cacus:** kə'kus<sup>1</sup>; ɛə'eūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* kak'us<sup>1</sup> [In myth, the son of Vulcan].

**cadaster:** kə-das'tər<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-dās'ter<sup>2</sup> [A document showing ownership, etc., of land].

**cadaver:** kə-dē'vər<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-dā'vər<sup>2</sup>; *not* kə-dav'ər<sup>1</sup> [A corpse]. See **CADAVERIC**.

**cadaveric:** kə-dav'ər-ik<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-dāv'er-īe<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, W. & Wr.*; *C. & St.* kə-dav'ər-ik<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kəd-av'ər-ik<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ka-dav'ūr-ik<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kad-ə-ver'ik<sup>1</sup>.

**cadaverous:** kə-dav'ər-us<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-dāv'er-ūs<sup>2</sup>.

**Caddis:** kad'is<sup>1</sup>; ɛəd'is<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**caddis:** kad'is<sup>1</sup>; ɛəd'is<sup>2</sup> [1. A fabric. 2. A case-worm].

**Cademoth:** kad'i-moth<sup>1</sup>; ɛəd'e-mōth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**cadenas** [Fr.]: kə'də-nā<sup>1</sup>; ɛə'de-nā<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes Anglicized kad'i-nas<sup>1</sup>; ɛəd'e-nās<sup>2</sup> [A caster or crust for the table].

**cadence:** kē'dens<sup>1</sup>; ɛā'dēŋ<sup>2</sup>.

**Cadenus:** kə-dī'nus<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-dē'nūs<sup>2</sup> [A pseudonym of Dean Swift].

**cadenza** [It.]: kə-den'zə or (*It.*) ka-dent'sa<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-dēn'zə or (*It.*) ɛā-dēnt'sā<sup>2</sup> [A musical flourish].

**Cades:** kē'diz<sup>1</sup>; ɛā'dēz<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Cadesbarne:** kē'diz-bār'nī<sup>1</sup>; ɛā'dēz-bār'ne<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**cadet:** kə-det<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) kā'dē<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-dēt<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) ɛā'dē<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation of the *fem.*, **cadette**, is the same.

**cadge:** kaj<sup>1</sup>; ɛāz<sup>2</sup>; *not* kēj<sup>1</sup>.

**cadger:** kaj'ər<sup>1</sup>; ɛāz'ər<sup>2</sup>. Altho Perry (1775) and Sheridan (1780) indicated that the *a* had the sound of a in "at," Walker (1791) noted it as having the sound *e* in "met," and remarked that it "is corruptly pronounced as if written *Codger*."

**cadi:** kə'di<sup>1</sup>; ɛā'di<sup>2</sup> [A judge or magistrate]. See **KADI**.

**Cadillac:** kə'dī'yak<sup>1</sup>; ɛā'dī'yāe<sup>2</sup>—*Standard* (p. xxxii, col. 3, note 6) says: "It should be noted that the so-called *l-mouille* has . . . in the best standard pronunciation ceased to be an *l* . . . but is pronounced simply as *y*" [Fr. town].

**Cadillac:** kad'i-lak<sup>1</sup>; ɛād'i-lāe<sup>2</sup> [A city in Michigan].

**Cadiz:** kē'diz or (*Sp.*) kā'dīth<sup>1</sup>; ɛā'diz or (*Sp.*) ɛā'dīth<sup>2</sup>; *not* kə-diz<sup>1</sup> [Sp. city].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʏl, ɔf, bʊt, bʊrn; ɒl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʒɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**Cadiz**<sup>2</sup>: kad'iz<sup>1</sup>; eăd'iz<sup>2</sup> [A town in Ohio].

**Cadmiel**: kad'mi-el<sup>1</sup>; eăd'mi-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Cadogan**: kə-dug'an<sup>1</sup>; ea-dōg'an<sup>2</sup> [Eng. general (1675?-1726)].

**Cadore**: ka-dō'rē<sup>1</sup>; eă-dō're<sup>2</sup> [It. town; birthplace of Titian].

**Cadoudal**: ka'dū'dāl<sup>1</sup>; eă'dū'dāl<sup>2</sup> [Fr. royalist commander (1771-1804)].

**caduceus**: kə-diū'si-us<sup>1</sup>; ea-dū'ce-ūs<sup>2</sup> [The wand of Mercury].

**caduciary**: kə-diū'shi-ē-rī<sup>1</sup>; ea-dū'shi-ā-ry<sup>2</sup>; *not* kə-dū'shē-rī<sup>1</sup> [Inheritable].

**caducous**: kə-diū'kus<sup>1</sup>; ea-dū'eūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* kə-dū'kus<sup>1</sup>.

**Cadwalader**: kad-wol'a-dər<sup>1</sup>; eăd-wal'a-der<sup>2</sup>; *not* kōl'dər<sup>1</sup> [Welsh king].

See ALCESTER; ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP; BOURCHIER.

**cæcal**: sī'kal<sup>1</sup>; çē'eal<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the cæcum].

**cæcum**: sī'kum<sup>1</sup>; çē'eūm<sup>2</sup> [A blind pouch of the intestine].

**Cædmon**: kad'mən<sup>1</sup>; eăd'mon<sup>2</sup> [Eng. poet of 7th cent.].

**Cael**: kēl<sup>1</sup>; eāl<sup>2</sup> [One of the Fenians in the third cycle of Gaelic legend].

**Cælestis**: sī-les'tis<sup>1</sup>; çē-lēs'tis<sup>2</sup> [In Roman religion, the tutelary goddess of Carthage].

**Cælian**: sī'h-an<sup>1</sup>; çē'li-an<sup>2</sup> [The name of one of the seven hills of Rome].

**Caen**: kân<sup>1</sup>; eân<sup>2</sup> [Fr. city; burial-place of William the Conqueror].

**Cænozoic**: sī'no-zō'ik<sup>1</sup>; çē'no-zō'ie<sup>2</sup> [The fourth and latest geological era].

**Caerleon**: kūr'li-on<sup>1</sup>; eār'le-ōn<sup>2</sup> [Roman station in Britain and early Eng. town where according to Geoffrey of Monmouth and Tennyson King Arthur founded the Knights of the Round Table].

[1603].

**Cæsalpinus** [Lat.]: ses-al'pain-us<sup>1</sup>; çēs-āl'pīn-ūs<sup>2</sup> [It. physiologist (1519-1603)].

**Cæsar**: sī'zər<sup>1</sup>; çē'sar<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name]. Dan., sē'sar<sup>1</sup>; çē'sār<sup>2</sup>; Fr., César: sē'zār<sup>1</sup>; çē'sār<sup>2</sup>; Ger., Cæsar: tsē'sar<sup>1</sup>; tsē'sār<sup>2</sup>; It., Cæsare: çe'sa-rē<sup>1</sup>; çe'sā-rē<sup>2</sup>; Sp., César: thē'sar<sup>1</sup>; thē'sār<sup>2</sup>. [Palestine].

**Cæsarea**: sī'zə-rī'ə<sup>1</sup> or ses'ə-rī'ə<sup>1</sup>; çē'sa-rē'a<sup>2</sup> or çēs'a-rē'a<sup>2</sup> [Town in

**Cæsarean**: sī-zē'ri-an<sup>1</sup>; çē-sā'ri-an<sup>2</sup> [Relating to an operation in obstetrics].

**Cæsarea Philippi**: ses'ə-rī'ə fi-lip'ai<sup>1</sup>; çēs'a-rē'a fi-lip'i<sup>2</sup> [Town in Palestine].

**Cæsareotomy**: sī'zər-et'o-mi<sup>1</sup>; çē'sar-ōt'o-my<sup>2</sup> [The Cæsarean operation].

**cæsium**: sī'zi-um<sup>1</sup>; çē'si-ūm<sup>2</sup>; *not* sīz'yum<sup>1</sup> [A metallic element].

**cæsura**: si-zīū'ra or si-siū'ra<sup>1</sup>; çē-sū'ra or çē-sū'ra<sup>2</sup> [A cesura].

**café** [Fr.]: kă'fē<sup>1</sup>; eă'fē<sup>2</sup>—the *a* as in "art," not as in "ask" [1. Coffee. 2. Restaurant. 3. Coffee-house]. See ASK.—**c. au lait** [Fr.]: ō lē<sup>1</sup>; ō lē<sup>2</sup> [Coffee and hot milk].—**c. chantant** [Fr.]: shān'tān<sup>1</sup>; chān'tān<sup>2</sup> [A concert-hall where refreshments are served].

**cafetera** [Sp.]: ka'fē'tār'a<sup>1</sup>; eă'fē'tēr'ā<sup>2</sup> [A coffee-pot]. [wait upon themselves].

**cafeteria** [Mex. Sp.]: kaf'i-tē'ri-a<sup>1</sup>; eăf'e-tē'ri-a<sup>2</sup> [A café where the patrons

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whet, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, fce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɕhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhɪn, this.

**caffearin, caffearine:** kə-fī'ə-rɪn<sup>1</sup>, -rɪn<sup>1</sup>; ea-fē'a-rɪn<sup>2</sup>, -rɪn<sup>2</sup> [An alkaloid found in coffee.]

**caffate:** kə-fī'et<sup>1</sup>; ea-fē'āt<sup>2</sup> [A salt of caffeic acid].—**caffaic:** kə-fī'ik<sup>1</sup>; ea-fē'ie<sup>2</sup>; *not* kə-fī'ik<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to coffee].

**caffin, caffeine:** kə-fī'-ɪn<sup>1</sup>, -ɪn<sup>1</sup>; eäf'e-ɪn<sup>2</sup>, -ɪn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* kə-fī'm<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kə-fē-ɔɪn<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kə-fī'n<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kə-fī'-ɔɪn<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kə-fē'ɪn<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kə-fī'm<sup>1</sup>. Notwithstanding this galaxy of talent the word still remains kə-fī'n<sup>1</sup>; eäf'eu<sup>2</sup>, to the man in the street [An alkaloid found in coffee].

**Caffyn (Kathleen):** kə-fī'n<sup>1</sup>; eäf'yn<sup>2</sup> [Ir. novelist (1860- )].

**caftan:** kə-fī-tān<sup>1</sup> or kə-fī-tan<sup>1</sup>; eäf-tān<sup>2</sup> or eäf-tan<sup>2</sup> [Turk. sleeved undercoat].

**cafuso:** kə-fū'zo<sup>1</sup>; ea-fū'so<sup>2</sup>; *not* kə-fīū'so<sup>1</sup> [Braz., a half-breed of Indian and negro blood].

**Cagayan:** kə-gai-ān<sup>1</sup>; eä'gā-ān<sup>2</sup>; *not* kə-gē'ān<sup>1</sup> [A native of northern Luzon, P. I.].

**Cagliari:** kə-lyā-rī<sup>1</sup>; eä-lyā-rī<sup>2</sup> [Venetian painter of 16th cent.].

**Cagliostro:** kə-lyōs'tro<sup>1</sup>; eä-lyōs'tro<sup>2</sup> [It. impostor (1743-95)].

**Cagnola:** kə-nyō'la<sup>1</sup>; eä-nyō'lā<sup>2</sup> [It. architect (1762-1833)].

**Cagot** [Fr.]: kə'gō<sup>1</sup>; eä'gō<sup>2</sup> [A degenerate of Gothic blood found in France and Spain].

**Cahenslyism:** kə-hen'sli-izm<sup>1</sup>; ea-hēn'sly-izm<sup>2</sup> [A plan for the administration of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States—advocated by a German, Peter Paul Cahensly, in 1891].

**cahier** [Fr.]: kə'yē<sup>1</sup>; eä'yē<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* kə-iē<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kə-e-ē<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kə-ī-yē<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kə'yē<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kə'yē<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kə-ī-yē<sup>1</sup> [An official report; also, a quire of paper].

**cahot** [Fr.]: kə'hō<sup>1</sup>; eä'hō<sup>2</sup>; *not* kə'hō<sup>1</sup>—the *h* is silent [An uneven surface, as in a road, caused by a rut].

**cahow:** kə'hau<sup>1</sup>; eä'how<sup>2</sup>; *not* kē'hau<sup>1</sup> [An extinct sea-bird of Bermuda].

**Calaphas:** kə-ə-fas<sup>1</sup> or kē-ə-fas<sup>1</sup>; eī'a-fas<sup>2</sup> or eā'a-fas<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**calc:** kə-ik<sup>1</sup>; eä-īe<sup>2</sup>. Same as CAIQUE.

**Calcos, Caycos:** kə-kōs<sup>1</sup>; eī'eōs<sup>2</sup> [Brit. island group or strait of West Ind.].

**Caillard:** kə'yār<sup>1</sup>; eī'yār<sup>2</sup> [Eng. and Fr. family name].

**Caillaux:** kə'yō<sup>1</sup>; eä'yō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. politician, b. 1863].

**Caillet:** kə'yē<sup>1</sup>; eä'yē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. rebel who, as Jacques Bonhomme, led the peasant insurrection known as the Jacquerie in 1358].

**caillach:** kə-l'yan<sup>1</sup>; eä-l'yan<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* kə-l'yan<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kə-l'yan<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* kə-l'yan<sup>1</sup> [Highland Scot., a crone].

**Caillot:** kə'yō<sup>1</sup>; eä'yō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. singer (1732-1816)].

**Caillou:** kə'yū<sup>1</sup>; eä'yū<sup>2</sup> [A lake in Louisiana].

**cailloutage** [Fr.]: kə'yū'tāz<sup>1</sup>; eä'yū'tāzh<sup>2</sup> [Opaque pottery].

**Cain:** kēn<sup>1</sup>; eān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: wɒf, dɜ; bōók, bōōt; fʊl, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrɪn; ōɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪn; ɕhɪn, this.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *bür*;

**Cainan:** *kē'nən* or *kē-ai'nən*<sup>1</sup>; *eā'nən* or *eā-i'nən*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**cainca:** *kə-in'kə*; *ea-in'ea*<sup>2</sup> [A shrub of the madder family whose root is used in medicine]. **calinea** [Braz.].

**Caine:** *kēn*<sup>1</sup>; *eān*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *kain*<sup>1</sup> [Eng. novelist of Manx life (1853-)].

**Cainite:** *kēn'ait*<sup>1</sup>; *eān'it*<sup>2</sup> [1. Bible. A descendant of Cain. 2. One of a heretical sect of the 2d cent.].

**caique:** *ka-ik'*<sup>1</sup>; *eā-ik'*<sup>2</sup> [A Turkish or Levantine rowing skiff or sailing vessel]. **kaik** [Turk.].

**Ca ira** [Fr.]: *sū i'rā'*<sup>1</sup>; *cā i'rā'*<sup>2</sup>: both *a*'s as in "art," *not* as in "ask" [Fr. revolutionary song of Oct., 1789: a title attributed to Benjamin Franklin's remark, "Ca ira" ("It will succeed"), when questioned on the progress of the War of Independence].

**Calrd:** *kārd*<sup>1</sup>; *eārd*<sup>2</sup> [Scot. scholar (1835-1908)].

**calrn:** *kār*<sup>1</sup>; *eār*<sup>2</sup>.

**Calrnes:** *kār*<sup>1</sup>; *eār*<sup>2</sup> [Ir. economist (1823-75)]. See **CAIRNS**.

**Calrngorm:** *kārngōrm*<sup>1</sup>; *eārngōrm*<sup>2</sup> [Scot. mountain; also [c-], a mineral quartz].

**Calrns:** *kār*<sup>1</sup>; *eār*<sup>2</sup> [Hugh McCalmont (1819-85), an Irish statesman who became British Lord Chancellor].

**Calro:** *kai'ro*<sup>1</sup>; *eī'ro*<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Egypt].

**Calro:** *kē'ro*<sup>1</sup>; *eā'ro*<sup>2</sup> [A city in Ill., or a village in N. Y.].

**calsson:** *kē'sen*<sup>1</sup>; *eā'son*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M.*; *I. & St. kes'sen*<sup>1</sup>; *W. kē'sen*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. kē-sūn*<sup>1</sup>. Phyfe's statement that "there is considerable authority (Worcester and the Oxford English Dictionary included) for the pronunciation *kā-sōn*" (*kē-sūn*<sup>1</sup>; *eā-sōn*<sup>2</sup>) is not based on modern dictionaries, but upon those of a past generation—Perry (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Worcester (1846).

**Calstor:** *kē'star*<sup>1</sup>; *eā'stor*<sup>2</sup> [1. Ancient Eng. parish and capital of the Iceni, a Brit. tribe inhabiting Norfolk and Suffolk. 2. Ancient Roman town in Lincolnshire, Eng. Called also **Thongceaster**: *thōg'kas-tar*<sup>1</sup>; *thōg'cas-ter*<sup>2</sup>, "city of the thong," because when rebuilding it Hengist is said to have used as much land as he could include within an ox-hide cut in thongs].

**Calus:** *kē'us*<sup>1</sup> or *kē'yus*<sup>1</sup>; *eā'ūs*<sup>2</sup> or *eā'yūs*<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. See the following.

**Calus:** *kiz*<sup>1</sup>; *eis*<sup>2</sup> [Latinized form of John Kay or Keye, an Eng. physician (1510-72) who founded Caius College, Cambridge University, Eng.]. Compare preceding.

**cajole:** *kə-jōl*<sup>1</sup>; *ea-jōl*<sup>2</sup>.

[Acadian French].

**cajun:** *kē'jun*<sup>1</sup>; *eā'jūn*<sup>2</sup> [In Louisiana, a reputed descendant of the

**cajun:** *ka-hūn*<sup>1</sup>; *eā-hūn*<sup>2</sup> [A West-Ind. plant].

**cake:** *kēk*<sup>1</sup>; *eāk*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *kaik*<sup>1</sup> as sometimes heard in London.

**calabash:** *kal'a-bash*<sup>1</sup>; *eāl'a-bāsh*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *kal'a-bash*<sup>1</sup>. See **CALIPASH**.

**calaboose:** *kal'a-būs*<sup>1</sup>; *eāl'a-bōōs*<sup>2</sup> [A lock-up].

**calade:** *kə-lād*<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) *kā'lād*<sup>1</sup>; *ea-lād*<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) *eā'lād*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, W., & Wr.*; *C. & I. ka-lād*<sup>1</sup>; *E. kəl-ād*<sup>1</sup>; *M. ka-lad*<sup>1</sup> [A slope in a manège].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *gll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *tērn*; *hlt*, *lce*; *l=ē*; *l=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aīslē; ou = out; oīl; iū = feud; chin; go; n = sing; chin, this.

**Calah:** kē'la<sup>1</sup>; eā'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Calais:** kal'is<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) kāl'lē<sup>1</sup>; eāl'is<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) eā'lā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. seaport].

**calamanco:** kal'ə-man'ko<sup>1</sup>; eāl'a-mān'eo<sup>2</sup> [Flem. woolen fabric].

**calamary:** kal'ə-mē'rī<sup>1</sup>; eal'a-mā'ry<sup>2</sup> [A cuttlefish].

**Calamolalus:** kal'ə-mel'ə-lus<sup>1</sup>; eāl'a-mōl'a-lūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**calamus:** kal'ə-mus<sup>1</sup>; eāl'a-mūs<sup>2</sup>; not kə-lē'mus<sup>1</sup> [1. A reed-plant or palm.  
2. A reed-flute. 3. A fish].

**Calandrino:** kāl'lan-dri'no<sup>1</sup>; eā'lān-dri'no<sup>2</sup>; not kāl'lan-drai'no<sup>1</sup> [A character in Boccaccio's "Decameron"].

**Calano:** kal'ə-nō<sup>1</sup>; eāl'a-nō<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Calas:** kāl'lā<sup>1</sup>; eāl'lā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. Protestant (1698-1762) who was broken on [the wheel]].

**calash:** kə-lāsh<sup>1</sup>; ea-lāsh<sup>2</sup> [A carriage].

**Calaveras:** kal'ə-vē'ras<sup>1</sup>; eāl'a-vē'ras<sup>2</sup>; not kə-lav'ə-ras<sup>1</sup> [county in Cal.].

**Calaverite:** kal'ə-vē'rait<sup>1</sup>; eal'a-vē'rit<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. kal'ə-vī'rait<sup>1</sup>; E. & M. kə-lav'ər-ait<sup>1</sup>; W. kāl'lə-vī'rait<sup>1</sup>.

**calcar:** kal'kar<sup>1</sup>; eāl'ēär<sup>2</sup> [A spur or spur-like projection].

**Calcasteu:** kal'kə-shū<sup>1</sup>; eāl'ea-shū<sup>2</sup> [A parish, river, or lake in La.].

**calcedonic:** kal'si-den'ik<sup>1</sup>; eāl'ge-dōn'ie<sup>2</sup>. Same as CHALCEDONIC.

**calces:** kal'siz<sup>1</sup>; eāl'çes<sup>2</sup> [Plural of CALX].

**Calchaquis:** kāl'cha-kiz<sup>1</sup>; eāl'chā-kis<sup>2</sup> [A race of Amerinds of Northwest [Argentina]].

**Calchas:** kal'kas<sup>1</sup>; eāl'eas<sup>2</sup> [Gr. soothsayer at siege of Troy].

**calclmine, calsimine** (v. & n.): kal'si-main<sup>1</sup>; eāl'çi-mīn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1894), E., I. & W.; C. & M. kal'si-min<sup>1</sup>.

**calclnable:** kal'sin-ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; eāl'çin-a-bl<sup>2</sup>.

**calclnatory:** kal'sin'ə-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; eāl'çin'a-to-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, I., & W.; C. kal'çin-ə-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; E. kal'si-ne-tūr-ī<sup>1</sup>; M. kal'sin'ə-tā-rī<sup>1</sup>; W. kəl-sin'ə-ter-ī<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry, Walker, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, and Craig accented the pre-antepenult; Sheridan alone accented the first syllable.

**calcine** (v. & n.): kal'sain<sup>1</sup> or kal'sin<sup>1</sup>; eāl'çin<sup>2</sup> or eāl'çin<sup>2</sup>, I., M., & W.; *Standard* & C. kal'sin<sup>1</sup>; E. & St. kal'sain<sup>1</sup>; W. kəl-sain<sup>1</sup>. Webster gave kal'sain<sup>1</sup>; eāl'çin<sup>2</sup>, in his "American Dictionary," in 1840, and the accent has been retained on the penult by his successors until 1909, notwithstanding that Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1836)—all indicated it on the ultima.

**calcium:** kal'si-um<sup>1</sup>; eāl'çi-üm<sup>2</sup>; not kal'shəm<sup>1</sup>, nor kal'shi-um<sup>1</sup> [Metallic element].

**calclvorous:** kal'siv'o-rus<sup>1</sup>; eāl'çiv'o-rūs<sup>2</sup> [Living on limestone].

**calcograph:** kal'ko-graf<sup>1</sup>; eāl'eo-gräf<sup>2</sup> [A drawing with colored chalks or pastels].

**calcography:** kal'kəg'rə-fī<sup>1</sup>; eāl'eōg'ra-fy<sup>2</sup>; not kal'kə-gräf<sup>1</sup>.

**Calcol:** kal'kol<sup>1</sup>; eāl'eōl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīa.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

**calcophorous**: kal-kōf'o-rus<sup>1</sup>; eāl-eōf'o-rūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* kal'kə-fēr-us<sup>1</sup> [Lime-producing].

**calcrete**: kal'krīt<sup>1</sup>; eāl'erēt<sup>2</sup>; sometimes the stress is put on the ultima [A limestone].

**calculable**: kal'kiu-lā-bl<sup>1</sup>; eāl'eū-lā-bl<sup>2</sup>.

**calcular**: kal'kiu-lār<sup>1</sup>; eāl'eū-lār<sup>2</sup>; *not* kal'kiu-lar<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to a calculus].

**calculary**: kal'kiu-lē-rī<sup>1</sup>; eāl'eū-lā-ry<sup>2</sup>; *not* kal'kiu-lār<sup>1</sup>.

**calculation**: kal'kiu-lē'shān<sup>1</sup>; eāl'eū-lā'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**calculative**: kal'kiu-lā-tiv<sup>1</sup>, eāl'eū-lā-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* kal'kiu-lē'tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**Calder**: kōl'dār<sup>1</sup>; eāl'der<sup>2</sup>; *not* kal'dār<sup>1</sup> [Scot. admiral (1745-1818)].

**Calderari**: kāl'dē-rā-rī<sup>1</sup>; eāl'dē-rā-rī<sup>2</sup> [Neapolitan secret society in 1815].

**Calderon**: kōl'dā-rān<sup>1</sup>; eāl'de-rān<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Calderon de la Barca**: kal'dā-rān or (*Sp.*) kāl'dē-rōn' dē lā bār'kā<sup>1</sup>; eāl'de-rān or (*Sp.*) eāl'dē-rōn' dē lā bār'eā<sup>2</sup> [Sp. dramatist (1600-81)].

**caldron, cauldron**: kōl'drān<sup>1</sup>; eāl'drān<sup>2</sup>; *not* kal'drān<sup>1</sup>.

**Caldwell**: kōld'wel<sup>1</sup>; eāld'wēl<sup>2</sup>; *not* kald'wel<sup>1</sup> [Am. geographical name].

**Caleb**: kē'leb<sup>1</sup>; eā'lēb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Caleb=ephraim**: kē'leb=ef'rā-tā<sup>1</sup>; eā'lēb=ef'rā-tā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Caleb=ephraim**: kē'leb=ef'rā-thā<sup>1</sup>; eā'lēb=ef'rā-thā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**calecannon**: kēl-kān'an<sup>1</sup> or kal-kān'an<sup>1</sup>; eāl-eān'on<sup>2</sup> or eāl-eān'on<sup>2</sup> [An Irish dish of stew]. **colcannon**.

**calèche** [Fr.]: kāl'lēsh<sup>1</sup>; eāl'lēch<sup>2</sup> [A calash].

**caledonite**: kal'i-do-nait<sup>1</sup>; eāl'e-do-nit<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. kal'e-do-nait<sup>1</sup>; E. kal-ed'un-ait<sup>1</sup>; I. kal'i-do-nait<sup>1</sup>; M. & W. kal'i-do-nait<sup>1</sup>; St. ka-led'o-nait<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kal'o-dan-ait<sup>1</sup> [A dark-green mineral sulfate].

**calefacient**: kal'i-fē'shent<sup>1</sup>; eāl'e-fā'shent<sup>2</sup> [Causing heat].

**calendal**: kō-len'dāl<sup>1</sup>; eā-lēn'dāl<sup>2</sup>; *not* kal'en-dāl<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to CALENDAS].

**calendar**: kal'en-dār<sup>1</sup>; eāl'en-dār<sup>2</sup> [A table giving the divisions of the year into months, weeks, and days].

**calendarium** [Lat.]: kal'en-dē'ri-um<sup>1</sup>; eāl'en-dā'ri-um<sup>2</sup>; *not* kal'en-dār'-i-um<sup>1</sup> [A calendar].

**calends**: kal'endz<sup>1</sup>; eāl'ēndz<sup>2</sup>; *not* kē'lendz<sup>1</sup> [The first day of a Roman month].

**calenture**: kal'en-chur<sup>1</sup> or -tiur<sup>1</sup>; eāl'en-chur<sup>2</sup> or -tūr<sup>2</sup> [A delirious fever].

**Calepino**: kāl'lē-pī'no<sup>1</sup>; eāl'lē-pī'no<sup>2</sup> [It. lexicographer (1435-1511)].

**calescence**: kō-les'ens<sup>1</sup>; eā-lēs'ēng<sup>2</sup> [Increasing warmth].

**calesin**: kāl'lē-sīn<sup>1</sup>; eāl'lē-sīn<sup>2</sup> [A vehicle of the Philippine Islands].

**calf**: kaf<sup>1</sup>; eāf<sup>2</sup>—the *l* is silent. Derived from Anglo-Saxon, *cealf*, the form of this word varied from *kalf* to *kelf* in the Middle English Period. It occurs in the latter form in "Ancient Riwle" (1225). There is no doubt that the pronunciation of the word varied with the spelling, which took the following forms: *caelf* (800), *cealf*

1: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ɛlin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

(1000), *celf* (1000), *chalf* (1160), *kelf* (1225), *calf* (1230 & 1300), *calfe* (1483) & *chawf* (1534), for Shakespeare pointed to it in 1592:

He clepeth a Calfe, Cause: halfe, haufe: neighbour, vocatur nebour; . . . this is abhominable. *Love's Labour's Lost* (First folio ed., 1623) act iv, sc. 1.

Perry (1775), Webster (1828), Worcester (1855), *C., E., I., M., & St.* all indicated kăf; cāf, and while Walker (1791), in Note 78, advocated "the long sound of the middle Italian *a*," he indicated the *a* in "at" in the pronunciation. The word is one of which the pronunciation varies according to locality. In some parts of northern England, and in certain of the New England States, the *a* in this word is given the sound of *a* in "fat," and the entire word is pronounced with a drawl almost akin to a bleat. See ASK; CALM [The offspring of a cow].

**calf's-foot:** kafs'fut<sup>1</sup>; cāfs'fōt<sup>2</sup>; not kavz'fut<sup>1</sup>. The word is sometimes confused with the plural form, *calves*.

**Calgary:** kal'gə-rī<sup>1</sup>; cāl'gə-ry<sup>2</sup>; not kəl-gē-rī<sup>1</sup> [Canadian city].

**Calhoun:** kal-hūn<sup>1</sup> or ka-hūn<sup>1</sup>; cāl-hūn<sup>2</sup> or cā-hūn<sup>2</sup> [Am. statesman (1782-1850)].

**Caliban:** kal'i-ban<sup>1</sup>; cāl'i-bān<sup>2</sup> [In Shakespeare's "Tempest," a slave of

**callber:** kal'i-ber<sup>1</sup>; cāl'i-ber<sup>2</sup>. While Sheridan (1780) placed the accent on the penult, and gave the *i* the sound it has in "police," Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1775), and Walker (1791), all indicated the stress on the first syllable and pronounced the *i* as in "hit." Of the modern lexicographers all prefer the first pronunciation indicated here, but Murray indicates also ka-lt'ber<sup>1</sup> as permissible.

[Prospero].

**Callbourne, Callburn:** cāl'i-būrn<sup>1</sup>; cāl'i-būrn<sup>2</sup> [King Arthur's sword

**calliche** [Sp.-Am. Sp.]: ka-lī'chē<sup>1</sup>; cā-lī'chē<sup>2</sup> [Sodium nitrate].

**calif, caliph:** kē'lif<sup>1</sup>; cā'lif<sup>2</sup>. First used by Gower in his "Confessio Amantis" (I; 245: 1393), the word may be said to be completely Anglicized. Of its pronunciation *M.*, who prefers kal'if<sup>1</sup>; cāl'if<sup>2</sup>, says, "The pronunciation with long ā [ē; ā] is not justifiable," but as long ago as 1775 Perry, and in 1791 Walker, indicated the first pronunciation given above, which is that preferred by *Standard, C., E., I., St., W., & Wr.*

**callfate, callphate:** kal'i-fēt<sup>1</sup>; cāl'i-fāt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C. & I.* kē'li-fēt<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kal'if-ēt<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* kal'i-fēt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kal'if-ēt<sup>1</sup>.

**Caligula:** kə-lig'yu-lə<sup>1</sup>; ea-lig'yu-lə<sup>2</sup> [Rom. emperor (12-41)].

**calipash:** kal'i-pāsh<sup>1</sup>; cāl'i-pāsh<sup>2</sup>. The *Standard & Wr.* indicate the principal stress as being on the ultima; *C. & W.* allow it as alternative, but *C., E., I., M., St., & W.* place the principal stress on the antepenult [The part of a turtle next to the upper shell]. Compare CALABASH.

**calipee, callipee:** kal'i-pī<sup>1</sup>; cāl'i-pē<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, kal'i-pī<sup>1</sup>. C., I., M., St., & W.* indicate the principal stress on the antepenult; *Standard & Wr.* on the ultima [The part of a turtle next to the lower shell].

[bark].

**callsaya:** kal'i-sē'yə<sup>1</sup> or kal-i-sē'yə<sup>1</sup>; cāl'i-sā'ya<sup>2</sup> or cāl-i-sā'ya<sup>2</sup> [Peruvian

**Callsthenes:** kə-lis'fhu-nīz<sup>1</sup>; ea-lis'the-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**callsthenics:** kal'is-thēn'iks<sup>1</sup>; cāl'is-thēn'ies<sup>2</sup>. See CALLISTHENICS.

**Callta:** kal'i-tə<sup>1</sup>; cāl'i-ta<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Calltas:** kal'i-tas<sup>1</sup>; cāl'i-tās<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**calix:** kē'liks<sup>1</sup> or kal'iks<sup>1</sup>; cāl'liks<sup>2</sup> or cāl'iks<sup>2</sup>. Of the British lexicographers Dr. Murray alone prefers kal'iks<sup>1</sup>. calyxf.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey; gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**calk**<sup>1</sup> (vt.): kōk<sup>1</sup>; eak<sup>2</sup>—the *a* as in "all" and the *l* silent [1. To make tight, as the seams of a boat. 2. To supply with calks, as a horse's shoe].

**calk**<sup>2</sup> (vt.): kalk<sup>1</sup> or kōk<sup>1</sup>; ealk<sup>2</sup> or eōk<sup>2</sup> [To chalk].

**calker**: kōk'ar<sup>1</sup>; eak'er. See CALK<sup>1</sup>, vt.

**calkin**: kōk'in<sup>1</sup> or kal'kin<sup>1</sup>; eak'in<sup>2</sup> or eal'kin<sup>2</sup> [Shoe-plate].

**calking**: kōk'ing<sup>1</sup>; eak'ing<sup>2</sup>. See CALK<sup>1</sup>, vt.

**call**: kōl<sup>1</sup>; eal<sup>2</sup>.

**calla**: kal'a<sup>1</sup>; eal'a<sup>2</sup> [The Egyptian lily].

**callable**: kōl'a-bl<sup>1</sup>; eal'a-bl<sup>2</sup>.

**Callao**: ka-lā'o or kal-yā'o<sup>1</sup>; eā-lā'o or eal-yā'o<sup>2</sup>; not ka-lē'o<sup>1</sup> [Dept. & town [in Peru].]

**called**: kōld<sup>1</sup>; eald<sup>2</sup>; not kōl-led<sup>1</sup>.

**Callierates**: ka-lik'ra-tiz<sup>1</sup>; ea-lik'ra-tēs<sup>2</sup> [Athenian architect of the Parthenon (600-500 B. C.)].

**calligraph**: kal'i-graf<sup>1</sup>; eal'i-gráf<sup>2</sup> [A specimen of beautiful writing].

**calligraphy**: ka-lig'ra-fi<sup>1</sup>; ea-lig'ra-fy<sup>2</sup>—the *a* of the penult is obscure, not as in "ask."

**Callimachus**: ka-lim'a-kus<sup>1</sup>; eā-lim'a-eūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. sculptor of 5th cent. B. C.; reputed inventor of the Corinthian capital].

**Callope**: ka-lai'o-pi<sup>1</sup>; eā-li'o-pē<sup>2</sup> [In myth, one of the Muses, mother of [Orpheus].]

**Callista**: ka-lis'ta<sup>1</sup>; eā-lis'ta<sup>2</sup> [A novel of primitive Christianity in Africa, by John Henry Newman].

**Callisthenes**: ka-lis'θu-niz<sup>1</sup>; eā-lis'the-nēs<sup>2</sup>—the *e* of the penult as in "valley"; not as in "eel." [Gr. philosopher.]

**callisthenics**: kal'is-then'iks<sup>1</sup>; eal'is-thēn'ies<sup>2</sup> [Light gymnastic exercises].

**callose** (*a.* & *n.*): kal'ōs<sup>1</sup>; eal'ōs<sup>2</sup>. *I., St., & Wr.* kal'lōs<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ka-lōs<sup>1</sup>. Compare CALLOUS; CALLUS.

**callous** (*vt.* & *a.*): kal'ūs<sup>1</sup>; eal'ūs<sup>2</sup>.

**Calluna**: ka-lū'nā<sup>1</sup>; eā-lū'nā<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* ka-liū'nā<sup>1</sup>; *E. & I.* kal-liū'nā<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kal'lu-nā<sup>1</sup> [Scot. heather].

**callus** (*n.*): kal'us<sup>1</sup>; eal'ūs<sup>2</sup> [A thickened part; also, bony tissue].

**calm**: kām<sup>1</sup>; eām<sup>2</sup>—the *l* is silent. In certain regions of Northern Eng. and New Eng. the *a* in this word is pronounced as *a* in "at." See ASK; BALM; CALF; PSALM.

There are districts in the United States where even the following *l* does not protect it [the sound of *a* in *father*], and *calm* . . . is made to rhyme with *clam*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. vi, p. 329 [H. '09.]

**Calne**: kān<sup>1</sup>; eān<sup>2</sup>—the *l* is silent [Ancient Eng. town].

**Calneh**: kal'nā<sup>1</sup>; eal'ne<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Calno**: kal'no<sup>1</sup>; eal'no<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**calomel**: kal'o-mel<sup>1</sup>; eal'o-mēl<sup>2</sup> [A purgative].

**Calonne**: kāl'en<sup>1</sup>; eāl'lon<sup>2</sup> [Fr. controller (1734-1802)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whæt, āll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; l=ē; l=ō; gō, nót, ðr, wón.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪʊ = feud; ʃhɪn; ɡo; ɪŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

**Calophyllum:** kal'ʊ-fil'ʊm<sup>1</sup>; ɛəl'ʊ-fɪl'ʊm<sup>2</sup> [Tropical tree].

**caloric:** kə-ler'ɪk<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-lɔr'ɪe<sup>2</sup>—the *a* of the antepenult is obscure; *not* as in "ask."—**caloricity:** kal'ʊ-rɪs'ɪ-tɪ; ɛəl'ʊ-rɪe'ɪ-ty<sup>2</sup>.—**calorific:** kal'ʊ-rɪf'ɪk<sup>1</sup>; ɛəl'ʊ-rɪf'ɪe<sup>2</sup>.—**calorimeter:** kal'ʊ-rɪm'ɪ-tər<sup>1</sup>; ɛəl'ʊ-rɪm'e-ter<sup>2</sup> [A heat-measuring apparatus].

**calory:** kal'ʊ-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɛəl'ʊ-ry<sup>2</sup> [A unit of heat]. **calorie**†.

**Calostoma:** kal'ʊ-stɔ'mə<sup>1</sup>; ɛəl'ʊ-stɔ'mə<sup>2</sup> [A genus of fungi—the puffballs].

**calotte** [Fr.]: kə-lɔt'<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-lɔt'<sup>2</sup> [A skull-cap or something resembling it].

**caloyer:** kal'ʊ-yər<sup>1</sup>; ɛəl'ʊ-yer<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.* (1909); *C., E., & W.* (1890) kə-lei'ər<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* kə-lei'ər<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kə-lei'ər<sup>1</sup>. Of modern lexicons the *Standard* (1893) was the first, since the days of Todd (1818), to indicate the accent on the antepenult; *Murray* followed (Nov., 1893), then *Webster* (1909). [An old monk.]

**Calphi:** kal'fai<sup>1</sup>; ɛəl'fɪ<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Calthorpe:** kəl'thɔrp<sup>1</sup>; ɛəl'thɔrp<sup>2</sup>; *not* kal'thɔrp<sup>1</sup> [English family name].

**caltrop:** kal'trap<sup>1</sup>; ɛəl'trop<sup>2</sup> [A military device to check the advance of an enemy]. Spelled *calthrop* by Scott and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

**Calubi:** kə-lū'bai<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-lū'bi<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**calumet:** kal'yu-met<sup>1</sup>; ɛəl'yu-mɛt<sup>2</sup>; *not* kal'yu-mɛ<sup>1</sup> [Amerind pipe].

**calumniate:** kə-lum'nɪ-ɛt<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-lūm'ni-ɛt<sup>2</sup>. See next.

**calumny:** kal'um-nɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɛəl'ūm-ny<sup>2</sup>. See preceding.

**Calvary:** kal'və-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɛəl'və-ry<sup>2</sup>—the *a* of the penult is obscure; *not* as in "ask" [Hill near Jerusalem].

**Calvé:** kəl'vɛ<sup>1</sup>; ɛəl'vɛ<sup>2</sup> [Emma de ROQUET, Fr. operatic star (1866– )].

**calve:** kav<sup>1</sup>; ɛəv<sup>2</sup>. See ASK; CALF; CALM.

**Calvert:** kal'vɛrt<sup>1</sup>; ɛəl'vert<sup>2</sup> [Eng. statesman (1606–47); first governor of Maryland (1634–47)].

**Calvin:** kal'vin<sup>1</sup>; ɛəl'vin<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name: from John Calvin, Fr. Protestant reformer (1509–64)]. Fr. kəl'van<sup>1</sup>; ɛəl'vān<sup>2</sup>; Lat., **Calvinus:** kal'vai'nus<sup>1</sup>; ɛəl-vā'nūs<sup>2</sup>; Sp., **Calvo:** kəl'vō<sup>1</sup>; ɛəl'vō<sup>2</sup>.

**calx:** kalks<sup>1</sup>; ɛəlsk<sup>2</sup>; *not* kəlsk<sup>1</sup> [The residue of calcined metal]. See CALCES.

**calyces:** kal'ɪ-sɪz<sup>1</sup>; ɛəl'y-çɛs<sup>2</sup> [Plural of CALYX].

**Calydon:** kal'ɪ-dən<sup>1</sup>; ɛəl'y-dɔn<sup>2</sup> [1. In Arthurian legend, a forest in northern England. 2. An ancient city in Aetolia.—**Calydonian:** kal'ɪ-dɔn'ən<sup>1</sup>; ɛəl'y-dɔn'ən<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Calydon; as the *Calydonian* boar, a boar, in mythology, sent by Artemis to ravage Calydon but slain by Meleager in the *Calydonian* boar-hunt].

**Calypso:** kə-lɪp'so<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-lɪp'so<sup>2</sup>—the *a* is obscure; *not* as in "ask" [In myth, a nymph of Ogygia].

**calyx:** kē'lyks<sup>1</sup>; ɛə'lyks<sup>2</sup>. *M.* prefers kal'iks<sup>1</sup>, a pronunciation introduced by Enfield in 1807 and reintroduced by Smart in 1836. All other modern dictionaries give the first pronunciation indicated here, which was introduced by Perry in 1775, supported by Rees (1826), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835). [The sepals of a flower.]

**Cam:** kam<sup>1</sup>; ɛəm<sup>2</sup>; *not* kēm<sup>1</sup> [A river in England]. See CAMBRIDGE.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʌl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃhɪn, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**cameieu** [Fr.]: kã"ma"yü<sup>1</sup>; eã"mä"yü<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. kam'ai-yü<sup>1</sup>; E. kam'-a-i-ü<sup>1</sup>; I. ka-më'yü<sup>1</sup>; M. ka-ma-yü<sup>1</sup>; St. ka-më'yü<sup>1</sup>; W. ka"ma"yü<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ka-më'yü<sup>1</sup> [1. A cameo. 2. A style of printing].

**camaraderie** [Fr.]: kã"mã"rã"dã-rî<sup>1</sup>; eã"mä"rã"de-rî<sup>2</sup>. C. kam-a-rad-rî<sup>1</sup>; M. ka-ma-rad'er-rî<sup>1</sup>; W. ka"ma"ra"d-rî<sup>1</sup> [Comradeship].

**Camaralzaman**: kam"ã-rãl'zã-man<sup>1</sup>; eã"ã-rãl'zã-mãn<sup>2</sup> [In the "Arabian Nights," a prince who marries Princess Badoura].

**camarilla** [Sp.]: kam"ã-ril'ã<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) kã"ma-ril'ya<sup>1</sup>; eã"ã-ril'ã<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) eã"mä-ril'yã<sup>2</sup> [1. A cabal. 2. An audience-chamber].

**Cambacérès (de)**: dã kãn"bã"sẽ"rãs<sup>1</sup>; de eãn"bã"çẽ"rẽs<sup>2</sup> [Fr. jurist (1753-1824)].

**Cambon**: kãn"bõn<sup>1</sup>; eãn"bõn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. diplomat (1843- )].

**Cambray**: kãn"brẽ<sup>1</sup>; eãn"brã<sup>2</sup> [Fr. city where cambric is made]. See CAMBRIC.

**cambraine**: kam'brã-zin<sup>1</sup>; eã'm'brã-şin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, C., & W.; E., kam'-bre-sin<sup>1</sup>; I. kam'bra-sin<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kam'brã-sin<sup>1</sup> [A linen fabric]. **cambraine**.

**cambric**: kẽm'brik<sup>1</sup>; eã'm'brie<sup>2</sup> [A linen fabric. See CAMBRAI].

**Cambridge**: kẽm'bri<sup>1</sup>; eã'm'bridg<sup>2</sup> [1. An English county or its capital on the Cam river, a famous university city. 2. Any one of several cities, towns, or villages in the United States]. See CAM.

**Cambronne**: kãn"brõn<sup>1</sup>; eãn"brõn<sup>2</sup>—the o as in "not"; not as in "only" [Fr. marshal (1770-1842)]. [shepherd's crook].

**cambuca**: kam-biũ'kã<sup>1</sup>; eã'm-bũ'ea<sup>2</sup>; not kam-bũ'kã<sup>1</sup> [A pastoral staff or

**Cambyes**: kam-bũ'siz<sup>1</sup>; eã'm-bỹ'sẽs<sup>2</sup>; not kam'bi-siz<sup>1</sup> [Pers. king (529-522 B. C.)].

**Camelford**: kam'el-fõrd<sup>1</sup>; eã'm'el-fõrd<sup>2</sup> [A town in Cornwall, Eng.].

**camellia**: kã-mel'i-ã<sup>1</sup>; eã-mẽl'i-ã<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* & W.; C. ka-mel'ia<sup>1</sup>; E. kã-mel'i-ã<sup>1</sup>; I. ka-mel'i-ã<sup>1</sup>; M. kã-mel'ya<sup>1</sup>; St. ka-mil'i-ã<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kã-mel'i-ã<sup>1</sup> [The Japan rose: so called from G. J. *Kamel*, a Jesuit traveler].

**camelopard**: kã-mel'o-pãrd<sup>1</sup>; eã-mẽl'o-pãrd<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, C., & W.; E. kã-mel'o-pãrd<sup>1</sup>; I. & St. kam-el'õ-pãrd<sup>1</sup>; M. kam'io-pãrd<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kã-mel'ã-pãrd<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers, Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Clarke (1855) indicated the stress on the antepenult, while Sheridan (1780), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated it on the preantepenult [A giraffe].

**Camelot**: kam'ĩ-let<sup>1</sup>; eã'm'e-lõt<sup>2</sup> [The seat of King Arthur's court].

**camelot** [Fr.]: kã"ma-lõ<sup>1</sup>; eã"me-lõ<sup>2</sup> [A newsboy or hawk].

**Camembert**: kã"mãn"bãr<sup>1</sup>; eã"mãn"bẽr<sup>2</sup>—the t is silent [Fr. village famed for its cheese]. [or fountains].

**Camenæ**: kã-mĩ'nĩ<sup>1</sup>; eã-mẽ'nẽ<sup>2</sup> [In Roman myth, nymphs of the springs

**cameo**: kam'ĩ-õ<sup>1</sup>; eã'm'e-õ<sup>2</sup> [Striated stone carved in relief].

**camera**: kam'ãr-ã<sup>1</sup>; eã'm'ãr-ã<sup>2</sup>; not kam'ãr<sup>1</sup>.

**Camerarius**: kã"ma-rũ"ri-us<sup>1</sup>; eã"me-rũ"ri-ũs<sup>2</sup> [Ger. scholar (1500-74)].

**Cameron**: kam'ãr-ãn<sup>1</sup>; eã'm'ãr-on<sup>2</sup> [Scot. chieftain (1695-1748)].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ɛɦin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ɦin, ɦis.

**Camilla:** kə-mil'ə<sup>1</sup>; ea-mil'a<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Camille:** kə'mil'<sup>1</sup>; eə'mil'<sup>2</sup>; It. **Camilla:** ka-mil'la<sup>1</sup>; eə-mil'lā<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Camilla:** ka-mil'la<sup>1</sup>; eə-mil'lā<sup>2</sup>.

**Camisard:** kam'i-zārd<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) kə'mi'sār'<sup>1</sup>; eəm'i-sārd<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) eə'mi'sār'<sup>2</sup> [A Fr. Calvinist].

**camisole** [Fr.]: kə'mi'sōl'<sup>1</sup> or kam'i-sōl'<sup>1</sup>; eə'mi'sōl'<sup>2</sup> or eəm'i-sōl'<sup>2</sup> [A wrap-  
[per for women].

**Camoens:** kam'o-ens<sup>1</sup>; eəm'o-əns<sup>2</sup> [Pg. poet (1524-80)].

**Camon:** kē'men<sup>1</sup>; eə'mōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Camorra** [It.]: ka-mōr'ra<sup>1</sup>; eə-mōr'rā<sup>2</sup>; sometimes kam'ə-rə<sup>1</sup> [A Neapoli-  
[tan secret society].

**camote** [Sp.]: ka-mō'tē<sup>1</sup>; eə-mō'tē<sup>2</sup> [The sweet potato].

**camouflage** [Fr.]: ka'mū'flāʒ'<sup>1</sup>; eə'mū'flāʒh'<sup>2</sup> [Deception or that used to  
[deceive or hide].

**camoufleur** [Fr.]: ka'mū'flūr'<sup>1</sup>; eə'mū'flūr'<sup>2</sup> [An expert in camouflage].

**Camoys:** kam'ois<sup>1</sup>; eəm'oys<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**campagna:** kam-pā'nyā<sup>1</sup>; eəm-pā'nyā<sup>2</sup> [It., plain].

**campagne:** kam-pēn'<sup>1</sup>; eəm-pān'<sup>2</sup> [Lace used for edging].

**campaign:** kam-pēn'<sup>1</sup>; eəm-pān'<sup>2</sup> [Military operations].

**Campan (de):** də kən'pān'<sup>1</sup>; de eən'pān'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. author (1752-1822); con-  
[fidente of Marie Antoinette].

**Campania:** kam-pā'nyā<sup>1</sup>; eəm-pā'nyā<sup>2</sup> [It. department].

**Campania:** kam-pē'ni-ə<sup>1</sup>; eəm-pā'ni-ə<sup>2</sup> [A vessel in the British merchant  
[marine].

**campanile:** kam'pa-nī'lē<sup>1</sup> or (It.) kām'pa-nī'lā<sup>1</sup>; eəm'pa-nī'lē<sup>2</sup> or (It.)  
eəm'pa-nī'lē<sup>2</sup> [It., a bell-tower]. Murray also indicates kam'pa-nīl<sup>1</sup> or -noil<sup>1</sup> as per-  
[missible].

**Campanini:** kām'pa-nī'nī<sup>1</sup>; eəm'pā-nī'nī<sup>2</sup> [1. It. operatic tenor (1846-96).  
[2. It. conductor of operas].

**Campaspe:** kam-pas'pī<sup>1</sup>; eəm-pās'pē<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. history, a beautiful con-  
[cubine of Alexander the Great].

**Campbell:** kam'bəl<sup>1</sup> or kam'əl<sup>1</sup>; eəm'bel<sup>2</sup> or eəm'el<sup>2</sup> [A famous Scottish  
[clan and family].

**Campden:** kam'den<sup>1</sup>; eəm'dēn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Campeachy, Campeche:** kam-pī'chi<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) kam-pē'chē<sup>1</sup>; eəm-pē'che<sup>2</sup>  
or (Sp.) eəm-pē'chē<sup>2</sup> [Mexican state, city, or bay].

**campeador** [Sp.]: kam-pē'a-dōr'<sup>1</sup>; eəm-pe'ā-dōr'<sup>2</sup> [A champion, [C-] sur-  
[name of the Cid, Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar, Sp. national hero]. See Cid.

**Campeggio:** kam-pej'o<sup>1</sup>; eəm-pēg'o<sup>2</sup> [It. cardinal (1474-1539) who figures  
as *Campeius* in Shakespeare's "Henry VIII."].

**camper:** kamp'ər<sup>1</sup>; eəmp'er<sup>2</sup> [One who lives in a camp; a soldier].

**Camper:** kām'pər<sup>1</sup>; eəm'pər<sup>2</sup> [A Dutch physician (1722-89)].

**campestral:** kam-pes'trəl<sup>1</sup>; eəm-pēs'trāl<sup>2</sup> [Growing in the fields or open  
[country].

**camphene:** kam'fin<sup>1</sup>; eəm'fēn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *I., M., & W.*; *C., E., & W.*  
kam'fin<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kam'fin [A chemical compound like camphor].

**camphor:** kam'fər<sup>1</sup>; eəm'for<sup>2</sup> [A chemical compound].

2: wɒl; dɒ; bɒk; bɒt; fʊl; rʌl; eʊr; bʊt; bʊrn; ɔɪl; bɔɪ; ɡo; ɡem; ɪŋk; ɦin, ɦis.



1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**Campos, Martínez y Arsenio:** kām'pōs, mar-tí'nēth ī ar-sē'nī-ō<sup>1</sup>; cām'-pōs, mār-tí'nēth ŷ ār-sē'nī-ō<sup>2</sup> [Sp. captain-general (1840-1900)].

**Camuel:** kə-miū'el<sup>1</sup>; ea-mū'el<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Camus:** kă'mū'<sup>1</sup>; eă'mū'<sup>2</sup>; not kam'es<sup>1</sup> [Fr. revolutionist (1740-1802)].

**can:** kan<sup>1</sup>; eăn<sup>2</sup>; not kin<sup>1</sup>, nor kən<sup>1</sup>—pronunciations too frequently heard on the tongues of educated people.

**Cana:** kē'nā<sup>1</sup>; eă'nā<sup>2</sup> [Town in Palestine].

**Canaan:** kē'nān<sup>1</sup>; eă'nān<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., & W.*; *E. & Oxford Pronouncing Bible*, kē'na-nā<sup>1</sup>. Cheyne in his "Aids to the Student" (Variorum Bible), kē'na-ān<sup>1</sup> [A region of Palestine].—**Canaanite:** kē'nān-ait<sup>1</sup>; eă'nān-it<sup>2</sup>; *Oxford Pronouncing Bible*, kē'na-an-ait<sup>1</sup> [Bible].—**Canaanitess:** kē'nān-ait'es<sup>1</sup>; eă'nān-it'es<sup>2</sup>; *Oxford Pronouncing Bible*, kē'na-an-ait'es<sup>1</sup> [Bible].

**Canace:** kan'ə-sī<sup>1</sup>; eăn'a-qē<sup>2</sup>; not kə-nēs<sup>1</sup> [1. In Greek myth, a daughter of Æolus. 2. In Chaucer's "Squire's Tale," the daughter of Cambuscan].

**canaille** [Fr.]: ka-nā'yā<sup>1</sup>; eă'nā'yē<sup>2</sup>; *Standard, W., & Wr.* kə-nēl<sup>1</sup>; *C., I., & St.* ka-nēl<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kan-ail<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ka-nā'yā<sup>1</sup> [The rabble]. The pronunciation indicated by Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) was ka-nail<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) was ka-nēl<sup>1</sup>. Anglicized in the 18th century, the word is now used as French by educated Englishmen, but pronounced as if an Eng. word by Scottish and American lexicographers.

**Canajoharie:** kan'ə-jo-har<sup>1</sup>; eăn'a-jo-hār<sup>2</sup>—the final syllable is obscure, not ī; ē<sup>2</sup> [Village in N. Y.].

**canal** (v. & n.): kə-nal<sup>1</sup>; ea-nāl<sup>2</sup>.—**canalage:** kə-nal'ij<sup>1</sup>; ea-nāl'ag<sup>2</sup>.—**canalize:** kan'ə-laiz<sup>1</sup>; eăn'a-liz<sup>2</sup>; sometimes kə-nal'aiz<sup>1</sup>; ea-nāl'iz<sup>2</sup>.

**canalization:** kan'ə-lai-zē'shān<sup>1</sup>; eăn'a-lī-zā'shōn<sup>2</sup>; sometimes kə-nal'i-zē'shān<sup>1</sup>; ea-nāl'i-zā'shōn<sup>2</sup>. [to the Romans].

**Cananæan:** kē'nā-nī'an<sup>1</sup>; eă'nā-nē'an<sup>2</sup> [In Jewish history, a zealot hostile

**Canandaigua:** kan'an-dē'gwā<sup>1</sup>; eăn'an-dā'gwa<sup>2</sup> [A lake and village in N. Y. State].

**Cananeus:** kan'ə-nī'us<sup>1</sup>; eăn'a-nē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**canapé** [Fr.]: kă'nā'pē<sup>1</sup>; eă'nā'pē<sup>2</sup> [1. A sofa. 2. A hors-d'œuvre].

**canard** [Fr.]: ka-nār<sup>1</sup>; eă'nār<sup>2</sup>; *Standard & W.* kə-nārd<sup>1</sup>; *C. & I.,* ka-nār<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ka-nār<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ka-nārd<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kə-nār<sup>1</sup> [A hoax].

**Canaris:** ka-nū'ris<sup>1</sup>; eă-nā'ris<sup>2</sup> [Gr. patriot (1790-1877)].

**Canarsie:** kə-nār'sī<sup>1</sup>; ea-nār'si<sup>2</sup>; not kan'ər-sī<sup>1</sup> [A district of Brooklyn, N. Y.].

**canary:** kə-nē'rī<sup>1</sup>; ea-nā'ry<sup>2</sup>; not kə-nār<sup>1</sup>.

**Cancale:** kăh'kāl<sup>1</sup>; eăh'ēāl<sup>2</sup>; not kan-kāl<sup>1</sup> [Fr. town].

**cancan:** kan'kan or (Fr.) kăh'kăh<sup>1</sup>; eăh'eăh or (Fr.) eăh'eăh<sup>2</sup> [Fr., a grotesque dance].

**cancel** (v. & n.): kan'səl<sup>1</sup>; eăh'çel<sup>2</sup>; *Standard* kan'sel<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kan'sil<sup>1</sup>. Walker (1791) indicated the e as having the sound of i as in "pin," but Perry (1775) gave it the sound it has in "met." To-day the letter is so obscured as to be almost completely ignored, especially in commercial circles.

2: āt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whet, all; mē, gēt, grēy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊsle; ʊu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**canceleer:** kan"sə-lir'<sup>1</sup>; ɛən"çə-lēr'<sup>2</sup>; not kans-lir'<sup>1</sup> [A wing-turn by a hawk before striking its prey].

**Candace:** kan'də-si'<sup>1</sup>; ɛən'da-çē'<sup>2</sup>; not kan'dēs'<sup>1</sup>, for in Greek the *e* is long [An Ethiopian queen mentioned in *Acts* viii, 27].

**Candaules:** kan-dō'liz'<sup>1</sup>; ɛən-də'lēs'<sup>2</sup> [Lydian king of 7th cent. B. C.].

**candelabra:** kan"də-lē'brə'<sup>1</sup>; ɛən"de-lā'bra'<sup>2</sup>.

**candelabrum:** kan"də-lē'brum'<sup>1</sup>; ɛən"de-lā'brūm'<sup>2</sup>.

**Candia:** kan'di-ə'<sup>1</sup>; ɛən'di-ə'<sup>2</sup> [Island in Mediterranean Sea].

**Candide:** kan'did'<sup>1</sup>; ɛən'did'<sup>2</sup> [The title of a story by Voltaire and the name of its hero].

**Candolle (de):** də kən"dōl'<sup>1</sup>; de ɛən"dōl'<sup>2</sup> [Swiss botanist (1778-1841)].

**Canelones:** kən"nē-lō'nēs'<sup>1</sup>; ɛə"nē-lō'nēs'<sup>2</sup> [Dept. of Uruguay].

**canephoros:** kə-nef'o-res'<sup>1</sup>; ea-nēf'o-rōs'<sup>2</sup> [Ancient Gr. basket-bearer].

**Canes Venatici:** kē'niz vi-nat'i-sai'<sup>1</sup>; ɛə'nēs ve-nāt'i-çī'<sup>2</sup> [A constellation].

**cangue** [Pg.]: kan'<sup>1</sup>; ɛəng'<sup>2</sup>; not kan-gū'<sup>1</sup> [A wooden yoke for Chinese convicts].

**Canicula:** kə-nik'yu-lə'<sup>1</sup>; ea-nīe'yū-lə'<sup>2</sup> [The dog-star].

**canine:** kə-nain'<sup>1</sup>; ea-nin'<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C., I., & St. ka-nain'<sup>1</sup>; E. kē'nain'<sup>1</sup>. C., M., & W. indicate also kē'nain'<sup>1</sup> as alternative. Of the earlier lexicographers Scott (1797) alone indicated kan'ain', a pronunciation preferred by Thomas Rees, who issued an abridgment of "Todd's Johnson's Dictionary" in 1826. Perry, Sheridan, Walker, and others, from 1775 to 1836, all indicated kə-nain'<sup>1</sup>.*

**Caninius Rebilus:** kə-nin'i-us reb'i-lus'<sup>1</sup>; ea-nin'i-ūs rēb'i-lūs'<sup>2</sup> [A Roman who was consul with Cæsar for a part of a day, Dec., 45 B. C.].

**Canis:** kē'nīs'<sup>1</sup>; ɛā'nīs'<sup>2</sup> [L., dog; used in naming constellations; as, *Canis Major*; *Canis Minor*].

**canities:** kə-nish'i-iz'<sup>1</sup>; ea-nīsh'i-ēs'<sup>2</sup>; not kan'i-tiz'<sup>1</sup> [Hoariness; turning gray].

**canker:** kan'kər'<sup>1</sup>; ɛən'ker'<sup>2</sup>; not kan'kər'<sup>1</sup>—*n* at the end of an accented syllable, and followed by *k*, is commonly pronounced as *ng* in "finger": fiŋ'gər'<sup>1</sup>; fiŋ'gēr'<sup>2</sup>.

**Canne:** kan'nī' or kün'nē'<sup>1</sup>; ɛən'nē'<sup>2</sup> or ɛān'nē'<sup>2</sup> [Village in Italy where Hannibal defeated the Romans, 216 B. C.].

**Canneh:** kan'ē' or kan'ə'<sup>1</sup>; ɛān'ē' or ɛān'ē'<sup>2</sup>. The preference here indicated is that of the *Variorum Bible* [Bible].

**canal:** kan'el'<sup>1</sup>; ɛān'ēl'<sup>2</sup> [Coal].

**cannequin** [Fr.]: kan'i-kün'<sup>1</sup>; ɛān'e-kin'<sup>2</sup>; not kan'nə-kwin'<sup>1</sup> [East-Ind. white cotton cloth].

**Cannes:** kən'<sup>1</sup>; ɛān'<sup>2</sup>—*a* as in "art," not as in "ask" [Fr. seaside resort].

**Cannstatt:** kün'shtat'<sup>1</sup>; ɛān'shtät'<sup>2</sup>; not kan'stat'<sup>1</sup> [A city in Württemberg near which the *Cannstatt* skull was found in 1770].

**cannula:** kan'yu-lə'<sup>1</sup>; ɛān'yū-lə'<sup>2</sup> [A tube used in surgery].

**canoe:** kə-nū'<sup>1</sup>; ea-nō'<sup>2</sup>. In this word and in *shoe* the sound of *oe* varies from that it has generally in Eng. as in *foe*, *hoe*, *roe*, *sloe*, *toe*, etc.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**cañon:** kan'yən<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) ka-nyōn<sup>1</sup>; eän'yōn<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) eä-nyōn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.; E., M., & St. kan'yūn<sup>1</sup>; I. kün-nyen<sup>1</sup>; W. kan'yūn<sup>1</sup>. The tilde over the letter ñ indicates, in Sp., the introduction of a y sound between the ñ and the letter that follows. See TILDE. [A ravine.]*

**Canopic:** kə-nep'ik<sup>1</sup>; ea-nōp'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Canopus].

**Canopus:** kə-nō'pus<sup>1</sup>; ea-nō'pūs<sup>2</sup> [An Egypt. city].

**canopy:** kan'o-pi<sup>1</sup>; eän'o-py<sup>2</sup>.

**canorous:** kə-nō'rus<sup>1</sup>; ea-nō'rūs<sup>2</sup> [Tuneful].

**Canosa di Puglia:** ka-nō'sa di pū'lyā<sup>1</sup>; eä-nō'sä di pū'lyä<sup>2</sup> [It. town].

**Canossa:** ka-nēs'sa<sup>1</sup>; eä-nōs'sä<sup>2</sup> [Ruins of an It. castle where Henry IV. of Ger. did penance before Gregory VII.].

**Canova:** ka-nō'va<sup>1</sup>; eä-nō'vä<sup>2</sup> [It. sculptor (1757-1822)]. [(1809-95)].

**Canrobert:** kün'rō'bär<sup>1</sup>; eän'rō'bér<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent [Fr. marshal

**cant:** kant<sup>1</sup>; eänt<sup>2</sup>; *never* kōnt<sup>1</sup> [Terminology belonging to a class, set, sect, or calling; as, legal *cant*; tailors' *cant*; also, hypocrisy]. See the following.

**can't:** kant<sup>1</sup>; eänt<sup>2</sup>—the *a* in this word has a sound that varies according to the locality where the word is spoken (see ASK). In Scotland, northern Eng., and Ire., the *a* is generally given the sound of *a* in "at," and this pronunciation is widely used in the United States and Canada. In southern Eng. and the New Eng. States the *a* is commonly pronounced as *a* in "art." Murray notes only the latter. The word is not to be found in the earlier dictionaries.

**Cantab:** kan'tab<sup>1</sup>; eän'täb<sup>2</sup> [A Cambridge student].

**cantabile:** kan-tä'bī-lē<sup>1</sup>; eän-tä'bī-le<sup>2</sup> [It., melodious].

**Cantabri:** kan'tä-brī<sup>1</sup>; eän'tä-brī<sup>2</sup> [Ancient warlike people of Spain].—  
**Cantabrian:** kan-tē'bri-än<sup>1</sup>; eän-tä'bri-an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the Cantabri].

**Cantabrigian:** kan'tä-bri'j-i-än<sup>1</sup>; eän'tä-brīg'i-an<sup>2</sup> [A resident or student of Cambridge]. [(1341-54)].

**Cantacuzene:** kan'tä-kiu-zin<sup>1</sup>; eän'tä-eū-zēn<sup>2</sup> [Byzantine emperor

**cantalope:** kan'tä-lōp<sup>1</sup>; eän'tä-lōp<sup>2</sup> [A variety of muskmelon].

**cantaloup:** kan'tä-lūp<sup>1</sup>; eän'tä-lup<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & W.; E. kant'a-lūp<sup>1</sup>; I. kan'tä-lūp<sup>1</sup>; M. kan'tä-lup<sup>1</sup> [Same as preceding].*

**cantata:** kan-tä'tä<sup>1</sup>; eän-tä'tä<sup>2</sup>; *Standard* kan-tä'tä<sup>1</sup>; *C. kan-tä'tä<sup>1</sup>; E. & I. kan-tä'tä<sup>1</sup>; M. kan-tä'tä<sup>1</sup>; W. kan-tä'tä<sup>1</sup>; St. kan-tē'tä<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kan-tē'tä<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated kan-tē'tä<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835), kan-tä'tä<sup>1</sup> [It., in music, a choral composition].*

**cantatrice:** *Italian*, kan'tä-trī'chē<sup>1</sup>; eän'tä-trī'chē<sup>2</sup>; *French*, kün'tä'trīs<sup>1</sup>; eän'tä'trīç<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, E., I., M., W., & W.* give preference to It.; *C.* prefers the Fr. [A female professional singer].

**cantharides:** kan-čar'i-diz<sup>1</sup>; eän-thär'i-dēs<sup>2</sup> [Pl. of CANTHARIS]. See next.

**cantharis:** kan'čä-ris<sup>1</sup>; eän'thä-rīs<sup>2</sup> [A beetle, the Spanish fly].

**Cantigny:** kün'ti'nyī<sup>1</sup>; eän'ti'nyī<sup>2</sup> [Fr. village where United States troops defeated the Germans, May 27-28, 1918].

**cantilena:** kan'ti-lī'nä<sup>1</sup>; eän'ti-lē'na<sup>2</sup>; *not* kan'ti-len'ä<sup>1</sup> [A ballad or song].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wät, ǵl; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ä; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

**cantilever:** kan'ti-lī'vər<sup>1</sup>; ɛən'ti-lē'vər<sup>2</sup>, *I., M., W.* (1909). & *Wr.*; *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.* (1890), kan'ti-lev-ər<sup>1</sup>; *E.*, kant-i-lī'vər; *I.* kan'ti-lev-ūr<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kan'ta-lev-ūr<sup>1</sup>.

**Canton<sup>1</sup>:** kan-tən<sup>1</sup>; ɛən-tōn<sup>2</sup> [Chin. seaport].

[States].

**Canton<sup>2</sup>:** kan'tən<sup>1</sup>; ɛən'ton<sup>2</sup> [Any one of several cities of the United

**cantonment:** kan'ten-mənt<sup>1</sup>; ɛən'ton-ment<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1894) & *W.*; *C.* kan'ten-mənt<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kan'tun-ment<sup>1</sup>; *I.* & *St.* kan'ten'ment<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kan'ten'mənt<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* (1909), kan'tūn'ment<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kan'tan-ment<sup>1</sup>. Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) indicated kan'ten-mənt<sup>1</sup>. Knowles (1835) kan-tūn'ment. The pronunciation of *Standard* (1909) is that given to the word when it is spelled *cantonment*, a form now obsolete.

**cantor:** kan'tər<sup>1</sup>; ɛən'tōr<sup>2</sup>; not kan-tēr<sup>1</sup> [A chief singer].

**Cantuarian:** kan'tū-ēr-n-ən<sup>1</sup>; ɛən'ty-ā-rī-an<sup>2</sup>; not kan'tiū-ār-i-ən<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Canterbury, Eng.].

**Canute:** kə-niūt<sup>1</sup>; ea-nūt<sup>2</sup>; not kə-nūt<sup>1</sup> [Dan. king].

[CAÑON].

**canyon:** kan'yən<sup>1</sup> or (*Sp.*) ka-nyōn<sup>1</sup>; ɛən'yon<sup>2</sup> or (*Sp.*) ɛə-nyōn<sup>2</sup> [Same as

**canzone** [It.]: kan-tsō'nē<sup>1</sup>; ɛən-tsō'ng<sup>2</sup>, *M. & W.* In Italian *z*, medial after a consonant—is equivalent to *ts*.

**caoutchouc** [Fr.]: kə'ū'chū<sup>1</sup> or kau'chuk<sup>1</sup>; ɛə'ū'chū<sup>2</sup> or ɛou'chue<sup>2</sup>; *Standard*, *C.*, *St.*, & *W.* kū'chuk<sup>1</sup>; *E.*, *I.*, & *Wr.* kū'chūki<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kau'chuk<sup>1</sup>. Derived from the Carib *cahuchu*, the word was introduced into Eng. through the Fr. in its present form about 1735. Only the first pronunciations indicated above have been heard in use by the writer.

**cap=aple:** kap'ə-pī<sup>1</sup>; ɛəp'ə-pē<sup>2</sup> [OFr., from head to foot].

**Cape Haitien:** kēp hē'ti-en<sup>1</sup>; ɛāp hā'ti-ēn<sup>2</sup> [Seaport of Haiti].

**Capel, Capell:** kē'pel or kap'el<sup>1</sup>; ɛā'pəl or ɛāp'el<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Capella:** kə-pel'ə<sup>1</sup>; ea-pəl'a<sup>2</sup> [1. A writer of the 5th cent. 2. A star].

**caper:** kē'pər<sup>1</sup>; ɛā'per<sup>2</sup> [A prank].

**capercaillie, capercaillye:** kap'ər-kēl'yī<sup>1</sup>; ɛāp'er-ɛāl'yi<sup>2</sup> [Scot. grouse].

**Capernaum:** kə-pūr'nū-um<sup>1</sup>; ea-pēr'na-ūm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Capet (Hugh):** kə'pet or (*Fr.*) ka'pē<sup>1</sup>; ɛā'pēt or (*Fr.*) ɛā'pē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. king (987-996)].—**Capetian:** kə-pī'shən<sup>1</sup>; ea-pē'shan<sup>2</sup>.

**Caphara:** kə-fē'rā<sup>1</sup>; ea-fā'ra<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Capharnaum:** kə-fūr'nū-um<sup>1</sup>; ea-fār'na-ūm<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Capharsalama:** kə'ar-sal'ə-mā<sup>1</sup>; ɛā'ar-sāl'a-mā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Capharsalamah:** kə'ar-sal'ə-mā<sup>1</sup>; ɛā'ar-sāl'a-mā<sup>2</sup>.—**Caphen-atha:** kə-fen'a-thā<sup>1</sup>; ea-fēn'a-thā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Caphetetha:** kə-fet'i-thā<sup>1</sup>; ea-fēt'e-thā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Caphira:** kə-fai'ra<sup>1</sup>; ea-fī'ra<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Caphtor:** kə'f-tōr<sup>1</sup>; ɛā'f-tōr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Caphtorim:** kə'f-tō-rim<sup>1</sup>; ɛā'f-tō-rim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Caphtorims:** kə'f-tō-rimz<sup>1</sup>; ɛā'f-tō-rimz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[& *W.* kē'pi-as<sup>1</sup> [A judicial writ].

**capias:** kē'pi-as<sup>1</sup>; ɛā'pi-as<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr.*; *M.* kap'i-as<sup>1</sup>; *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *St.*,

**capillary:** kap'i-lē-rī<sup>1</sup>; ɛāp'i-lā-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* kap'i-lī-rī<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kap'il-er-i<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kap'il-la-rī<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kap'il-lūr-i<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kap'il-lā-rī<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation first indicated by Perry & Bailey in 1775 accented the antepenult, ka-pil'le-rī, and was that preferred by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Brande (1842), and Craig (1849). Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) favored kap'il-lā-rī<sup>1</sup> [Hair-like].

2: wɒlɪf, dʒ; bʊk, bʊt; tʃʌl, tʃʌl, ɔʃr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ɕhin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

**capital:** kap'i-təl<sup>1</sup>; eäp'i-tal<sup>2</sup> [I. a. Principal; chief. II. n. 1. A chief city or letter].

**capitative:** kap'i-tē-tiv<sup>1</sup>; eäp'i-tā-tiv<sup>2</sup>; not kap'i-tē-tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**Capitol:** kap'i-təl<sup>1</sup>; eäp'i-töl<sup>2</sup> [1. The public building occupied by the United States Congress; also, any State-house. 2. In Roman antiquities, a temple of Jupiter in Rome].

**Capitoline:** kap'i-to-lain<sup>1</sup>; eäp'i-to-lin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, St., & W.*; C. kap'i-tā-lain<sup>1</sup>; E. ka-pit'ul-ain<sup>1</sup>; I. kap'i-tel-ain<sup>1</sup>; M. ka-pit'o-lain<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kap'i-tē-lain<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the Roman Capitol, or its presiding god Jupiter Capitolinus, and to the hill on which his temple stood].

**capitular** (a. & n.): ka-pit'yu-lar<sup>1</sup>; ea-pit'yu-lar<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a body of clergy connected with a cathedral or collegiate church].—**capitulary:** ka-pit'yu-lē-rī<sup>1</sup>; ea-pit'yu-lā-ry<sup>2</sup>.

**capitulate:** ka-pit'yu-lēt<sup>1</sup>; ea-pit'yu-lāt<sup>2</sup>.—**capitulation:** ka-pit'yu-lē-shən<sup>1</sup>; ea-pit'yu-lā-shon<sup>2</sup>.—**capitulatory:** ka-pit'yu-lē-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; ea-pit'yu-lā-to-ry<sup>2</sup>; not ka-pit'yu-lē-to-rī<sup>1</sup>.

**capon:** kē'pan<sup>1</sup>; eä'pon<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & M.*; E. kē'pun<sup>1</sup>; I. & W. kē'pen<sup>1</sup>; St. kap'en; Wr. kē'pn<sup>1</sup>. The earlier lexicographers from 1775 to 1836 indicated the pronunciation noted by Worcester except Knowles (1835), who gave kē'pan<sup>1</sup>.

**caponiere:** kap'o-nir<sup>1</sup>; eäp'o-nēr<sup>2</sup> [A type of fortification].

**cappadine:** kap'a-din<sup>1</sup>; eäp'a-dīn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.*; E. kap-pə-duin<sup>1</sup>; I. kap-pa-din<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kap-pə-din<sup>1</sup> [Waste silk-flock].

**Cappadocia:** kap'a-dō'shi-ə<sup>1</sup>; eäp'a-dō'shi-a<sup>2</sup>; *Oxford Pronouncing Bible*, kap-pə-dō'si-a<sup>1</sup> [Anc. province of Asia Minor].

**Caprara:** kă'prā'rā<sup>1</sup>; eä'prā'rā<sup>2</sup>; not kap-rē'rā<sup>1</sup> [It. cardinal (1733-1810)]. Compare CAPRERA.

**capreoline:** kap'ri-o-lin<sup>1</sup>; eäp're-o-līn<sup>2</sup>; C. ka-pri'o-lin<sup>1</sup>; M. ka-pri'o-lain<sup>1</sup>; St. kap're-o-lin<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the roebuck].

**Caprera:** ka-prē'rā<sup>1</sup>; eä-prē'rā<sup>2</sup> [Island near Sardinia].

**Capri:** kă'pri<sup>1</sup>; eä'pri<sup>2</sup> [Island near Naples].

**capriccio** [It.]: ka-pri'cho<sup>1</sup>; eä-pri'cho<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. ka-pri'chiō<sup>1</sup>; E. ka-pri'chiō<sup>1</sup>; I. ka-pri'chō<sup>1</sup>; M. ka-pri't'cho<sup>1</sup>; St. ka-pris'si-ō<sup>1</sup>; W. kă-pri't'chō<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ka-pri't'chō<sup>1</sup> [A caprice: said of music].

**caprice:** ka-pris<sup>1</sup>; ea-priç<sup>2</sup>. *Walker* indicated kap'ris<sup>1</sup> as alternative. Pope wrote: That counterworks each folly and caprice,  
That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Essay on Man* II, 239.

**capriccioso** [It.]: kă'pri-cho'sō<sup>1</sup>; eä'pri-cho'sō<sup>2</sup>; C. ka-pri-chiō'sō<sup>1</sup>; E. ka-pri-chiō'sō<sup>1</sup>; I. ka-pri'chi-ō'sō<sup>1</sup>; M. ka-pri't-cho'sō<sup>1</sup>; W. kă'pri't-cho'sō<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ka-pri't-cho'sō<sup>1</sup> [In a fanciful style: a direction in music].

**capricious:** ka-prish'us<sup>1</sup>; ea-prish'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Changeable; fickle].

**Capricorn:** kap'ri-körn<sup>1</sup>; eäp'ri-cörn<sup>2</sup> [A constellation and the tenth sign of the zodiac].

**caprine:** kap'rin<sup>1</sup>; eäp'rin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.*; E., I., M., kap'-rain<sup>1</sup>; Wr. gives kă'prain<sup>1</sup> as alternative [Goat-like].

**capriole:** kap'ri-öl<sup>1</sup>; eäp'ri-öl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W.*; E. kap'ri-ul<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kap'ri-öl<sup>1</sup> [A leap of a horse while standing].

1: a = final; i = habít; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

**Caprivi (von):** ka"prí'ví<sup>1</sup>; eä-prí'vī<sup>2</sup> [Ger. statesman].

**capsalein:** kap-sé'i-sin<sup>1</sup>; eäp-sä'i-çin<sup>2</sup>; *not* kap-sai'sin<sup>1</sup> [A chemical product present in Cayenne pepper].

**capsicin, capsicine:** kap'si-sin, -sin or -sin<sup>1</sup>; eäp'si-çin, -çin or -çin<sup>2</sup> [A chemical compound present in capsicum].

**capsicum:** kap'si-kum<sup>1</sup>; eäp'si-küm<sup>2</sup> [A plant].

**captain:** kap'tin<sup>1</sup>; eäp'tin<sup>2</sup>. See note under BARGAIN, and compare CHILBLAIN, PORCELAIN, RETAIL.

**captive:** kap'ti-vēt<sup>1</sup>; eäp'ti-vāt<sup>2</sup>; *not* kap'ti-vet<sup>1</sup>.

**capture (v. & n.):** kap'chur<sup>1</sup> or -tiur<sup>1</sup>; eäp'chur<sup>2</sup> or -tür<sup>2</sup>.

**Capuchin:** kap'yu-çin<sup>1</sup>; eäp'yu-çin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M.*; *I. kap-yü'-shin*; *St. kap-yü-shin*; *W. kap-yu-shin*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. kep-a-shin*<sup>1</sup> [A mendicant Franciscan friar].

**capucine:** kap'yu-sin<sup>1</sup>; eäp'yu-çin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E.*; *I. kap'yu-sin*<sup>1</sup>; *M. ka-pü-sin*<sup>1</sup>; *W. ka'pü'sin*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. kap'a-sin*<sup>1</sup> [Fr., the nasturtium or its deep color].

**Capulet:** kap'yu-let<sup>1</sup>; eäp'yu-lēt<sup>2</sup> [In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, the father of Juliet].

**caput [L.]:** kap'ut<sup>1</sup>; eäp'üt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., M.*; *E. & W. kē'put*; *Wr.*

**caputium [LL.]:** ka-pü'šhi-um<sup>1</sup>; ea-pü'šhi-üm<sup>2</sup> [A hood worn by ecclesiastics or scholars; also, a hooded cloak].

**capybara:** kap'i-bā'ra<sup>1</sup>; eäp'y-bā'ra<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C. kap-i-bē'ra*<sup>1</sup>; *E. kap-i-bā'ra*<sup>1</sup>; *I. ka-pi-bē'ra*<sup>1</sup>; *M. kap-i-bā'ra*<sup>1</sup>; *St. ka-pai'ba-ra*<sup>1</sup> [Braz. rodent].

**car:** kār<sup>1</sup>; eär<sup>2</sup>; *not* kyār<sup>1</sup>. See CARD.

**carabao:** kār'a-bā'o<sup>1</sup>; eär'rā-bā'o<sup>2</sup>; *not* kar'a-bē'o<sup>1</sup> [A water-buffalo].

**Carabas:** kar'a-bas<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) kār'rā'bā'<sup>1</sup>; eär'a-bās<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) eär'rā'bā'<sup>2</sup> [In Perrault's tale "Puss in Boots," a penniless miller aided to fortune by his cat].

**Carabasion:** kar'a-bē'zi-on<sup>1</sup>; eär'a-bā'gi-ön<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**carabineer:** kar'a-bi-nīr<sup>1</sup>; eär'a-bi-nēr<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1894).

**carabinieri [It.]:** kār'a-bi-nyē'rī<sup>1</sup>; eär'rā-bi-nyē'rī<sup>2</sup> [Military police].

**caracal, caracul:** kar'a-kəl<sup>1</sup>; eär'a-kal<sup>2</sup> [Pers. lynx].

**Caracalla:** kar'a-kal'əi<sup>1</sup>; eär'a-kāl'a<sup>2</sup> [Roman emperor (188-217)].

**Carácas:** ka-rak'əs or (*Sp.*) ka-rā'kas<sup>1</sup>; ea-räe'as or (*Sp.*) eä-rä'eäs [Capital of Venezuela].

**Caracci:** ka-rāt'chī<sup>1</sup>; eä-rāt'chī<sup>2</sup>. See CARRACCI.

**Caraccolo:** ka-rāt'cho-lō<sup>1</sup>; eä-rāt'cho-lō<sup>2</sup> [It. admiral (1752-99)].

**caracho:** ka-rū'cho<sup>1</sup>; eä-rā'cho<sup>2</sup>; *not* ka-rē'cho<sup>1</sup> [A Porto Rican musical instrument].

**Caractacus:** ka-rak'tə-kus<sup>1</sup>; ea-räe'ta-eūs<sup>2</sup> [Brit. chief of the Silures in [the 1st cent.].

**Caradoc:** ka-rad'ək<sup>1</sup>; ea-rād'oe<sup>2</sup> [A variant of preceding: used in geology.]

**carafe [Fr.]:** kār'rāf<sup>1</sup>; eär'rāf<sup>2</sup>; *not* ka-rēf<sup>1</sup> [A water-bottle].

2: wəlf, dɜː, bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪn; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**caramel:** kar'ə-mel<sup>1</sup>; *ear'a-mel*<sup>2</sup> [A confection].

**carat:** kar'ət<sup>1</sup>; *ear'at*<sup>2</sup>; *not kē'rat*<sup>1</sup> [A unit of purity or weight for gold and precious stones]. [cent.].

**Carausius:** kə-rō'shūs<sup>1</sup>; *ea-rā'shūs*<sup>2</sup> [Roman insurgent in Britain in 3d

**caravan:** kar'ə-van<sup>1</sup>; *ear'a-vān*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.; E. kar-a-van*<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St. kar'a-van*<sup>1</sup>; *M. kar'ə-vən*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. kar-a-van*<sup>1</sup>. Perry, Walker, Jones, Fulton, Knight, Jameson, Smart, Reid, & Craig indicated the stress on the ultima; Sheridan, Enfield, Knowles, & Webster, on the antepenult.

**caravansary:** kar'ə-van'sə-rī<sup>1</sup>; *ear'a-vān'sa-ry*<sup>2</sup> [A large square building].

**caravanserai:** kar'ə-van'sə-rui<sup>1</sup>; *ear'a-vān'se-rī*<sup>2</sup> [Same as preceding].

**Carberry:** kūr'ber<sup>1</sup>; *ear'bēr*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. [compound].

**carbide, carbide:** kūr'bid<sup>1</sup> or -buid<sup>1</sup>; *ear'bid*<sup>2</sup> or -bid<sup>2</sup> [A carbon chemical

**carbine:** kūr'bain<sup>1</sup>; *ear'bīn*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; Standard* notes as alternative *kār'bīn*<sup>1</sup>; *E. kār'bīn*<sup>1</sup>, and *Wr. kār-bain*<sup>1</sup>. When spelled *carbine*, Bailey (1742), Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), and Ash (1775) indicated the accent on the last syllable, while Johnson (1755) and Perry (1777) placed it on the first. When spelled *carbine*, Bailey, Johnson, Buchanan, Ash, and Sheridan (1780) accented the first syllable, and Entick, Kenrick (1773), Perry, and Scott (1797) accented the last. To-day the lexicographers are unanimous in accenting the first.

**carbon:** kūr'ben<sup>1</sup> or -bən<sup>1</sup>; *ear'bōn*<sup>2</sup> or -bon<sup>2</sup>.

**carbonaceous:** kār'bo-nē'shius<sup>1</sup>; *ear'bo-nā'shūs*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1894).

**Carbonari:** kūr'bo-nā-rī<sup>1</sup>; *ear'bo-nā-rī*<sup>2</sup> [It. secret society of 1808-14].

**carbonic:** kar-ben'ik<sup>1</sup>; *ear'bōn'ie*<sup>2</sup>.

**carbide, carbide:** kūr'ben-id<sup>1</sup> or -aid<sup>1</sup>; *ear'bon-id*<sup>2</sup> or -id<sup>2</sup>.

**carbonify:** kar-ben'i-fai<sup>1</sup>; *ear'bōn'i-fy*<sup>2</sup>.

**carbonization:** kūr'ben-i-zē'shən<sup>1</sup>; *ear'bon-i-zā'shon*<sup>2</sup>.

**carboxyl:** kar-beks'il<sup>1</sup>; *ear'bōks'yl*<sup>2</sup>; *C. kār'bēk-sil*<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W. kār-bēk'sil*<sup>1</sup>; *St. kār-bēks'il*<sup>1</sup> [A chemical radical].

**carboy:** kūr'bei<sup>1</sup>; *ear'bōy*<sup>2</sup>; *not kar-boi*<sup>1</sup>.

**carbureter:** kūr'biu-ret'ər<sup>1</sup>; *ear'bū-rēt'er*<sup>2</sup>; *not kār'bē-ret-ər*<sup>1</sup> [A device for conveying air over liquid fuel].

**Carcaa:** kūr'kī-ə<sup>1</sup>; *ear'ea-a*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**carcajou:** kār'ka-jū<sup>1</sup>; *ear'ea-ju*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E. kār-kə-jū*<sup>1</sup>; *I. kār'ka-jū*<sup>1</sup>; *M. kār'ka-jū*<sup>1</sup> [Fr., the wolverene].

**carcanet:** kūr'kə-net<sup>1</sup>; *ear'ea-nēt*<sup>2</sup> [Ornamental collar].

**Carcas:** kār'kas<sup>1</sup>; *ear'eās*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**carcel:** kar-sel<sup>1</sup>; *ear'čēl*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C. kār-sel*<sup>1</sup>; *E., M., & W. kār'sel*<sup>1</sup> [The light of a Carcel lamp: named for its Fr. inventor].

**Carhamis:** kār'kə-mis<sup>1</sup>; *ear'ea-mīs*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**carcharodon:** kar-kar'o-den<sup>1</sup>; *ear-kār'o-dōn*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C. & W. kār-kar'o-den*<sup>1</sup>; *E. kār-char-a-den*<sup>1</sup>; *I. kār'kar-ō-den*<sup>1</sup>; *St. kār-kar-ō-den*<sup>1</sup> [A type of shark].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wəp, ăl; mē, gēt, pręy, iēr; hit, lce; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habft; əɪsɪc; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪʊ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**Carchemish:** kār'ki-miʃ<sup>1</sup>; ɛər'ee-miʃ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**card:** kɑrd<sup>1</sup>; ɛərd. See CAR.

NOTE.—In the last edition of his work *Phyfe*, crediting Webster, reprints a modification of Walker's note which, however applicable to the polite pronunciation of the 18th century, is not applicable to the speech of educated persons in the 20th. Says Walker (1791):

When the *a* is preceded by the gutturals hard *g* or *c*, it is, in polite pronunciation, softened by the intervention of a sound like *e* so that *card*, *cart*, *guard*, *regard*, are pronounced like *ke-ard*, *ke-art*, *ghe-ard*, *re-ghe-ard*. A *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 92.

**cardamin, cardamine:** kār'də-min<sup>1</sup> or -mīn<sup>1</sup>; ɛər'da-mīn<sup>2</sup> or -mīn<sup>2</sup>; *not* -main<sup>1</sup> [A plant of the genus *Cardamine*].

**Cardamine:** kar-dam'i-nī<sup>1</sup>; ɛər-dām'i-nē<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* kār-dam'i-nī<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., & W.*, kār-dam'i-nī<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kar-dam'i-nī<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kār'da-main<sup>1</sup> [A genus of plants of the mustard family].

**Cardan:** kār'don<sup>1</sup>; ɛər'dän<sup>2</sup> [It. mathematician (1501-76)].

**Cardenas:** kār'dē-nas<sup>1</sup>; ɛər'de-nās<sup>2</sup>; *not* kar-dī'nās<sup>1</sup> [Cuban seaport].

**carditis:** kar-dai'tis<sup>1</sup> or -dī'tis<sup>1</sup>; ɛər-dī'tis<sup>2</sup> or -dī'tis<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of the heart].

**Careah:** kə-rī'ā<sup>1</sup>; ea-rē'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Caree:** kə-rī'ī<sup>1</sup>; ea-rē'ē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**careen:** kə-rīn<sup>1</sup>; ea-rēn<sup>2</sup>.

**careenage:** kə-rīn'ij<sup>1</sup>; ea-rēn'āg<sup>2</sup>; *not* kə-rīn'ēj<sup>1</sup>.

**Carehim:** kar'ī-him<sup>1</sup>; ɛər'e-hīm<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Carême** [Fr.]: kār'rēm<sup>1</sup>; ɛər'rēm<sup>2</sup> [Lent: the period of fasting].

**caress:** kə-res<sup>1</sup>; ea-rēs<sup>2</sup>.

**caret:** kar'et<sup>1</sup>; ɛər'ēt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1894), *E., & W.* (1909); *C., I., Standard* (1913), *St., & W.* (1890), kē'ret<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kar'it<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kē'rit<sup>1</sup>.

**Carew:** kār'ī<sup>1</sup> or kə-rū<sup>1</sup>; ɛər'e<sup>2</sup> or ea-rū<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See ALVESTON; BEAUCHAMP; BELVOIR.

**Carey:** kē'ri<sup>1</sup>; ɛər'ry<sup>2</sup>; *not* kār'ī<sup>1</sup> [Am. & Eng. family name].

**Caria:** kē'ri-ə<sup>1</sup>; ɛər'i-a<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**carlama:** kār'ri-ā-mə<sup>1</sup>; ɛər'ri-ā-ma<sup>2</sup> [A Braz. bird].

**Carliath:** kē'ri-ā-th<sup>1</sup>; ɛər'i-ā-th<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Carliathaim:** kē'ri-ā-thē'im<sup>1</sup>; ɛər'i-ā-thā'im<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Carliathiarim:** kē'ri-ā-thē'im<sup>1</sup>; ɛər'i-ā-thā'im<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Carib:** kar'ib<sup>1</sup>; ɛər'ib<sup>2</sup>; *not* kə-rib<sup>1</sup> [Race of Am. aborigines].—**Caribbean:** kar'ī-bī'ən<sup>1</sup>; ɛər'i-bē'an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the Caribs or to the sea whose islands they once inhabited].—**Caribbees:** kar'ī-bīz<sup>1</sup>; ɛər'i-bēz<sup>2</sup> [That part of W. Indies forming the Lesser Antilles].

**caribou:** kar'ī-bū<sup>1</sup>; ɛər'ī-bū<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1894), *C., E., I., & W.*; *M.* kar'ī-bū<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* (1913) and *Wr.* kar'ī-bū<sup>1</sup>.

**caricature:** kar'ī-kə-tiūr<sup>1</sup>; ɛər'ī-ea-tiūr<sup>2</sup>, *E. & M.*; *C.* kar'ī-kə-tiūr<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kar'ī-kə-tiūr<sup>1</sup>; *Standard*, kar'ī-kə-tiūr<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kar'ī-kə-tiūr<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kar'ī-kə-tiūr<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kar'ī-kə-tiūr<sup>1</sup>. The preference indicated here has, in addition to the support cited,

2: wɒlf, dg; bōók, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪn; thɪn, thɪs.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

that of all the earlier lexicographers excepting Walker; Webster indicated the stress on the first syllable, Perry, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, Knowles & Smart on the last, as Walker did also, but he gave the ultima the diphthongal ch sound -chûr'.

**caricaturist:** kar'i-kə-tiūr'ist<sup>1</sup>; eär'i-ea-tür'ist<sup>2</sup>, *I. & M.*; *C.* kar'i-kə-chiur-ist<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kar'i-kə-tiūr'ist<sup>1</sup>; *Standard*, kar'i-kə-chiur-ist<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kar'i-ka-tiūr'ist<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kar'i-kə-chur-ist<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kar-i-kə-tiū'nst<sup>1</sup>.

**carles:** kē'ri-iz<sup>1</sup>; eä'ri-ēs<sup>2</sup> [Ulceration and mortification of a bone].

**carillon:** kar'i-lən or (*Fr.*) ka'ri'yōn<sup>1</sup>; eär'i-lon or (*Fr.*) eä'rī'yōn<sup>2</sup> [*Fr.*, a set of bells].

**carina:** kə-rui'nə<sup>1</sup>; ea-rī'na<sup>2</sup>; not kar'i-nə<sup>1</sup> [A keel or keel-like part].

**carinate:** kar'i-nēt<sup>1</sup>; eär'i-nāt<sup>2</sup>; not kar-ai'nt<sup>1</sup> [Keel-shaped].

**Carinthia:** kə-rin'thi-a<sup>1</sup>; ea-rĭn'thi-a<sup>2</sup> [Austr. province].

**Carinus:** kə-rai'nus<sup>1</sup>; ea-rī'nūs<sup>2</sup> [Rom. emperor; killed in 284].

**Carloth:** kē'ri-eth<sup>1</sup>; eä'ri-ōth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**carious:** kē'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; eä'ri-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Decayed].

**Carlsbrooke:** kar'iz-bruk<sup>1</sup>; eär'iz-brōök<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town and castle in the Isle of Wight].

**caritative:** kar'i-tē-tiv<sup>1</sup>; eär'i-tā-tiv<sup>2</sup>; not kar'i-tə-tiv<sup>1</sup> [Charitable].

**Carites:** kar'i-tiz<sup>1</sup>; eär'i-tēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Carkas:** kār'kas<sup>1</sup>; eär'kās<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**carl:** kār<sup>1</sup>; eär<sup>2</sup>; not kēr<sup>1</sup> [A rustic].

**Carleton:** kār'lən<sup>1</sup>; eär'lən<sup>2</sup>—two syllables [Am. & Ir. family name].

**Carll:** kār'lī<sup>1</sup>; eär'lī<sup>2</sup> [It. antiquary (1720-95)].

**Carlle:** kār'lail<sup>1</sup>; eär'lil<sup>2</sup> [Eng. journalist and champion of freedom of the press (1790-1843)].

**Carlina:** kar-lai'nə<sup>1</sup>; eär-lī'na<sup>2</sup>; not kar-lī'nə<sup>1</sup> [A genus of plants of the aster family].

**carline:** kār'lm<sup>1</sup>; eär'lin<sup>2</sup>; not kār'lain<sup>1</sup> [A ship's timber].

**Carlisle:** kar-lail<sup>1</sup>; eär-lil<sup>2</sup>—the s is silent [A family and geographic name].  
See ALVESTON, BEAUCHAMP, BELVOIR.

**Carlo** [It.]: kār'lō<sup>1</sup>; eär'lō<sup>2</sup> [Charles].

**Carlos** [Sp.]: kār'lōs<sup>1</sup>; eär'lōs<sup>2</sup> [Charles].

**Carlota** [Sp.]: kar-lō'ta<sup>1</sup>; eär-lō'tä<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Carlovingian:** kār'lo-vin'ji-en<sup>1</sup>; eär'lo-vin'gi-an<sup>2</sup>—the g as in "gem"  
[Pertaining to Charlemagne].

**Carlsbad:** kār'lsbat<sup>1</sup>; eär'lsbät<sup>2</sup> [Aust. district and city].

**Carlsruhe:** kār'lsrū-ə<sup>1</sup>; eär'lsrū-e<sup>2</sup>. Same as KARLSRUHE.

**Carlstad:** kār'lstat<sup>1</sup>; eär'lstät<sup>2</sup> [Sw. city].

**Carlstadt:** kār'lstat<sup>1</sup>; eär'lstät<sup>2</sup> [Assumed name of Bodenstein, Ger. religious reformer (1483-1541)].

**Carlyle:** kar-lail<sup>1</sup>; eär-lyl<sup>2</sup> [Scot. philosopher, historian, and essayist  
(1795-1881)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧɪn; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

**Carlyon:** kar-lai'ən<sup>1</sup>; eär-lý'on<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**carmagnole:** kār'mā'nyōl<sup>1</sup>; eär'mā'nyōl<sup>2</sup>—both a's as in "art"; not as in "ask" [Fr. revolutionary dance].

**Carmanians:** kar-mē'ni-ənz<sup>1</sup>; eär-mā'ni-ənz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Carme:** kār'mī<sup>1</sup>; eär'mē<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Carmel:** kār'mel<sup>1</sup>; eär'mēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Carmelite:** kār'mel-ait<sup>1</sup>; eär'mēl-ait<sup>2</sup> [Bible: a friar of a mendicant order founded at Carmel, Syria, about 1156].—**Car-melitess:** kār'mel-ait'es<sup>1</sup>; eär'mēl-ait'es<sup>2</sup> [A nun of the Carmelite order].

**Carmelus:** kar-mī'lus<sup>1</sup>; eär-mē'lūs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Carmen:** kār'men<sup>1</sup>; eär'mēn<sup>2</sup> [An opera by Bizet based on Mérimée's story of the same name].

**Carmi:** kār'mai<sup>1</sup>; eär'mī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Carmichael:** kār-mai'kəl<sup>1</sup>; eär-mī'eal<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family name].

**carminative:** kar-min'ə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; eär-mīn'a-tīv<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. & W. kār-min'-ə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; E. kār'mīn-ə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; I. & St. kār'mīn'a-tiv<sup>1</sup>; M. kār'mī-nē-tiv<sup>1</sup>; W. kār'mīn'a-tiv<sup>1</sup> [A remedy for flatulence].

**carmine:** kār'main<sup>1</sup>; eär'mīn<sup>2</sup>; *Standard* & C. kār'mīn<sup>1</sup>; E., M., & W. (1909), kār'mīn<sup>1</sup>; I., St., W. (1890), & W. kār'main<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers, Perry, Walker, Jones, & Smart accented the ultima: kar-main<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, Jameson & Craig, the penult: kār'main<sup>1</sup>.

**Carmites:** kār'maits<sup>1</sup>; eär'mīts<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Carmonians:** kar-mō'ni-ənz<sup>1</sup>; eär-mō'ni-ənz<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Carnaim:** kūr'nə-im or kar-nē'im<sup>1</sup>; eär'na-im or eär-nā'im<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Carnarvon:** kar-nār'vən<sup>1</sup>; eär-nār'von<sup>2</sup> [Welsh town].

**Carnatic:** kar-nat'ik<sup>1</sup>; eär-nāt'ie<sup>2</sup> [A former division of southern India].

**carnation:** kar-nē'shən<sup>1</sup>; eär-nā'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**Carneades:** kar-nī'ə-diz<sup>1</sup>; eär-nē'a-dēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. orator, B. C. 213-129].

**Carnege:** kar-neg'ī<sup>1</sup>; eär-nēg'ī<sup>2</sup>: frequently, but erroneously, kar-nē'g<sup>1</sup> [Am. ironmaster]. [gem].

**carneian:** kar-nī'yən<sup>1</sup>; eär-nēl'yan<sup>2</sup> [A variety of chalcedony cut as a

**Carnion:** kār'ni-ən<sup>1</sup>; eär'ni-ōn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**carnival:** kār'ni-vəl<sup>1</sup>; eär'ni-val<sup>2</sup>.

**Carnivora:** kar-niv'o-rə<sup>1</sup>; eär-nīv'o-ra<sup>2</sup> [An order of mammals].—**car-nivore:** kār'ni-vōr<sup>1</sup>; eär'nī-vōr<sup>2</sup>.—**carnivorous:** kar-niv'o-rus<sup>1</sup>; eär-nīv'o-rūs<sup>2</sup> [Flesh-eating].

**Carnot:** kār'nō<sup>1</sup>; eär'nō<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. revolutionary statesman (1753-1823). 2. Fr. president (1837-94)].

**Carnutes:** kar-nū'tiz<sup>1</sup>; eär-nū'tēs<sup>2</sup> [A Celtic people].

**Carnwath:** kār'n'weh<sup>1</sup>; eär'n'wath<sup>2</sup> [Scot. district, village, & burn from which an earldom takes its name].

**Caro:** kē'ro<sup>1</sup>; eā'ro<sup>2</sup> [A county-seat in Michigan].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊll, rʌp, čure, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʧɪn, this.

1: **artistic**, **art**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

**Caro**<sup>2</sup>: kūr'o; eär'o<sup>2</sup> [It. translator of Vergil (1507-66)].

**carob**: kar'ab<sup>1</sup>; eär'ob<sup>2</sup>; *not* kūr'eb<sup>1</sup> [A variety of bean used as fodder].

**carol**: kar'al<sup>1</sup>; eär'ol<sup>2</sup>; *not* ka-röl<sup>1</sup>.

**Carollina**: kar'o-lai'nə<sup>1</sup>; eär'o-li'na<sup>2</sup>.

**Caroline**<sup>1</sup>: kar'o-lain<sup>1</sup>; eär'o-lin<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. Dan. & Ger.: kār'o-lī'nə<sup>1</sup>; eär'o-lī'ne<sup>2</sup>; Fr.: kār'ō'lin<sup>1</sup>; eär'ō'lin<sup>2</sup>; D., It., Pg., & Sw. **Carolina**: kār'o-lī'nə<sup>1</sup>; eär'o-lī'nä<sup>2</sup>.

**Caroline**<sup>2</sup>: kar'o-lin<sup>1</sup>; eär'o-lin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *I.* kar'ō-lain<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* kar'o-lain<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Charles II]. [lina].

**Carolinian**: kar'o-lin'i-an<sup>1</sup>; eär'o-lin'i-an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to North or South Caro-  
**Carolus**: kar'o-lus<sup>1</sup>; eär'o-lüs<sup>2</sup> [A coin named for a King Charles].

**Caron**: kār'rōn<sup>1</sup>; eär'rōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. dramatist (1732-99)].

**carotid**: kə-ret'id<sup>1</sup>; ea-röt'id<sup>2</sup> [Artery of neck].

**carousal**: kə-rou'zəl<sup>1</sup>; ea-rou'gal<sup>2</sup> [Revel].

**carousel**: kar'u-zel<sup>1</sup>; eär'u-gēl<sup>2</sup>—pronounce the s as z [A merry-go-round].

**Carpaccio**: kar-pāt'cho<sup>1</sup>; eär-pāt'cho<sup>2</sup> [It. painter (1450-1522)].

**Carpathian**: kar-pe'chi-an<sup>1</sup>; eär-pä'thi-an<sup>2</sup> [Same as KARPATIAN].

**Carpeaux**: kār'pō<sup>1</sup>; eär'pō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. sculptor (1827-75)].

**Carphasalama**: kar'fə-sal'a-mə<sup>1</sup>; eär'fa-säl'a-mə<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Carplo, Bernardo del**: bē-r-nūr'do del kār'pī-o<sup>1</sup>; bē-r-nūr'do dēl eär'pī-o<sup>2</sup> [A semi-mythical Sp. hero of the 9th cent.].

**Carpmael**: kār'p-mēl<sup>1</sup>; eär'p-māl<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Carpocrates**: kar-pek'rə-tīz<sup>1</sup>; eär-pöe'ra-tēs<sup>2</sup> [Founder of a Gnostic sect in 2d cent.].

**Carpocratian**: kār'po-kre'shan<sup>1</sup>; eär'po-erā'shan<sup>2</sup> [A member of the Gnostic sect founded by Carpocrates].

**carpus**<sup>1</sup>: kār'pus<sup>1</sup>; eär'pūs<sup>2</sup> [The wrist].

**Carpus**<sup>2</sup>: kār'pus<sup>1</sup>; eär'pūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Carracesque**: kar'a-chesk<sup>1</sup>; eär'a-chēsk<sup>2</sup> [Characteristic of the Carracci].

**Carracci**: kar-rāt'chi<sup>1</sup>; eär-rāt'chi<sup>2</sup> [Family of It. painters (1555-1619)].

**carrageen**: kar'a-gin<sup>1</sup>; eär'a-gēn<sup>2</sup>; *not* -jīn<sup>1</sup> [An edible alga].

**Carrara**: kar-rā'ra<sup>1</sup>; eär-rā'rā<sup>2</sup> [It. town, famous for marble-quarries].

**Carrasco**: ka-rās'ko<sup>1</sup>; eär-rās'eo<sup>2</sup> [In Cervantes' "Don Quixote," a bachelor given to practical joking].

**carriage**: kar'ij<sup>1</sup>; eär'ag<sup>2</sup>; *not* kar'ej<sup>1</sup>.

**Carrick-on-Suir**: kar'ik-on-shūr<sup>1</sup>; eär'ik-on-shur<sup>2</sup>; *not* -sū'ir<sup>1</sup> [Ir. city].

**carrier**<sup>1</sup>: kar'i-er<sup>1</sup>; eär'i-er<sup>2</sup>. Distinguish from the next [One who carries].

**Carrier**<sup>2</sup>: kār'yē<sup>1</sup>; eär'yē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. Jacobin of infamous memory (1756-94)].

**Carrière**: kār'i'yār<sup>1</sup>; eär'i'yēr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. artist].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**carroccio:** kar-rō'cho<sup>1</sup>; eär-rō'cho<sup>2</sup> [The chariot on which the standard of the medieval republics was borne].

**carromata:** kūr'o-mā'ta<sup>1</sup>; eär'o-mā'tā<sup>2</sup> [Sp., a public cab].

**carrousel:** kar'u-zəl<sup>1</sup>; eär'u-sel<sup>2</sup> [Same as CAROUSEL].

**Carruthers:** kə-ruth'ərz or -rūth'ərz<sup>1</sup>; ea-rūth'ərs or -rūth'ərs<sup>2</sup> [A British family name].

**Carshalton:** kə-shēl'tən<sup>1</sup> or kar-shal'tən<sup>1</sup>; ea-shal'ton<sup>2</sup> or eär-shāl'ton<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town].

**Carshena:** kār'shi-nə<sup>1</sup> or kar-shi'nə<sup>1</sup>; eär'she-na<sup>2</sup> or eär-shē'na<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Cartagena:** kūr'tə-jī'nə or (Sp.) kār'ta-hē'nā<sup>1</sup>; eär'ta-gē'nā or (Sp.) eär'tā-hē'nā<sup>2</sup> [Sp. seaport].

**Cartaphilus:** kar-taf'i-lus<sup>1</sup>; eär-tāf'i-lūs<sup>2</sup> [In Christian story, a servant of Pilate who struck Christ while on His way to execution].

**carte blanche** [Fr.]: kār't blānsh<sup>1</sup>; eärt blānch<sup>2</sup> [A free hand or unconditional permission to do as one pleases].

**carte-de-visite** [Fr.]: kār't-də-vi-zit<sup>1</sup>; eärt'-de-vi-žit<sup>2</sup> [A visiting-card].

**cartel** [Fr.]: kār'tel<sup>1</sup>; eärt'tel<sup>2</sup>. Of the modern dictionaries all, except Worcester (1859), indicate the stress on the first syllable, a practice first noted by Bailey (1742) and followed by Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), Craig (1836), and Webster (1847). Of the earlier lexicographers, Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) placed the stress on the last syllable [An agreement concerning prisoners of war, etc.].

**Cartesian:** kar-ti'zən<sup>1</sup>; eär-tē'zhan<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to Descartes].

**Carthage:** kār'thi<sup>1</sup>; eär'thag<sup>2</sup>; not kār'thēj<sup>1</sup> [Anc. country and city of northern Africa].

**Carthaginian:** kār'tha-jin'i-en<sup>1</sup>; eär'tha-gin'i-an<sup>2</sup> [Native of Carthage].

**Carthusian:** kor-ghiū'zən<sup>1</sup>; eär-thū'zhan<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to (1) the monastery of Chartreuse or to the members of the religious order inhabiting it; (2) the Charterhouse, London, or its school].

**Cartier:** kar'tyē<sup>1</sup>; eär'tyē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. navigator (1491-1557)].

**cartilage:** kūr'ti-laj<sup>1</sup>; eär'ti-lag<sup>2</sup>; not kūr'til-ēj<sup>1</sup> [Elastic animal tissue].—**cartilaginous:** kūr'ti-laj'i-nūs<sup>1</sup>; eär'ti-lāg'i-nūs<sup>2</sup>.

**carton:** kūr'tən<sup>1</sup> or kūr'ten<sup>1</sup>; eär'ton<sup>2</sup> or eär'tōn<sup>2</sup> [A fine pasteboard].

**cartouch:** kūr-tūsh<sup>1</sup>; eär-tūch<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.*; *M.* kar-tūsh<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kar-tūch<sup>1</sup> [1. A tablet or scroll. 2. A cartridge].

**cartridge:** kūr'trij<sup>1</sup>; eär'tridg<sup>2</sup>; not kār'trij<sup>1</sup>.

**caruncle:** kar'ūn-kl<sup>1</sup> or kə-rūn'kl<sup>1</sup>; eär'ūn-el<sup>2</sup> or ea-rūn'el<sup>2</sup>. The first pronunciation indicated here prevails in the United States, the second is preferred in Great Britain.

**Caruso:** ka-rū'zo<sup>1</sup>; eä-ryū'zo<sup>2</sup>; not kə-rū'so<sup>1</sup>—It. s between vowels is usually pronounced as z, but there are some exceptions [It. singer (1874-1921)].

**Cary:** kē'ri<sup>1</sup>; eä'ry<sup>2</sup> [Am. poets of the 19th cent.].

**caryatides:** kar'i-at'i-diz<sup>1</sup>; eär'y-āt'i-dēs<sup>2</sup> [Columns in the form of draped female figures: from the women of Caryae, a Laconian town].

2: wɒlf, dʒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, fare, fast; get, prey, hit, police; obey, go; net, or; full, rule; but, burn.

**caryatids:** kar<sup>1</sup>i-at<sup>1</sup>idz<sup>1</sup>; eär<sup>1</sup>y-ät<sup>1</sup>ids<sup>2</sup>. Same as CARYATIDES

**Carysfort:** kar<sup>1</sup>is-färt<sup>1</sup>; eär<sup>1</sup>ys-fort<sup>2</sup> [A reef in Fla.].

**Casablanca:** ka<sup>1</sup>za-bi-än<sup>1</sup>ka<sup>1</sup>; eä<sup>1</sup>šä-bi-än<sup>1</sup>eä<sup>2</sup> [Fr. naval hero (1752-98)].

**Casal Maggiore:** ka-säl<sup>1</sup> mad-jö<sup>1</sup>rē<sup>1</sup>; eä-säl<sup>1</sup> mäd-gö<sup>1</sup>rē<sup>2</sup> [It. city].

**Casaloth:** kas<sup>1</sup>ə-leth<sup>1</sup>; eäs<sup>1</sup>a-löth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Casas (Las):** kă<sup>1</sup>sas<sup>1</sup>; eä<sup>1</sup>säs<sup>2</sup> [Span. missionary (1474-1566)].

**Casas Grandes:** kă<sup>1</sup>sas grän<sup>1</sup>dēs<sup>1</sup>; eä<sup>1</sup>säs grän<sup>1</sup>dēs<sup>2</sup> [Mex. village].

**Casati:** ka-sä<sup>1</sup>tī<sup>1</sup>; eä-sä<sup>1</sup>tī<sup>2</sup> [It. explorer in Africa (1838-1902)].

**Casaubon:** ka-sē<sup>1</sup>bän or (F.) ka<sup>1</sup>zō<sup>1</sup>bēn<sup>1</sup>; ea-sə<sup>1</sup>bon or (F.) eä<sup>1</sup>šō<sup>1</sup>bōn<sup>1</sup> [Swiss scholar].

**cascade:** kas-kēd<sup>1</sup>; eäs-eäd<sup>2</sup>; not kas<sup>1</sup>kēd<sup>1</sup> [Waterfall].

**cascara:** kas-kō<sup>1</sup>rē<sup>1</sup>; eäs-eä<sup>1</sup>rē<sup>2</sup>; not kas<sup>1</sup>kō<sup>1</sup>rē<sup>1</sup>; nor kas-kē<sup>1</sup>rē<sup>1</sup> [A cathartic].

**Caschesch:** kash<sup>1</sup>kash<sup>1</sup>; eäsh<sup>1</sup>eash<sup>2</sup> [In the "Arabian Nights," a hunch-backed genius].

**caseine:** kē<sup>1</sup>si-in<sup>1</sup>; eä<sup>1</sup>se-in<sup>2</sup>.

**Casella:** ka-zel<sup>1</sup>ə; ea-šē<sup>1</sup>ä<sup>2</sup> [A musician and friend of Dante, 13th cent.].

**casement:** kēs<sup>1</sup>ment<sup>1</sup>; eäs<sup>1</sup>mēnt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., St., & W.; C. & M. kēs<sup>1</sup>ment<sup>1</sup>; I. kēz<sup>1</sup>ment<sup>1</sup>; W. kēz<sup>1</sup>ment<sup>1</sup>*. Perry first indicated the preference noted above; Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, Knowles, and Smart all indicated kēz<sup>1</sup>ment<sup>1</sup>.

**caseous:** kē<sup>1</sup>si-us<sup>1</sup>; eä<sup>1</sup>se-ūs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. kēs<sup>1</sup>e-us<sup>1</sup>; I. & St. kē<sup>1</sup>si-us<sup>1</sup>* [Pert. to cheese].

**cashew:** ka-shū<sup>1</sup>; ea-shū<sup>2</sup>; not kē<sup>1</sup>shū<sup>1</sup>; nor kash<sup>1</sup>ū<sup>1</sup> [An Am. tree].

**cashmere<sup>1</sup>:** kash<sup>1</sup>mīr<sup>1</sup>; eäsh<sup>1</sup>mēr<sup>2</sup>. An alternative kash<sup>1</sup>mīr<sup>1</sup> is noted by *M. & Wr.; W. gives also kash<sup>1</sup>mīr<sup>1</sup>*.

**Cashmere<sup>2</sup>:** kash<sup>1</sup>mīr<sup>1</sup>; eäsh<sup>1</sup>mēr<sup>2</sup>. Same as KASHMIR.

**Casimir-Périer:** ka<sup>1</sup>zī<sup>1</sup>mīr<sup>1</sup>-pē<sup>1</sup>ryē<sup>1</sup>; eä<sup>1</sup>šī<sup>1</sup>mīr<sup>1</sup>-pē<sup>1</sup>ryē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman (1847-1907); president of France (1894-95)].

**casino:** ka-sī<sup>1</sup>no<sup>1</sup>; ea-sī<sup>1</sup>no<sup>2</sup> [A public building used for entertainments].

**Casiphia:** ka-sif<sup>1</sup>i-ə<sup>1</sup>; ea-sif<sup>1</sup>i-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**cask:** kask<sup>1</sup>; eäsk<sup>2</sup>. See ASK.

**casket:** kas<sup>1</sup>ket<sup>1</sup>; eäs<sup>1</sup>kēt<sup>2</sup>.

**Casleu:** kas<sup>1</sup>liū<sup>1</sup>; eäs<sup>1</sup>lū<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Casluhim:** kas<sup>1</sup>lu-him or kas-lū<sup>1</sup>him<sup>1</sup>; eäs<sup>1</sup>lu-him or eäs-lū<sup>1</sup>him<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—  
**Caslulm:** kas<sup>1</sup>lu-im<sup>1</sup>; eäs<sup>1</sup>lu-im<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Casphon:** kas<sup>1</sup>fēn<sup>1</sup>; eäs<sup>1</sup>fōn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Casphor:** kas<sup>1</sup>fer<sup>1</sup>; eäs<sup>1</sup>fōr<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)]. Same as CASPHON.

**Caspin:** kas<sup>1</sup>pīn<sup>1</sup>; eäs<sup>1</sup>pīn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha]. Same as CASPIS.

**Caspis:** kas<sup>1</sup>pūs<sup>1</sup>; eäs<sup>1</sup>pīs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**casque:** kask<sup>1</sup>; eäsk<sup>2</sup> [A helmet].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

**Cassagnac:** kə'sā'nyāk<sup>1</sup>; ɛə'sā'nyæ<sup>2</sup> [Fr. journalist (1843-1904)].

**cassation:** ka-sē'shən<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-sā'shon<sup>2</sup> [Annulment].

**cassava:** ka-sā'və<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-sā'və<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *E.* kas-sā'və<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kas-sē'və<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* (1909) kə-sā'və<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ka-sā'və<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1900) kas-sā-və; *Wr.* kas-sē'və<sup>1</sup>. Spelling it **cassavi** Walker pronounces it kas'sa-ve<sup>1</sup>, and **cassada:** kas'sa-da<sup>1</sup> [An Am. shrub from which tapioca is obtained].

**Cassel:** kās'el<sup>1</sup>; ɛās'el<sup>2</sup>; not kas-sel<sup>1</sup> [Prus. city].

**casserole** [Fr.]: kas'ə-rōl<sup>1</sup>; ɛās'e-rōl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *I.* kas-rōl<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kas-ər-ōl<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kas'ī-rōl<sup>1</sup>. Commonly used in cookery with a prefixed **en:** ān<sup>1</sup>; ān<sup>2</sup> [A stew-pan or dish cooked or served therein].

**cassia:** kash'i-a<sup>1</sup>; ɛāsh'i-a<sup>2</sup>; *Standard & W.* kash'ə<sup>1</sup>; *C.* kash'ia<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kas'-si-a<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* kash'i-a<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kas'i-a<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kash'shi-a<sup>1</sup>. The foregoing indicates that in American and Scottish usage preference is given to the sh sound (as in "ship") in the first syllable, but that in English use it retains the sound it has in "see." Earlier Eng. usage, as indicated by Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755), merely noted the accent on the first syllable. Perry (1775) pronounced the word kas'sha<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1798), kash'-shi-a<sup>1</sup> [A plant producing cinnamon].

**Cassilis:** kas'silz<sup>1</sup>; ɛās'silz<sup>2</sup>; not kas'ī-lis<sup>1</sup>; ɛās'ī-līs<sup>2</sup> [Scot. earldom originating from a village in Ayrshire]. See ALCESTER, ANSTRUTHER, BEAUCHAMPEL, BELVOIR.

**cassimere:** kas'ī-mīr<sup>1</sup>; ɛās'ī-mēr<sup>2</sup> [Woolen cloth].

**cassino:** kə-sī'no<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-sī'no<sup>2</sup>. Same as CASINO.

**Cassio:** kash'ī-o<sup>1</sup>; ɛāsh'ī-o<sup>2</sup> [A lieutenant in Shakespeare's *Othello*].

**Cassiope:** kə-si'ō-pī<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-si'ō-pē<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the wife of Cepheus and mother of Andromeda]. See the variant forms that follow.—**Cassiopea:** kas'ī-o-pī'ya<sup>1</sup>; ɛās'ī-o-pē'ya<sup>2</sup>. Same as CASSIOPEIA.—**Cassiopeia:** kas'ī-o-pī'ya<sup>1</sup>; ɛās'ī-o-pē'ya<sup>2</sup> [Cassiope as a constellation].

**Cassius:** kash'us<sup>1</sup>; ɛāsh'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Rom. general, B. C. 42].

**Cassivelaunus:** kas'ī-vi-lō'nus<sup>1</sup>; ɛās'ī-ve-lā'nūs<sup>2</sup> [British king who submitted to Cæsar, B. C. 54].

**cassowary:** kas'ō-wē-rī<sup>1</sup>; ɛās'ō-wā-ry<sup>2</sup> [An ostrich-like bird].

**cast** (v. & n.): kast<sup>1</sup>; ɛāst<sup>2</sup>. See note under ASK.

**Castalia:** kas-tē'h-a<sup>1</sup>; ɛās-tā'li-a<sup>2</sup> [Gr. fountain sacred to Apollo & the Muses].

**Castanea:** kas-tē'n-a<sup>1</sup>; ɛās-tā'ne-a<sup>2</sup> [A genus of trees including the chest-<sup>[nut].</sup>

**castanet:** kas'tə-net<sup>1</sup>; ɛās'ta-nēt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., W., & Wr.*; *I. & St.* kas'ta-net<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kas'tə-nit<sup>1</sup>. An alternative pronunciation, indicating primary stress on the ultima, is noted by *Standard, M., & W.* Johnson (1755) accented the penult, kas-tan'et<sup>1</sup>; Walker the antepenult, kas'ta-net<sup>1</sup> [A pair of clappers used in singing and dancing].

**caste:** kast<sup>1</sup>; ɛāst<sup>2</sup>.

**Castelar:** kas'tē-lār<sup>1</sup>; ɛās'tē-lār<sup>2</sup> [Sp. statesman (1832-99)].

**Castellamare:** kas-tel'la-mā'rē<sup>1</sup>; ɛās-tēl'lā-mā'rē<sup>2</sup> [Sicilian seaport]. **Cas-tellammare**†.

**castellan:** kas'te-lən<sup>1</sup>; ɛās'tē-lan<sup>2</sup> [The warden of a castle].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊl, rʉl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**Castellane (de):** də kās'tel'lan'1; de eas'tël'lan'2 [Fr. city].

**castellate:** kas'te-lët'1; eas'të-lät'2.

**Castelnau:** kas'tel'nō'1; eas'tël'nō'2 [Fr. soldier (1520-92)].

**caster, castor:** kast'ar'1, -or'1; east'er'2, -ör'2.

**castigate:** kas'ti-gët'1; eas'ti-gät'2 [To discipline; thrash].

**castigation:** kas'ti-gë'shan'1; eas'ti-gä'shon'2.

**Castiglione:** kās'ti-lyō'nē'1; eas'ti-lyō'ne'2 [It. painter (1616-70)].

**Castile:** kas-til'1; eas-til'2 [Former Sp. kingdom].

**castile:** kas-til'1; eas-til'2; *not* kas'til'1 [A variety of soap].

**Castilla:** kas-til'a'1; eas-til'a'2 [Am. rubber-producing tree].

**Castilla:** kas-til'ya'1; eas-til'ya'2 [Peruv. patriot (1796-1867)].

**castle:** kas'1; eas'l'2—the *t* is silent. See **ASK**.

[derived].

**Castlereagh:** kas'l-rē'1; eas'l-rē'2 [Ir. town whence a Brit. viscountcy is

**castor:** kas'tar or -ter'1; eas'tor'2 [1. A beaver. 2. An oil].

**Castor:** kas'tar'1 or -ter'1; eas'tor'2 or -tör'2 [1. In Gr. myth, a son of Jupiter and Leda. 2. One of the two brightest stars in the constellation Gemini. See **POLLUX**. 3. Bible].

**castrate:** kas'trēt'1; eas'trät'2 [To emasculate; geld].—**castration:** kas-trë'shan'1; eas-trä'shon'2.—**castrato** [It.]: kas-trä'to'1; eas-trä'to'2 [A man who has been emasculated in boyhood to preserve a soprano voice].

**Castren:** kas-trën'1; eas-tren'2; *not* kas'trën'1 [Fin. philologist (1813-52)].

**castrensian:** kas-tren'shan'1; eas-tren'shan'2 [Pert. to camp].

**Castro:** käs'tro'1; eas'tro'2; *not* kas'tro'1 [Pres. of Venezuela, 1899-1909].

**Castrucci:** kas-trüt'chī'1; eas-trüt'chī'2. In It. *ca* before *i* is pronounced as *ch* or *tsh*. See the next entry. [It. musician (1690-1769).]

**Castruccio:** kas-trüt'cho'1; eas-trüt'cho'2. In *It.* *c* preceding *a*, *o*, or *u*, is not pronounced as *ch*. To indicate this sound the vowel *i* is inserted between them; as *cia*, *cio*, *ciu*, which are pronounced *chā*, *chō*, *chū*. [It. general (1283?-1328).]

**casual:** kaž'u-al'1 or kaz'iu-al'1; eäzh'u-al'2 or eäz'u-al.—**casualty:** kaž'u-al-ti'1; eäzh'u-al-ty'2.

**casulist:** kaž'u-ist'1; eäzh'u-ist'2, *Standard*; *C. & W.* kaž'yu-ist'1; *E. & M.* kaz'yu-ist'1; *I.* kaz'yū-ist'1; *St.* kaz'yū-ist'1; *Wr.* kaz'ya-ist'1. Perry (1773) kaz'u-ist'1; Walker (1791) kaz'iu-ist'2. In pronouncing the derivatives **cas'u-is'tic**, **cas'u-is'tics**, and **cas'u-ist-ry** follow the pronunciation of the parent word.

**catabasion:** kat'a-bë'si-an'1; eät'a-bä'si-on'2 [A vault under an altar].

**catabasis:** kə-tab'a-sis'1; ea-täb'a-sis'2 [A descent or decrease].

**catabolism:** kat'a-bai-ō'sis'1; eät'a-bi-ō'sis'2 [Term used in physiology].

**catabolic:** kat'a-bel'ik'1; eät'a-böl'ie'2 [Pert. to catabolism].

**catabolism:** kə-tab'o-lizm'1; ea-täb'o-lizm'2 [Destructive metabolism]. See **METABOLISM**.

**catagchresis:** kat'a-kr'is'1; eät'a-erë'sis'2 [The mixed use of metaphors].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hīt, fce; f=ē; gō, nōt, òr, wón.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ʊu = out; ɔll; fū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

**cataclasm:** kat'ə-klazm<sup>1</sup>; ɛăt'a-eläsm<sup>2</sup> [A violent disruption].

**cataclysm:** kat'ə-klizm<sup>1</sup>; ɛăt'a-elÿsm<sup>2</sup> [An overwhelming flood].

**catacomb:** kat'ə-kōm<sup>1</sup>; ɛăt'a-eōm<sup>2</sup> [A tunnel-like burying-place].

**catacoustics:** kat'ə-kūs'tiks<sup>1</sup>; ɛăt'a-əys'ties<sup>2</sup>. In Eng. kat-ə-kau'stiks<sup>1</sup> is preferred and is the only pronunciation indicated by Murray.

**catapult:** kat'ə-falk<sup>1</sup>; ɛăt'a-fälk<sup>2</sup> [A scaffold or platform for a coffin].

**catalepsy:** kat'ə-lep-sɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɛăt'a-lēp-sy<sup>2</sup> [A nervous affection].

**catalo:** kat'ə-lō<sup>1</sup>; ɛăt'a-lō<sup>2</sup> [A hybrid quadruped the offspring of a buffalo and a domestic cow].

**catalog, catalogue:** kat'ə-leg<sup>1</sup>; ɛăt'a-lōg<sup>2</sup>—the ə is short and the uə silent. Compare *brogue*.

**catalpa:** kə-tal'pə<sup>1</sup>; ea-täl'pa<sup>2</sup> [One of various trees].

**catalysis:** kə-tal'ɪ-sɪs<sup>1</sup>; ea-täl'y-sis<sup>2</sup> [A chemical change due to contact action].—**catalytic:** kat'ə-lit'ik<sup>1</sup>; ɛăt'a-lÿt'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**catamaran:** kat'ə-mə-ran<sup>1</sup>; ɛăt'a-ma-rän<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., M., & Wr.*; *E. kat'ə-mə-ran<sup>1</sup>; I. & St., kat'ə-ma-ran<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kat'ə-mə-ran<sup>1</sup>* [A form of raft for life-saving].

**Catania:** kə-tē'nu-ə<sup>1</sup> or (*It.*) ka-tō'nī-ə<sup>1</sup>; ea-tā'ni-ə<sup>2</sup> or (*It.*) eä-tā'nī-ä<sup>2</sup> [Sicilian seaport].

**cataphasia:** kat'ə-fē'ʒɪ-ə<sup>1</sup>; ɛăt'a-fā'ʃhi-ə<sup>2</sup> [A derangement of speech].

**cataphract:** kat'ə-frakt<sup>1</sup>; ɛăt'a-fräet<sup>2</sup> [Ancient armor].

**catarrh:** kə-tār<sup>1</sup>; ea-tār<sup>2</sup>; *not* kə-tūr-rə<sup>1</sup> [Secretion from a mucous membrane].

**catastasis:** kə-tas'tə-sis<sup>1</sup>; ea-tās'ta-sis<sup>2</sup>; *not* kə-tas-tē'sis<sup>1</sup> [The third part of an ancient drama; in rhetoric, the exordium].

**catastrophe:** kə-tas'tro-fi<sup>1</sup>; ea-tās'tro-fe<sup>2</sup> [A disastrous event; also, the final event of a drama].

**catastrophic:** kat'ə-strōf'ik<sup>1</sup>; ɛăt'a-strōf'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to catastrophe].

**Catawba:** kə-tē'bə<sup>1</sup>; ea-tā'ba<sup>2</sup>; *not* kə-tau'bə<sup>1</sup> [1. An American Indian. 2. A grape. 3. A wine].

**catch** (*v. & n.*): kach<sup>1</sup>; ɛäch<sup>2</sup>: so pronounced in Shakespeare's day, if we may rely on his riming it with *match*.

BAPTISTA: The gain I seek is—quiet in the match.

CREMIO: No doubt but he hath got a quiet catch.

*Taming of the Shrew* (1594) act II, sc. I, l. 333.

We hear at the present day, and sometimes from the lips of educated men, the verb "catch" pronounced as *ketch*. . . Yet there is every reason to believe that until a comparatively late period it was the common pronunciation of the word. . . Nares (1784) had clearly heard of no other way of pronouncing it. . . Walker censured this usage. . . Buchanan [1757] long before Walker . . . had stoutly maintained the sound of *a*, not only in "catch" but in "any."

T. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English*, ch. 2, p. 172-174 [H. '04].

**catchup:** kach'up<sup>1</sup>; ɛäch'üp<sup>2</sup>. The form **ketchup** is pronounced in the same way [A word adapted from the Amoy (China) dialect *kə-tsiap*, brine of pickled fish, it was first used for an East-Ind. pickle; now, for a spiced condiment for meats].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōt, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, oŷre, bŷt, bŷrn; ōll, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪpk; ɕhin, this.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**catechesis:** kat'í-kí'sis<sup>1</sup>; eät'e-eē'sis<sup>2</sup> [Oral instruction].—**catechetical,** **catechetical:** kat'í-ke'tí'kí', -í-kal<sup>1</sup>; eät'e-eē'tíe<sup>2</sup>, -í-eal<sup>2</sup>.—**catechism:** kat'í-kiz'm<sup>1</sup>; eät'e-eē'sm<sup>2</sup>—the e is weak as in "valley," not as in "eel."—**catechization, catechization:** kat'í-ki-zē'shən<sup>1</sup> or -kai-zē'shən<sup>1</sup>; eät'í-ei-zā'shən<sup>2</sup> or -ei-zā'shən<sup>2</sup>.—**catechize, catechise:** kat'í-koiz<sup>1</sup>; eät'e-eiz<sup>2</sup>.

**catechu:** kat'í-čhū<sup>1</sup>; eät'e-čhū<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C. & E.* kat'e-čhū<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kat'í-shū<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kat'í-shu<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kat'e-shu<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kat'ə-kiū<sup>1</sup>. The e in this word is sometimes erroneously indicated long as in "eel"; it should be pronounced as e in "valley." [An extract from several East-Ind. or Afr. plants.]

**catechumen:** kat'í-kiū'men<sup>1</sup>; eät'e-eū'mēn<sup>2</sup>—pronounce the antepenult e as e in "valley"; not as in "eel" [One under instruction in the elements of Christianity].

**categorem:** kat'í-gō'rem<sup>1</sup>; eät'e-gō'rēm<sup>2</sup> [A word that may be used by itself].—**categorematic:** kat'í-gō'rí-mat'ík<sup>1</sup>; eät'e-gō're-mát'ie<sup>2</sup>. Note the various syllables that are stressed.

**categorical:** kat'í-ger'í-kal<sup>1</sup>; eät'e-gōr'í-eal<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a category].

**category:** kat'í-go-rí<sup>1</sup>; eät'e-gō-ry<sup>2</sup> [A comprehensive class of things].

**Catelet:** ká'tə-lē<sup>1</sup>; eä'te-lē<sup>2</sup>; not kat'ə-let<sup>1</sup> [Fr. city on the Aisne].

**catena** [L.]: kə-tí'nə<sup>1</sup>; ea-tē'nə<sup>2</sup>; not kə-tē'nə<sup>1</sup> [A chain, as of events, excerpts, etc.].

**catenary:** kat'í-nē-rí<sup>1</sup>; eät'e-nā-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* kat'í-ní-rí<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kat'e-nar-í<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kat'í-nar-í<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kə-tí'na-rí<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kat'e-nē-rí<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kat'í-na-rí<sup>1</sup> [Relating to a catena or mathematical curve].

**cater:** kē'tər<sup>1</sup>; eä'ter<sup>2</sup> [To provide food or entertainment].

**cater-cornered:** kē'tər-kēr'nard<sup>1</sup> or kat'ə-kēr'nard<sup>1</sup>; eä'ter-eōr'nard<sup>2</sup> or eät'e-eōr'nard<sup>2</sup>. In Eng. the second pronunciation prevails [Placed cornerwise].

**caterpillar:** kat'ər-píl'ər<sup>1</sup>; eät'er-píl'ar<sup>2</sup>; not kē'tər-píl'ər<sup>1</sup> [Larva, as of a butterfly or moth].

**caterwaul:** kat'ər-wōl<sup>1</sup>; eät'er-wāl<sup>2</sup>; not kat'ər-waul<sup>1</sup> [The cry of a cat].

**Catesby:** kēts'bi<sup>1</sup>; eäts'by<sup>2</sup>; not kē'təz-bi<sup>1</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Catha:** kē'thə<sup>1</sup>; eä'thə<sup>2</sup>; not kath'ə<sup>1</sup> [N.-Afr. shrub].

**Cathari:** kath'ə-rui<sup>1</sup>; eäth'a-rí<sup>2</sup> [Any one of several religious sects claiming purity of life or doctrine].

**catharism:** kath'ə-rizm<sup>1</sup>; eäth'a-rísm<sup>2</sup> [The act of cleansing].—**catharize:** kath'ə-roiz<sup>1</sup>; eäth'a-ríz<sup>2</sup> [To purify].

**catharsis:** kə-thūr'sis<sup>1</sup>; ea-thār'sis<sup>2</sup> [Cleansing].—**carthartic:** kə-thūr'tík<sup>1</sup>; ea-thār'tie<sup>2</sup>.

**Cathay:** kə-thē<sup>1</sup>; ea-thā<sup>2</sup>; not kath'ē<sup>1</sup>. [China].

**cathedral:** kath'í-dra<sup>1</sup>; eäth'e-dra<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.* (1900); *E.* kath'-ed-ra<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ka-thed'ra<sup>1</sup>; *M., W.* (1909), & *Wr.* kə-thí'dra<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ka-thí'dra<sup>1</sup> [The throne, see, or dignity of a bishop].

**Catherine:** kath'í-rin<sup>1</sup>; eäth'e-rín<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. *Dan. & Ger. Catharine:* ká'tə-rí'nə<sup>1</sup>; eä'tā-rí'nə<sup>2</sup>; *Pg.,* ká'tə-rí'nə<sup>1</sup>; eä'tā-rí'nə<sup>2</sup>; *It. Caterina:* ká'tē-rí'nə<sup>1</sup>; eä'tē-rí'nə<sup>2</sup>; *Fr. Catherine:* ká'tə-rín<sup>1</sup>; eä'te-rín<sup>2</sup>; *Sp. Catarina:* ká'tə-rí'nə<sup>1</sup>; eä'tā-rí'nə<sup>2</sup>. For *Rus.*, see EKATERINA, and *Sw.*, see KATARINA.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**catheter:** kəth'ī-tər<sup>1</sup>; eəth'e-ter<sup>2</sup>; *not* kəth'ī-tər<sup>1</sup>, as the *e* of the penult is short and weak, not long [A surgical instrument].

**cathodal:** kəth'o-dəl<sup>1</sup>; eəth'o-dal<sup>2</sup>; *not* kə-tho'dəl<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to a cathode].

**cathode:** kəth'ōd<sup>1</sup>; eəth'ōd<sup>2</sup>; *not* kə-thōd<sup>1</sup> [An electrode].—**cathodic:** kə-thed'ik<sup>1</sup>; eə-thōd'ic<sup>2</sup>; *not* kə-thō'dik<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to a cathode].

**Catholic:** kəth'o-līk<sup>1</sup>; eəth'o-lie<sup>2</sup>; *not* kəth'ā-līk<sup>1</sup>; *nor* kəth'lk<sup>1</sup>, both of which are far too frequently heard even from the educated on both sides of the Atlantic.

**Catholicism:** kə-thel'ī-sizm<sup>1</sup>; eə-thōl'ī-ġizm<sup>2</sup>. Webster (1828) noted kəth'ā-le-sizm<sup>1</sup>, notwithstanding that Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), all indicated the stress on the antepenult, a practise followed by *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., & Wr.* In Goodrich's edition of Webster (1847) the preference was given to this accentuation, but the other was retained as permissible and kept until 1864, when it was dropped by Noah Porter.

**Catholicize:** kə-thel'ī-saiz<sup>1</sup>; eə-thōl'ī-ġiz<sup>2</sup>.

**Cathos:** kə'tōs<sup>1</sup>; eə'tōs<sup>2</sup> [In Molière's *Les Precieuses Ridicules*, a silly girl whose head is turned by reading novels].

**Cathua:** kə-thū'ā; eə-thū'ā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

[cent.].

**Catiline:** kat'ī-loin<sup>1</sup>; eə'tī-lin<sup>2</sup>; *not* kat'ī-lin<sup>1</sup> [Rom. conspirator of the 1st

**Catinat:** kə'tī'nā<sup>1</sup>; eə'tī'nā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. marshal (1637-1712)].

**cation:** kat'oi-an<sup>1</sup>; eə'tī-on<sup>2</sup>; *not* kē'shān<sup>1</sup> [A positive ion].

**Cato:** kē'to<sup>1</sup>; eə'to<sup>2</sup>; *not* kə'to [Roman patriots: (1) 234-149 B. C.; (2) 95-46 B. C.].—**Catonian:** kə-tō'nī-an<sup>1</sup>; eə-tō'nī-an<sup>2</sup>; *not* kē'to-nyen<sup>1</sup>.

**Catskill:** kats'kil<sup>1</sup>; eəts'kil<sup>2</sup>. Compare KAATERSKILL.

**catsup:** kat'sup<sup>1</sup>; eə'tsüp<sup>2</sup>. See CATCHUP.

[N. Y. State].

**Cattaraugus:** kat'rə-gus<sup>1</sup>; eə't'a-rə-gūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* -rau'gus<sup>1</sup> [A county in

**Cattaro:** ka-tā'ro<sup>1</sup>; eə-tā'ro<sup>2</sup> [Austr. district and spt.].

**Catullus:** kə-tul'us<sup>1</sup>; eə-tūl'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Rom. lyric poet (B. C. 87-45?).]

**Caucasian:** kē-kē'shān<sup>1</sup>; eə-eā'shan<sup>2</sup>; *Standard* kē-kāsh'an<sup>1</sup>; eə-eāsh'an<sup>2</sup>; *C.* kē-kē'shān<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kē-kē'zi-an<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kē-kē'shī-an<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kē-kē'shien<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kē-kē'zi-an<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kē-kē'shān<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kē-kē'sien<sup>1</sup> [I. a. Belonging to the Caucasus. II. n. A member of the white branch of the human species].

**Caucasus:** kē-kē'sus<sup>1</sup>; eə'ea-sūs<sup>2</sup> [European mountain range].

**Cauchon:** kō'shōn<sup>1</sup>; eō'ghōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. churchman ( -1442)].

**caucus:** kē'kus<sup>1</sup>; eə'eūs<sup>2</sup>.

**cauda** [L.]: kē'dā<sup>1</sup>; eə'dā<sup>2</sup> [A tail].—**caudal:** kē'dāl<sup>1</sup>; eə'dāl<sup>2</sup>.—**caudate:** kē'det<sup>1</sup>; eə'dat<sup>2</sup>.

**caudex** [L.]: kē'deks<sup>1</sup>; eə'dēks<sup>2</sup> [A stem; also, the trunk of the spinal cord].

**cauf:** kēf<sup>1</sup>; eəf<sup>2</sup>; *not* kauf<sup>1</sup> [1. A cage for preserving fish. 2. A basket for hoisting coal or ore].

**Caughnawaga:** kē'nā-wā'gā<sup>1</sup>; eə'nā-wā'gā<sup>2</sup> [Canadian town].

**cauk:** kēk<sup>1</sup>; eək<sup>2</sup>. See CALK.

2: wōf, dē; bōk, bōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīa.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *get*; hit, *hit*; police, *police*; obey, *gö*; not, *öt*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**caul:** *köl*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔl*<sup>2</sup> [An amnion].

[Napoleonic wars].

**Caulaincourt (de):** *də kō'lañ'kür*<sup>1</sup>; *de əō'lañ'kür*<sup>2</sup> [Two Fr. soldiers in

**cauldron:** *kōl'drən*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔl'dron*<sup>2</sup> [A caldron].

**caulicle:** *kō'h-kl*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔ'li-el*<sup>2</sup> [L., a small stem].

**cauliflower:** *kəl'i-flu'ər*<sup>1</sup> or *kō'h-flu'ər*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔl'i-flow'er*<sup>2</sup> or *əɔ'li-flow'er*<sup>2</sup>.

Of the modern dictionaries *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *W.* place the primary accent after the *u*, while *St.* & *Wr.*, following Perry (1775) and Walker (1791), place it after the *i*: *kəl'i-flu-ər*<sup>1</sup>, a pronunciation more frequently heard to-day.

**caulk:** *kōk*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔk*<sup>2</sup>—the *l* is silent. See *CALK*.

**Caura:** *kau'ra*<sup>1</sup>; *eou'ra*<sup>2</sup> [Venez. territory and river].

**Caurus** [L.]: *kō'rus*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔ'rūs*<sup>2</sup> [Anc. Rom. name for the northwest wind].

**causal:** *kōz'al*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔz'al*<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to cause].—**causality:** *kə-zal'i-ti*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔ-säl'i-ti*<sup>2</sup>.—**causation:** *kə-zə'shən*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔ-zə'shən*<sup>2</sup>.—**causative:** *kōz'ə-tiv*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔz'ə-tiv*<sup>2</sup>.

**cause:** *kōz*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔz*<sup>2</sup>—the *s* has the sound of *z* in this word and its derivatives.

**causerie** [Fr.]: *kōz'rī*<sup>1</sup>; *eōs'rē*<sup>2</sup> [Conversational criticism].

**causeuse** [Fr.]: *kō'zūz*<sup>1</sup>; *eō'sūs*<sup>2</sup> [A sofa-like seat for two persons].

**causeway:** *kōz'wē*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔz'wā*<sup>2</sup>.

**caustic:** *kōs'tik*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔs'tie*<sup>2</sup>; sometimes erroneously pronounced *kēs-tik*<sup>1</sup>.

**Cauterets:** *kō'tə-rē*<sup>1</sup>; *eō'te-rē*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. health resort].

**cauterism:** *kō'tar-izm*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔ'ter-izm*<sup>2</sup>.—**cauterize:** *kō'tar-aiz*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔ'ter-iz*<sup>2</sup>.

**Cauterskill:** *kō'tarz-kil*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔ'ters-kil*<sup>2</sup>. Same as *KAATERSKILL*.

**Cautin:** *kau-tin*<sup>1</sup>; *eou-tin*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *kō'tin*<sup>1</sup> [Chilean prov. & river].

**caution:** *kō'shən*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔ'shən*<sup>2</sup>.—**cautionary:** *kō'shən-ē-rī*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔ'shən-ā-ry*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *kō'shən-ē-rī*<sup>1</sup>; *nor* *kō'shən-rī*<sup>1</sup>.—**cautious:** *kō'shūs*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔ'shūs*<sup>2</sup>.

**cava:** *kē'vā*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔ'vā*<sup>2</sup> [In anatomy, a cavity, tube, or channel].

**Cava:** *kā'vā*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔ'vā*<sup>2</sup> [It. city].

**Cavagnari:** *kā'va-nyā'rī*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔ'vā-nyā'rī*<sup>2</sup> [Brit. envoy (1841-79)].

**Cavalgnac:** *kā'vā'nyāk*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔ'vā'nyāe*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *kā'vā'nyāk*<sup>1</sup>; *nor* *kā'ven-yāk*<sup>1</sup> [Fr. statesman (1853-1905)].

**caval:** *kē'val*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔ'val*<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a cava].

**cavalcade:** *kav'al-kēd*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔv'al-ēd*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* *kav-al-kēd*<sup>1</sup>; *E. & St.* *kav'al-kēd*<sup>1</sup>; *I.* *kav-al-kēd*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *kav-al-kēd*<sup>1</sup>. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), & Perry (1777), indicated the ultima as the stressed syllable; Walker stressed the first syllable as well as the last, but remarked that this and other polysyllabic words "may all be pronounced with one accent, and that on the last syllable, without the least deviation from propriety." *A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, note 524 [1791].

**cavaletta** [It.]: *kā'va-let'ta*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔ'vā-lēt'tā*<sup>2</sup> [A melody imitating a galloping horse].

**cavaller:** *kav'ə-lēr*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔv'a-lēr*<sup>2</sup>.

**Cavaller:** *kā'vā'lyē*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔ'vā'lyē*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. Calvinistic leader (1681-1740)].

**cavallard:** *kav'al-yārd*<sup>1</sup>; *əɔv'al-yārd*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* *kav-a-lyārd*<sup>1</sup>; *I.* *kav-al-lārd*<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *kav-a-lārd*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *kav-el-lārd*<sup>1</sup> [A caravan of pack-horses or mules].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *grēy*, *fērn*; *hit*, *lee*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Cavalleria Rusticana:** kă'val-lē-rī'a rus'ti-kā'nā; eă'vāl-lē-rī'ā rus'ti-eă'nā; not, as frequently heard, kav'a-lī're rus'ti-kā'nā [An opera by Mascagni].

**cavally:** kə-val'ī; eă-vāl'y<sup>2</sup> [An American fish].

**cavalry:** kav'al-rī; eăv'al-ry<sup>2</sup>.

**Cavan:** kav'anī; eăv'an<sup>2</sup>; not kə-van' [Ir. county & town].

**Cavanagh:** kav'a-nōī; eăv'a-nā<sup>2</sup> [Ir. family name].

**cavate:** kē'vētī; eă'vāt<sup>2</sup> [To hollow out; excavate].

**Cavatina** [It.]: kă'va-tī'nā; eă'vā-tī'nā<sup>2</sup> [A short musical piece].

**cavation:** kē-vē'shənī; eă-vā'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of excavating].

**cave:** kēvī; eăv<sup>2</sup>.

**caveat:** kē'vī-atī; eă've-ăt<sup>2</sup> [A legal warning].

**Cavell (Edith):** kə-vel'ī; eă-vēl'ī<sup>2</sup> [Eng. nurse shot, Oct. 13, 1915, by the Germans for aiding their enemies to escape].

**Cavendish:** kav'en-dīshī; eăv'ēn-dīsh<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**cavernous:** kav'ərn-usī; eăv'ern-ūs<sup>2</sup>.

**caviar, caviare:** kav'ī-ār'ī; eăv'ī-ār'ī<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. & I. kav-i-ār'ī; E. & St. kav-i-ār'ī; M. kav-i-ār'ī; W. kav'ī-ār'ī; W. r. kav-vīr'ī. The pronunciation of this word has been modified from time to time to conform with its spelling. In 1590 Giles Fletcher, English ambassador to Russia, wrote it *cavery*; Shakespeare, in "Hamlet," act ii, sc. 2, spelled it *caviarie* (1602). Beaumont & Fletcher in "The Nice Valour or Passionate Madman" (1616) rimed it with *vary*:

Laugh—wide, loud, and vary— . . .  
One that never tasted *caveare*.

Act v, l. 353.

John Bullock, in his "English Expositour or Compleat Dictionary" (1616), rendered it *caveare*; Skelton wrote it *caviary* in 1620 and Bacon, *cavuary* in 1626. Other forms were *caveare* (1620), *caveār* (1628), *cavere* (1663), *cavayer* (1680), *caveer* (1680), and *caviare* (1698). Dr. Murray cites Swift (1730) as riming the word with *cheer*:

And, for our home-bred British Cheer  
Botargo, Catsup, and *Caveer*.

*Panegyrr. Dean.*

Bailey (1724) spelled the word *caviary*; later, *caveer* and stressed the first: kav'ī-ār'ī, and the second, after the r: ka-vīr'ī. Johnson (1755) noted the spelling *caviare*, & indicated the stress on the ultima; Buchanan (1757) spelled the word *caveer* & pronounced it accordingly; W. Johnston (1764) preferred *cavear* & Ash (1775) *cavier*. Perry (1777) pronounced *caviare*: kav-i-ār'ī; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), & Reid (1844) indicated ka-vīr'ī; Knowles (1835) noted kav-yār'ī, and Smart (1840), kav-yēr'ī. Goodrich (1847), preferring the spelling *caviare*, pronounced it ka-vīr'ī, and indicated *caviar* as kav'ī-ār'ī; Webster (1890-1900) did the same, but in 1909 the new editors of that work indicated *caviar* as the preferred spelling & noted the pronunciation given above. If the foregoing records of Eng. lexicography may be trusted, the pronunciation of this word has not been indicated as consisting of four syllables since 1728. [A relish of sturgeon-roe.]

**cavil:** kav'ilī; eăv'il<sup>2</sup>.

**Cavite:** ka-vī'tēī; eă-vī'tē<sup>2</sup> [Prov. & city of the Philippines].

**cavort:** ka-vōrt'ī; eă-vōrt'ī<sup>2</sup> [To prance; curvet].

**cavoscope:** kav'o-skōpī; eăv'o-seōp<sup>2</sup>; not kē'vo-skōpī [An electrical apparatus to examine cavities of the body].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, políce; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**Cavour (dî):** dî ku-vûr<sup>1</sup>; dî eä-vûr<sup>2</sup> [It. statesman (1810-61)].

**cavy:** kē'vî<sup>1</sup>; eä'vy<sup>2</sup> [A guinea-pig].

**Cawdor:** kē'dar<sup>1</sup> or kē'dōr<sup>1</sup>; eä'dor<sup>2</sup> or eä'dōr<sup>2</sup> [Scot. parish & castle that figures in Shakespeare's "Macbeth"].

**Cawline:** kē'lain<sup>1</sup>; eä'lin<sup>2</sup> [A hero in an old Eng. ballad, especially Percy's *Reliques*].

**Cawnpur:** kēn-pūr<sup>1</sup>; eänpur<sup>2</sup> [District and town in British India].

**Caxines:** kā'hī-nēs<sup>1</sup>; eä'hī-nēs<sup>2</sup> [A cape in the Bay of Algiers].

**Caxton:** kaks'tan<sup>1</sup>; eäks'ton<sup>2</sup> [Eng. printer (1422-91)].

**cayenne:** kē-en<sup>1</sup>; eä'ën<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., M., W., & Wr.; C. & St.* kē-yen<sup>1</sup>; I. koi-en<sup>1</sup>—the last was favored by Earnshaw about 1820 [A variety of pepper].

**Cayenne:** kē-en<sup>1</sup> or kē'yen<sup>1</sup>; eä-ën<sup>2</sup> or eä'yën<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Fr. Guiana].

**cayman:** kē'man<sup>1</sup>; eä'man<sup>2</sup> [An alligator].

**Caymans:** koi'manz<sup>1</sup>; ei'manz<sup>2</sup> [Group of islands in B. W. I.].

**Cayster:** kē-is'tar<sup>1</sup>; eä-ys'ter<sup>2</sup> [River in Asia Minor].

**Cayuga:** kə-yū'gə<sup>1</sup>; ea-yū'gə<sup>2</sup> [A county & lake in N. Y. State].

**cayuse:** kai-yūs<sup>1</sup>; eē-yūs<sup>2</sup> [A bronco].

**cazador** [Sp.]: kă'za-dōr<sup>1</sup>; eä'zā-dōr<sup>2</sup> [A foraging ant: Peruvian name].

**Cazalla de la Sierra:** ka-thāl'ya dē la si-ēr'a<sup>1</sup>; eä-thāl'yä dē lā si-er'ä [Sp. town].

**cazi:** kă'zī<sup>1</sup>; eä'zī<sup>2</sup>; not kă'zī<sup>1</sup> [An Islamic official].

**cazo** [Sp.]: kă'tho<sup>1</sup>; eä'thō<sup>2</sup> [A vessel used in metallurgy].

**cead mille falte** [Ir.]: kad mī'lə fāl'tə<sup>1</sup>; eäd mī'le fāl'te<sup>2</sup> ["One hundred thousand welcomes!"].

**cease:** sis<sup>1</sup>; qēs<sup>2</sup>.

**Cebu:** sē-bū<sup>1</sup>; qe-by<sup>2</sup> [Island & city in the Philippines].

**Cecil<sup>1</sup>:** ses'il<sup>1</sup> or sī'sil<sup>1</sup>; qēç'il or qēç'il<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. D. **Cecilius:** sē-sī'li-us<sup>1</sup>; qe-ç'il'us<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Cécile:** sē'sī'li<sup>1</sup>; qe'ç'il<sup>2</sup>.

**Cecil<sup>2</sup>:** ses'il or sī'sil<sup>1</sup>; qēç'il or qēç'il<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Cecilia:** si-sil'i-a<sup>1</sup>; qe-ç'il'i-a<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. D. **Cecilia:** sē-sī'li-a<sup>1</sup>; qe-ç'il'i-a<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Cécile:** sē'sī'li<sup>1</sup>; qe'ç'il<sup>2</sup>; Ger. **Cäcilia:** tē-tal'li-a<sup>1</sup>; tē-tal'li-ä<sup>2</sup>; It. **Cecilia:** chē-çhi'li-a<sup>1</sup>; chē-çhi'li-ä<sup>2</sup>; Sp. thē-çhi'li-a<sup>1</sup>; thē-çhi'li-ä<sup>2</sup>. In Italian, c or cc, before e or i, is pronounced as ch; in Spanish, c, before e or i, is pronounced th, but in Sp. Am. as s.

**Cecily:** ses'i-li<sup>1</sup>; qēç'i-ly<sup>2</sup> [Variant form of CECILIA].

**cecily:** sī'si-ti<sup>1</sup>; qēç'i-ty<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & M.; E., I., St., & W.* sī'si-ti<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* sez'i-ti<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), & Craig (1849) indicated ses'i-ti<sup>1</sup>, while Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), & Goodrich (1847) indicated sī'si-ti<sup>1</sup>.

**Cecrops:** sī'krōps<sup>1</sup>; qē'erōps<sup>2</sup> [Legendary king of Attica].

**Cedmihel:** sed'mi-hel<sup>1</sup>; qēd'mi-hēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nō. ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʃhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

**Cedimoth:** sed'ɪ-məθ<sup>1</sup>; ʧəd'ɪ-mōθ<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Cedmonites:** sed'mən-aɪts<sup>1</sup>; ʧəd'mon-ɪts<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Cedric:** sed'ɹɪk<sup>1</sup> or ked'ɹɪk<sup>1</sup>; ʧəd'ɹiɛ<sup>2</sup> or eəd'ɹiɛ<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**cedrine:** sɪ'drɪn<sup>1</sup>; ʧɛ'drɪn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr.; C., E., I., M., & W.* sɪ'drɪn<sup>1</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), & Jameson (1827) indicated sɪ'drɪn<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), & Smart (1840), sɪ'drɪn<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to cedar].

**Cedron:** sɪ'drən<sup>1</sup>; ʧɛ'drɒn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**cedula:** sed'yu-lə<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) θhɛ'du-lə<sup>1</sup>; ʧɛd'yu-lə<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) θhɛ'du-lə<sup>2</sup> [A bill, order, or written obligation for the payment of money].

**Ceelatha:** sɪ-el'ə-θhə<sup>1</sup>; ʧe-ɛl'a-tha<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Cella:** sɪ'lə<sup>1</sup>; ʧɛ'la<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Cellan:** sɪ'lən<sup>1</sup>; ʧɛ'lan<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Celai:** sel'ɪ-aɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʧɛl'a-ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Celaia:** sɪ-lɛ'ya<sup>1</sup>; ʧe-lā'ya<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Celandine:** sel'ən-daɪn<sup>1</sup>; ʧɛl'an-dɪn<sup>2</sup> [A herb of the poppy family].

**celarent:** sɪ-lɛ'rent<sup>1</sup>; ʧe-lā'rɛnt<sup>2</sup> [A mood in logic].

**celation:** sɪ-lɛ'shən<sup>1</sup>; ʧe-lā'shon<sup>2</sup> [Concealment].

**celative:** sel'ə-tɪv<sup>1</sup>; ʧɛl'a-tɪv<sup>2</sup> [Serving to conceal].

**celature:** sel'ə-tiʊr<sup>1</sup> or -ʧur<sup>1</sup>; ʧɛl'a-tʊr<sup>2</sup> or -ʧur<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Smart (1840), & Goodrich (1847) indicated sɪ'lə-tiʊr<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) noted sel'ə-ʧiʊr<sup>1</sup>; and Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), & Knowles (1835), sel'ə-tiʊr<sup>1</sup> [The art of engraving metals].

**Celebes:** sel'ɪ-bɪz<sup>1</sup>; ʧɛl'e-bɛs<sup>2</sup> [Island E. of Borneo].

**celebration:** sel'ɪ-brɛ'shən<sup>1</sup>; ʧɛl'e-brā'shon<sup>2</sup>. See the following.

**celebrity:** sɪ-leb'ɹɪ-tɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʧe-lɛb'ri-ty<sup>2</sup>; not sɪ'leb-ɹɪ-tɪ<sup>1</sup>.

**celerēs** (n. pl.): sel'ɪ-rɪz<sup>1</sup>; ʧɛl'e-rɛs<sup>2</sup> [L., a body-guard of horsemen].

**celerity:** sɪ-leɹ'ɪ-tɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʧe-lɛr'ɪ-ty<sup>2</sup>.

**celery:** sel'ər-ɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʧɛl'er-y<sup>2</sup>. W. H. Savage in his "Vulgarisms and Improperities of the English Language" (London, 1833), p. 20, notes sal'ə-ɹɪ<sup>1</sup> as in colloquial use at that time and condemns it.

**Céleste:** sɛ'lest<sup>1</sup>; ʧɛ'lɛst<sup>2</sup> [Fr. actress & dancer (1814-82)].

**Celesti:** θhɛ-les'tɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʧe-lɛs'tɪ<sup>2</sup> [Venet. painter (1637-1706)].

**celestial:** sɪ-les'tɪ-əl<sup>1</sup> or -ʧəl<sup>1</sup>; ʧe-lɛs'tɪ-əl<sup>2</sup> or -ʧəl<sup>2</sup>.

**Célestin** [Fr.]: sɛ'les'tan<sup>1</sup>; ʧɛ'lɛs'tān<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. See following.

**Celestine:** sɪ-les'tɪn<sup>1</sup>; ʧe-lɛs'tɪn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C., I., St., & W.* sel'es-tɪn<sup>1</sup>; *E.* se-les'tɪn<sup>1</sup>; *M.* sel'ɪs-tɪn<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* sel'ɪs-tɪn<sup>1</sup>. *W.* notes also sel'es-tɪn<sup>1</sup> [1. Any one of five popes bearing this name. 2. One of an order of monks founded in the 13th cent.].

**Celesyria:** sel'ɪ-sɪr'ɪ-ə<sup>1</sup>; ʧɛl'e-sɪr'ɪ-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Cella:** sɪ'h-ə<sup>1</sup> or sɪ'lyə<sup>1</sup>; ʧɛ'li-a<sup>2</sup> or ʧɛ'lyə<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. *Fr.* Célle: sɛ'lɪ<sup>1</sup>; ʧɛ'lɪ<sup>2</sup>; *It.* Cella: θhɛ'lɪ-a<sup>1</sup>; ʧe'lɪ-a<sup>2</sup>.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θhɪn, θhɪs.

l: artistic, **ārt**; fat, **fāre**; fast, **fāst**; get, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; **æot**, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

**cellbacy**: sel'i-bā-si<sup>1</sup>; çel'i-bā-cy<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr. C.* sel'i-bi-si<sup>1</sup>; *E.* sel'i-bas-i<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* sel'i-ba-si<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* sel'i-ba-si<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers from 1728 to 1846 all stressed the first syllable; but Goodrich (1847) indicated si-lib'ə-si<sup>1</sup>. [The unmarried state.]

**celibatarian**: sel'i-bā-tē'ri-an<sup>1</sup>; çel'i-bā-tā'ri-an<sup>2</sup>; *not* sel'i-bē'tā-ri-an<sup>1</sup>.

**celibate**: sel'i-bēt<sup>1</sup>; çel'i-bāt<sup>2</sup>.

**Cellta**: sel'i-tā<sup>1</sup>; çel'i-tā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**cellar**: sel'ar<sup>1</sup>; çel'ar<sup>2</sup>.

**Celle**: tsel'ə<sup>1</sup>; tsel'e<sup>2</sup> [Prus. city].

**Cellini**: chel-lī'nī<sup>1</sup>; chēl-lī'nī<sup>2</sup> [It. engraver & sculptor (1500-71)].

**cello**: chel'o<sup>1</sup>; chēl'o<sup>2</sup>.

**cellular**: sel'yu-lər<sup>1</sup>; çel'yu-lar<sup>2</sup>.

**cellulitis**: sel'yu-lai'tis<sup>1</sup> *or* -li'tis<sup>1</sup>; çel'yu-lī'tis<sup>2</sup> *or* -li'tis<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of the cellular tissue].

**celluloid**: sel'yu-loid<sup>1</sup>; çel'yu-lōid<sup>2</sup>.

[plants].

**cellulose**: sel'yu-lōs<sup>1</sup>; çel'yu-lōs<sup>2</sup> [The basic substance of the structure of

**Celosyria**: si'lo-[*or* sel'o]-sir'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; çē'lo-[*or* çel'o]-syr'i-a<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Celt**: selt<sup>1</sup>; çelt<sup>2</sup> [An ancient people of Europe]. See **KELT**.

**Celtiberian**: selt'i-bī'ri-an<sup>1</sup>; çelt'i-bē'ri-an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the **Celtiberi**, selt'i-bī'rai<sup>1</sup>; çelt'i-bē'rai<sup>2</sup>, a former people of central Spain]. See **KELTIBERIAN**.

**Celtic**: selt'ik<sup>1</sup>; çelt'ie<sup>2</sup>. See **KELTIC**.

**cement** (*n.*): si-ment<sup>1</sup>; çe-mēnt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; *E. & St.* se-ment<sup>1</sup>; *I. si-ment<sup>1</sup>*. The alternative, sem'ent<sup>1</sup>; çēm'ent<sup>2</sup>, is indicated as such by *C., M., W., & Wr.* Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), & Jameson (1827) noted si'ment<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), & Craig (1837) indicated sem'ent<sup>1</sup>, and Smart (1830), si-ment<sup>1</sup>. The distinction of pronunciation made between the verb & the noun is now infrequently heard.

**cement** (*v.*): si-ment<sup>1</sup>; çe-mēnt<sup>2</sup>. See the preceding.

**cemetery**: sem'i-ter-i<sup>1</sup>; çēm'e-tēr-y<sup>2</sup>; *not* sem'ə-tri<sup>1</sup>; *nor* sem'i-ter-i<sup>1</sup>, for the antepenult *e* is weak & *not* as in "eel," as indicated by Phye.

**Cenchrea**: sen-kri'ə<sup>1</sup> *or* sen'kri-ə<sup>1</sup>; çēn'erē'a *or* çēn'ere-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Cenci**: chen'chi<sup>1</sup>; chēn'chi<sup>2</sup>; *not* sen'si<sup>1</sup> [Roman woman who was beheaded for participating in the murder of her father (1577-99)].

**Cendebeaus**: sen'di-bī'us<sup>1</sup>; çēn'de-bē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Cendebeus**: sen'di-bī'us<sup>1</sup>; çēn'de-bē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Cenereth**: sen'i-reth<sup>1</sup>; çēn'e-rēth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Ceneroth**: sen'i-reth<sup>1</sup>; çēn'e-rōth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

[tunnel].

**Cenis** (**Mont**): mōn' se'nī<sup>1</sup>; mōn' çē'nī<sup>2</sup>; *not* si'nis<sup>1</sup> [Alpine peak &

**Cenzizites**: si'niz-ait<sup>1</sup>; çē'niz-its<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**cenobite**: sen'o-bait<sup>1</sup>; çēn'o-bit<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* si'nu-vait<sup>1</sup>; *I.* sen'o-bait<sup>1</sup>; *M.* si'no-bait<sup>1</sup>; *St.* si'nō-bait<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* sen'ə-bait<sup>1</sup> [A monk].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛɦin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ɦɦin, ɦɦis.

**cenobitism:** sen'o-bait'izm<sup>1</sup>; ɕen'o-bɦt'ɦsm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. sen'o-bai-tizm<sup>1</sup>; E. sɦ'nu-bait-izm<sup>1</sup>; I. sen'o-bait-izm<sup>1</sup>; M. sɦ'no-bait-ɦz'm; St. sɦ'no-bai-tɦzm<sup>1</sup>; W. sen'o-bait'ɦz'm<sup>1</sup>; Wr. sen'a-bit-ɦzm<sup>1</sup> [The theory or practise of conventual life].

**cenogamy:** sɦ-neg'a-mɦ<sup>1</sup>; ɕe-nɔg'a-my<sup>2</sup> [Community of wives or husbands].

**cenotaph:** sen'o-taf<sup>1</sup>; ɕen'o-tɦf<sup>2</sup> [An empty tomb or monument to the dead that does not contain the remains].

**Cenozoic:** sɦ'no-zɔ'ɦk<sup>1</sup>; ɕe'no-zɔ'ɦe<sup>2</sup> [A geological era].

**censor:** sen'sɦr<sup>1</sup> or -sɦr<sup>1</sup>; ɕen'sɦr<sup>2</sup> or -sɦr<sup>2</sup>.

**censure:** sen'sɦur<sup>1</sup>; ɕen'sɦur<sup>2</sup>.

**centare:** sen'tɦr<sup>1</sup>; ɕen'tɦr<sup>2</sup> [A square meter].

**Centaur:** sen'tɦr<sup>1</sup>; ɕen'tɦr<sup>2</sup> [A fabled monster with the body of a man from the waist up combined with that of a horse].

**centenary:** sen'tɦ-nɦ-rɦ<sup>1</sup>; ɕen'tɦ-nɦ-ry<sup>2</sup>; *not* sen-tɦn'ɦr-ɦ<sup>1</sup>.

**centennial:** sen-tɦn'ɦ-ɦ<sup>1</sup>; ɕen-tɦn'ɦ-ɦ<sup>2</sup>.

**centesimal:** sen-tɦs'ɦ-mɦ<sup>1</sup>; ɕen-tɦs'ɦ-mɦ<sup>2</sup>.

**centgener:** sen'tɦ-nɦr<sup>1</sup>; ɕen'tɦ-ge-ner<sup>2</sup> [A hundred, or fewer, members of a race or breed considered as typical of the whole: said of animals or plants].

**centiliter:** sen'tɦ-lɦ'tɦr<sup>1</sup>; ɕen'tɦ-lɦ'tɦr<sup>2</sup> [One hundredth of a liter]. **centilitre:**

**centillion:** sen-tɦl'yɦn<sup>1</sup>; ɕen-tɦl'yɦn<sup>2</sup> [A cardinal number].

**centime:** sɦn'tɦm'ɦ<sup>1</sup>; ɕɦn'tɦm'ɦ<sup>2</sup> [Fr. coin].

**centimeter:** sen'tɦ-mɦ'tɦr<sup>1</sup>; ɕen'tɦ-mɦ'tɦr<sup>2</sup> [One hundredth of a meter]. **centimetre:**

**centiped, centipede:** sen'tɦ-pɦd<sup>1</sup> or -pɦd<sup>1</sup>; ɕen'tɦ-pɦd<sup>2</sup> or -pɦd<sup>2</sup>. The second form is preferred in Eng. [(1667?-1723)].

**Centlivre:** sen-tɦ-lɦvɦr or -lɦvɦr<sup>1</sup>; ɕen-tɦ-lɦvɦr or -lɦvɦr<sup>2</sup> [Eng. dramatist]

**Cento:** ɦɦen'tɦ<sup>1</sup>; ɦɦen'tɦ<sup>2</sup> [It. city].

[authors or composers].

**cento:** sen'tɦ<sup>1</sup>; ɕen'tɦ<sup>2</sup> [A medley of selections from the works of various]

**centrale:** sen-trɦ'ɦ<sup>1</sup>; ɕen-trɦ'ɦ<sup>2</sup> [A bone of the carpus or tarsus].

**centrifugal:** sen-trɦf'yɦ-ɦɦ<sup>1</sup>; ɕen-trɦf'yɦ-ɦɦ<sup>2</sup>. Dyche (1752) and Kenrick (1773) indicated the stress on the penult, but all the other lexicographers and the modern dictionaries place it upon the antepenult [Radiating].

**centrifuge:** sen'tɦ-fɦɦ<sup>1</sup>; ɕen'tɦ-fɦɦ<sup>2</sup>.

**centripetal:** sen-trɦp'ɦ-tɦ<sup>1</sup>; ɕen-trɦp'ɦ-tɦ<sup>2</sup>. Kenrick (1773) alone indicated the stress on the penult—sen-trɦp'ɦ-tɦ<sup>1</sup>.

**centurion:** sen-tɦɦ'ɦ-rɦn<sup>1</sup>; ɕen-tɦɦ'ɦ-rɦn<sup>2</sup>; *not* sen-tɦɦ'ɦ-rɦn<sup>1</sup>—note that the stress is on the diphthongal u.

**century:** sen'ɦɦu-rɦ<sup>1</sup> or -tɦu-rɦ<sup>1</sup>; ɕen'ɦɦu-ry<sup>2</sup> or -tɦu-ry<sup>2</sup>.

**ceorl:** ke-ɦrl<sup>1</sup> or ɦɦerl<sup>1</sup>; eɦ-ɦrl<sup>2</sup> or ɦɦɦrl<sup>2</sup> [An Anglo-Saxon freeman of the lowest class; a yeoman].

**cephalic:** sɦ-fɦl'ɦk<sup>1</sup>; ɕe-fɦl'ɦe<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to the head].

2: wɦf, dɦ; bɦɦk, bɦɦt; fɦɦl, rɦɦle, ɦɦre, bɦt, bɦɦn; ɦɦl, bɦy; ɦɦo, ɦɦem; ɦɦk; ɦɦɦn, ɦɦɦs.



1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

**cephalopod**: *sef'ə-lo-pəd*<sup>1</sup>; *çəf'a-lo-pöd*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & M.*; *E. sef'al-u-pəd*<sup>1</sup>; *I. sef'a-lō-pəd*<sup>1</sup>; *St. sef'al-ō-pəd*<sup>1</sup>; *W. sef'a-lo-pəd*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. si-fal'ə-pəd*<sup>1</sup>.

**Cephas**: *sī'fas*<sup>1</sup>; *çə'fas*<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [of Andromeda].

**Cepheus**: *sī'fiūs*<sup>1</sup> or *sī'fi-us*<sup>1</sup>; *çə'fūs*<sup>2</sup> or *çə'fe-ūs*<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the father

**Cephira**: *si-fai'ra*<sup>1</sup>; *çə-fi'ra*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**ceramics**: *si-ram'iks*<sup>1</sup>; *çə-rām'ies*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *ki-ram'iks*<sup>1</sup> [The fictile art; porcelain and pottery]. [of ceramics].

**ceramography**: *ser"ə-mөг'ra-fi*<sup>1</sup>; *çər"a-mөг'ra-fy*<sup>2</sup> [The art or literature

**Ceras**: *sī'ras*<sup>1</sup>; *çə'ras*<sup>2</sup> [Apocryphal].

**cerate**<sup>1</sup> (*a.*): *sī'rēt*<sup>1</sup>; *çə'rāt*<sup>2</sup> [Having a cere].

**cerate**<sup>2</sup> (*n.*): *sī'rit*<sup>1</sup>; *çə'rat*<sup>2</sup> [A pharmaceutical preparation].

**cerato-** (*prefix*): *ser'ə-to-*<sup>1</sup>; *çər'a-to-*<sup>2</sup> [From the Gr. *keras* (*κέρας, κερα-*), a horn; a combining form]. [skin].

**ceratoma**: *ser"ə-tō'ma*<sup>1</sup>; *çər"a-tō'ma*<sup>2</sup> [A hard or extra thick spot on the

**ceratome**: *ser"ə-tōm*<sup>1</sup>; *çər"a-tōm*<sup>2</sup> [An instrument for cutting the cornea].

**Cerberean**: *sūr-bī'ri-an*<sup>1</sup>; *çēr-bē're-an*<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Cerberus].

**Cerberus**: *sūr'bi-rus*<sup>1</sup>; *çēr'be-rūs*<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the sleepless dog that guarded the infernal regions]. [Britain in 495].

**Cerdic**: *ker'dik*<sup>1</sup> or *ser'dik*<sup>1</sup>; *eēr'die*<sup>2</sup> or *çər'die*<sup>2</sup> [A Saxon chief who invaded

**cere**: *sīr*<sup>1</sup>; *çēr*<sup>2</sup> [Wax or a wax-like membrane].

**cereal**: *sī'n-al*<sup>1</sup>; *çə're-al*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *sur'i-al*<sup>1</sup>; *nor* *sūr'yəl*<sup>1</sup> [Grain].

**cerebellum**: *ser'i-bel'um*<sup>1</sup>; *çər'e-bəl'üm*<sup>2</sup>—the antepenult is weak as in "valley," *not* as in "eel" [The little or hinder brain].—**cerebral**: *ser'i-brəl*<sup>1</sup>; *çər'e-bral*<sup>2</sup>.

**cerebric**: *ser'i-brik*<sup>1</sup>; *çər'e-brīe*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E. ser'e-brik*<sup>1</sup>; *I. se-ri'brik*<sup>1</sup>; *M. se-reb'rik*<sup>1</sup>; *St. si-reb'rik*<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the brain].

**cerebrospinal**: *ser'i-brō-spai'nəl*<sup>1</sup>; *çər'e-bro-spī'nal*<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the brain and the spine; as, *cerebrospinal meningitis*].

**cerebrum**: *ser'i-brum*<sup>1</sup>; *çər'e-brūm*<sup>2</sup> [The brain].

**cerecloth**: *sīr'klōth*<sup>1</sup>; *çər'elōth*<sup>2</sup> [A burial shroud].

**cerement**: *sīr'ment* or *mant*<sup>1</sup>; *çər'ment*<sup>2</sup>—always two syllables [A shroud].

Look at her garments  
Glistening like cerements.

Hood Bridge of Sighs st. 2.

**ceremonial**: *ser'i-mō'nī-al*<sup>1</sup>; *çər'e-mō'nī-al*<sup>2</sup>.

**ceremony**: *ser'i-mo-nī*<sup>1</sup>; *çər'e-mo-ny*<sup>2</sup>.

**Ceres**: *sī'rīz*<sup>1</sup>; *çə'rēs*<sup>2</sup> [In Rom. myth, the goddess of the harvest].

**Cereithi**: *ser'i-thai*<sup>1</sup>; *çər'e-thī*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Cerethites**: *ser'i-thuits*<sup>1</sup>; *çər'e-thīts*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible]. [blooming *cereus*].

**Cereus**: *sī'ri-us*<sup>1</sup>; *çə're-ūs*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *sūr'i-us*<sup>1</sup> [An Am. cactus; as, the night-

**certain**: *sūr'tin*<sup>1</sup>; *çēr'tin*<sup>2</sup>.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**certes**: sūr'tiz<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'tēs<sup>2</sup>; *not* sūr'tiz<sup>1</sup>. Sometimes formerly spelled *cert* or *certs* and pronounced as one syllable.

**certificate**<sup>1</sup> (v.): sār-tif'1-kēt<sup>1</sup>; ġēr-tif'i-eāt<sup>2</sup>. See the following.

**certificate**<sup>2</sup> (n.): sār-tif'1-kiṭ<sup>1</sup>; ġēr-tif'i-eat<sup>2</sup>. Note that the *a* of the ultima is obscure. See the preceding.

**certify**: sūr'ti-fai<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'ti-fy<sup>2</sup> [To give a written declaration of]. [record].

**certiorari**: sūr'shi-o-rē-rai<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'shi-o-rā-rī<sup>2</sup> [A writ calling for a certified

**cerulean**: si-rū'li-an<sup>1</sup>; ġe-ru'le-an<sup>2</sup> [Sky=blue].

**cerumen**: si-rū'men<sup>1</sup>; ġe-ru'mēn<sup>2</sup> [Ear=wax].

**ceruse**: si'rūs<sup>1</sup> or si-rūs<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'us<sup>2</sup> or ġe-rus<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827), together with the modern dictionaries, note si'rūs; Sheridan (1780) and Webster (1828) indicated ser'as<sup>1</sup>.

**Cervantes**: sār-van'tiz<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) ther-vān'tēs<sup>1</sup>; ġer-van'tēs<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) thēr-vān'tēs<sup>2</sup> [Sp. author (1547-1616)].

**Cervera y Topete**: sār-vē'ra<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) ther-vē'ra<sup>1</sup> i tō'pē-tē<sup>1</sup>; ġer-vē'ra<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) thēr-vē'rā y tō'pē-te<sup>2</sup> [Sp. admiral (1833-1909)].

**cervical**: sūr'vi-kal<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'vi-eal<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to neck].

**cervine**: sūr'vin<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'vin<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to deer].

**cervix** [L.]: sūr'viks<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'viks<sup>2</sup> [The neck].

**Cesar**: si'zər<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'gar<sup>2</sup>. Same as CÆSAR.

**cesare**: si'zə-rī<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'ga-rē<sup>2</sup>; *not* si'zē-rī [A mood in logic].

**Cesarea**: ses'ə-rī'ə<sup>1</sup>; ġēs'a-rē'a<sup>2</sup>. Same as CÆSAREA.—**Cesarean**: ses'ə-rī'en<sup>1</sup>; ġēs'a-rē'an<sup>2</sup>. Same as CÆSAREAN. [(1565-1640)].

**Cesari**: chē'sa-rī<sup>1</sup>; chē'sā-rī<sup>2</sup>; *not* chē-sā-rī<sup>1</sup>; *nor* chē-zā-rī<sup>1</sup> [It. painter

**Ceseleth-thabor**: ses'1-leth-chē'bor<sup>1</sup>; ġēs'e-lēth-thā'bōr<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Cesil**: ses'il<sup>1</sup>; ġēs'il<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ceslon**: si'si-an<sup>1</sup>; ġēs-si-on<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Cesnola** (di): di ches'no-la<sup>1</sup>; di chēs'no-lā<sup>2</sup> [It.-Am. archeologist and

**Cespedes**: thes'pē-dēs<sup>1</sup>; thēs'pē-deg<sup>2</sup> [Sp. painter (1538-1608)].

**cesspipe**: ses'paip<sup>1</sup>; ġēs'pīp<sup>2</sup>; *not* sez'paip<sup>1</sup>.

**cesspool**: ses'pūl<sup>1</sup>; ġēs'pōōl<sup>2</sup>; *not* sez'pūl<sup>1</sup>.

**cesura**: si-zīū'ra<sup>1</sup> or si-siū'ra<sup>1</sup>; ġe-šū'ra<sup>2</sup> or ġe-sū'ra<sup>2</sup> [A break or pause].

**Cetab**: si'tab<sup>1</sup>; ġētāb<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Cetacea**: si-tē'si-ə<sup>1</sup>; ġe-tā'ġe-a<sup>2</sup> [Fish-like mammals].—**cetacean**: si-tē'shen<sup>1</sup>; ġe-tā'shan<sup>2</sup>.

**Ceteans**: si-tē'an<sup>1</sup>; ġe-tē'an<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Cetewayo**: set'1-wā'yo or kech-wā'yo<sup>1</sup>; ġēt'e-wā'yo or eēch-wā'yo<sup>2</sup>. In the native tongue, the first syllable is pronounced as a click by suddenly withdrawing the tip or side of the tongue from the teeth or palate followed by wai'o<sup>1</sup> [Zulu king, ?-1884].

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, 6r; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

**Cetura:** sĭ-tŭ'ra<sup>1</sup>; ʒe-tŭ'ra<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Cetus:** sĭ'tus<sup>1</sup>; ʒe'tŭs<sup>2</sup> [A constellation near Aries and Pisces].

**Centa:** siŭ'ta<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) thē'ŭ-ta<sup>1</sup>; ʒŭ'ta<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) thē'ŭ-tā<sup>2</sup> [Moroccan seaport].

**Cévennes:** sē'ven<sup>1</sup>; ʒe'ven<sup>2</sup> [Fr. mountain range].

**Ceylon:** sĭ-lən<sup>1</sup>; ʒe-lŏn<sup>2</sup> [Island S. of India].—**Ceylonese:** sĭ'lən-ĭs<sup>1</sup> or -ĭs<sup>1</sup>; ʒe'lon-ĭs<sup>2</sup> or -ĭs<sup>2</sup>.

**ch:** A consonantal digraph the sound of which, in English, is most frequently diphthongal and is analyzed by phoneticists as *t* + *sh*. In this book it is indicated by the symbol *ch* in Key 1 and by *ch* in Key 2. Some Germanic scholars describe it as a simple sound. See page xxix.

I. In common spelling *ch* is represented by

(1) *ch*, initial, as in *chance*; final, as in *beech*.

(2) *sch*, medial, as in *satchel*, *pitcher*; final, as in *batch*, *itch*, *botch*.

(3) *ch* in *ich*, *nch*, final, as in *filch*, *lunch*, etc., and commonly pronounced by English orthoepists, *ish*, *nsh*.

(4) *te*, unaccented, as in *righteous* (raichus<sup>1</sup>; richŭs<sup>2</sup>); *ti* in *tion*, unaccented, as in *question* (kweschun<sup>1</sup>; kwěschon<sup>2</sup>).

(5) *tu*, unaccented, as in *nature* (nēchur<sup>1</sup>; nāchur<sup>2</sup>).

II. In English speech *ch* has the following sounds:

(1) *tsh*, as heard in *archbishop*, *chair*, *chess*, *cheese*, *child*, *chop*, *church*, etc.

(2) *sh*, as heard in *chaise*, *chemise*, *Chicago*.

(3) *k*, as heard in *archangel*, *character*, *chemist*, *mechanic*, *monarch*.

(4) *kw* or *qu*, as heard in *choir* (kwair<sup>1</sup>; kwir<sup>2</sup>).

**Chabannes:** shā'bān<sup>1</sup>; ʒhā'bān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. general (1410-88)].

**Chablis:** shā'blĭ<sup>1</sup>; ʒhā'blĭ<sup>2</sup>—the *s* is silent [Fr. town and a wine from its vicinity]. [(?—357 B. C.)].

**Chabrias:** kē'bri-as<sup>1</sup>; eā'bri-as<sup>2</sup>; not shā'brī-as<sup>1</sup> [An Athenian general].

**Chabris:** kē'bris<sup>1</sup>; eā'bris<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Chaddenwick:** chār'naj<sup>1</sup>; chār'nāʒ<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town]. See ALCESTER; ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP. [i-ē'st<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Chadlas:** kē'di-as<sup>1</sup>; eā'di-as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Chadlasal:** kad'i-ē'sai<sup>1</sup>; eād'<sup>2</sup>

**Chæreas:** kī'ri-as<sup>1</sup>; eē're-as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Chæronea:** ker'o-nī'a<sup>1</sup>; ęr'o-nē'a<sup>2</sup> [Gr. town; birthplace of Plutarch].

**chafe:** chēf<sup>1</sup>; chāf<sup>2</sup> [To make sore by rubbing; irritate].

**chaff:** chaf<sup>1</sup>; chāf<sup>2</sup> [To ridicule]. See ASK.

**Chaffee:** chaf'fĭ; chāf'ē<sup>2</sup> [Am. soldier; lieutenant-gen. (1842-1914)].

**Chagres:** chū'gres<sup>1</sup>; chā'grēs<sup>2</sup> [River and spt. in Panama].<sup>1</sup>

**chagrin:** shə-grin<sup>1</sup>; ʒhə-grĭn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.; E. chə-grĭn<sup>1</sup>; I. & St. shə-grĭn<sup>1</sup>; M. & W. shə-grĭn<sup>1</sup>*. Bailey (1742) indicated a stress on the *a*: chə'grĭn<sup>1</sup>, but Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) pronounced the word shə-grĭn<sup>1</sup>, as do also Murray and Worcester; Webster (1828) noted the stress on the ultima and pronounced the word shə-grĭn<sup>1</sup>.

**chair<sup>1</sup>:** chār<sup>1</sup>; chār<sup>2</sup> [A seat with four legs].

**chair<sup>2</sup>:** chār<sup>1</sup>; chār<sup>2</sup> [Same as CHARE].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, ʒll; mē, gēt, pręy, fērn; hĭt, lce; f=ē; f=ē; gē, nōt, 6r, wōn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊsle; ʊu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

**chaise:** shēz<sup>1</sup>; chās<sup>2</sup>; not chēz<sup>1</sup>; nor shē<sup>1</sup>, which was in common use in the early years of the 19th cent.

**chakra:** chuk'rə<sup>1</sup>; chūk'ra<sup>2</sup> [Sansk., a cycle of years].

**Chalane:** kal'a-nī<sup>1</sup>; eāl'a-nē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**chalaza:** kə-lē'zə<sup>1</sup>; ea-lā'zə<sup>2</sup>; not chā-lā'zə<sup>1</sup> [The tread of an egg].

**Chalcedon:** kal'si-den<sup>1</sup>; eāl'ce-dōn<sup>2</sup> [Town in Asia Minor].—**Chalcedonian:** kal'si-dō-ni-en<sup>1</sup>; eāl'ce-dō-ni-an<sup>2</sup>.—**Chalcedonic:** kal'si-den'ik<sup>1</sup>; eāl'ce-dōn'ic<sup>2</sup>

**chalcedony:** kal-sed'o-ni<sup>1</sup>; eāl'çed'o-ny<sup>2</sup> *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* kal-sed'un-i<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kal-sed'o-ni<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kal-sed'a-ni<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kal-sed'o-ni<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kal-sed'o-ni<sup>1</sup>. Bailey (1732) was first to indicate the stress on the preantepenult; Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Clarke (1855) noted it in the same place—kal'si-dō-ni<sup>1</sup>. Smart (1840), Brande (1842), and Craig (1849) recorded kal-sed'o-ni<sup>1</sup> [A mineral used by jewelers as an ornamental stone].

**Chalcis:** kal'sis<sup>1</sup>; eāl'çis<sup>2</sup> [Ancient Gr. spt.].

**Chalcol:** kal'kol<sup>1</sup>; eāl'çol<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[deans].

**Chaldaic:** kal-dē'ik<sup>1</sup>; eāl-dā'ie<sup>2</sup> [The language of Chaldea and the Chal-

**Chaldea:** kal-di'ə<sup>1</sup>; eāl-dē'a<sup>2</sup> [Ancient kingdom in Asia].—**Chaldean:** kal-di'en<sup>1</sup>; eāl-dē'an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Chaldea].

**Chaldee:** kal'di<sup>1</sup>; eāl'dē<sup>2</sup>. Excepting Worcester modern lexicographers agree on the pronunciation of this word. *Wr.* indicates kal-di'<sup>1</sup> [A native of Chaldea or the language spoken there].

**chaldron:** chēl'dron<sup>1</sup>; chāl'dron<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & Wr.*; *E.* kēl'drun<sup>1</sup>; *I.* chāl'dren<sup>1</sup>; *St.* chēl'dren<sup>1</sup>; *W.* chēl'drun<sup>1</sup>. Murray indicates chēl'dren<sup>1</sup>, the pronunciation preferred by Walker (1791) and Fulton & Knight (1802), as an alternative. Perry (1775) and Jones (1798) favored chāl'dren<sup>1</sup>, but Sheridan (1780) noted chēl'dren<sup>1</sup>, while Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) all favored the first pronunciation noted above.

Still, *l* is now heard in several instances—as, for example, *chaldron*, *falter*, *vault*—in which it was once silent.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English*, ch. II, p. 186 [H. '04.]

**chalet** [Fr.]: shū'lē<sup>1</sup>; chā'le<sup>2</sup> [A Swiss peasant's cottage or a dwelling in imitation of it].

**chalice:** chal'is<sup>1</sup>; chāl'ic<sup>2</sup> [A drinking-cup, esp. a consecrated one].

**chalk:** chōk<sup>1</sup>; chak<sup>2</sup>—the *l* is silent. See BALK. [A soft white limestone.]

**challis:** shal'i<sup>1</sup>; chāl'i<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr.*; *C. & W.* shal'i<sup>1</sup>; *E.* chal'lis<sup>1</sup>; *I.* shāl'i<sup>1</sup>; *M.* chal'is<sup>1</sup>; *W.* shal'i<sup>1</sup> [An all-wool fabric like muslin-de-laine].

**Chalmers:** chā'mərz<sup>1</sup> or (*Scot.*) chē'mərz<sup>1</sup>; chā'mərz<sup>2</sup> or (*Scot.*) chā'mərz<sup>2</sup>. Also, occasionally, chal'mərz<sup>1</sup> [A family name of Scottish origin].

**Chaloner:** chal'en-ər<sup>1</sup>; chāl'on-er<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Châlons-sur-Marne:** shā'lōn'sūr-mārn<sup>1</sup>; chā'lōn'sūr-mārn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. city].

**Chalon-sur-Saône:** shā'lōn'sūr-sōn<sup>1</sup>; chā'lōn'sūr-sōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. city].

**Chalph:** kal'fai<sup>1</sup>; eāl'fī<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Chalus:** shā'lū<sup>1</sup>; chā'lū<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town where Richard I. of Eng. was mortally wounded, 1199].

2: wɒf, dɜ; bɔk, bɔt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

**1:** artistic, ărt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rule; but, būrn:

**Chalybean:** kal'i-bi'en¹; ăl'y-bē'an², *Standard*; *C.* ki-lib'i-an¹; *E.* kal-ib'e-on¹; *I.* ka-lib'i-an¹; *M.* kal-i-bi'en¹; *St.* ka-lib'i-an¹; *W.* kal'i-bi'en¹; *Wr.* ka-lib'i-an¹ [*Pert.* to Chalybes].

**chalybeate:** ka-lib'i-ēt¹; ea-lyb'e-āt² [*Impregnated with iron.*]

**Chalybes:** kal'i-biz¹; ăl'y-bēg² [*Anc. town in Asia Minor famed for its work in iron and steel.*] [caurist (1819-79)].

**Cham:** kām¹; ăm²; *not* shām¹ [*Pseudonym of Amedée de Noé, Fr. caricaturist (1819-79).*]

**chama:** kē'mā¹; ăā'mā²; *not* shā'mā¹ [*A giant clam.*]

**Chamaal:** kam'i-əl¹; ăm'a-āl² [*Douai Bible.*]

**Chamaam:** kam'i-am¹; ăm'a-ām² [*Douai Bible.*]

**chamade** [*Fr.*]: shā'mād¹; ăhā'mād², *Standard*; *C., I., & St.* shā-mēd¹; *E.* shām-ēd¹; *M.* shā-mad¹; *W.* shā-mād¹; *Wr.* shā-mēd¹ [*A signal with drum or trumpet for a parley.*]

**chamber:** ăhēm'ber¹; ăhām'ber². In the last half of the 18th century this word was pronounced to rime with *palmer*, and this pronunciation, no doubt based upon that of the *Fr. chambre*, whence the word is derived, may be traced to the variant spellings of the word from the Late Middle Eng. Period to that time. The chief of these were *chaumbre* (1300), *chaumber* (1350), *chalmer* (Scot., 1375, 1513, and 1582), and *chaumer*—Burns: "The brethren of the Commerce *Chaumer*" (1788). Kenrick (1773) and Sheridan (1780) indicated this pronunciation, but Walker (1791) preferred ăhēm'ber¹.

**Chambertin:** shān'bār'tān¹; ăhān'bēr'tān² [*Fr. vineyard noted for its Burgundy wine.*]

**Chambéry:** shān'bē'rī¹; ăhān'bē'rī² [*Fr. city.*]

**Chambesi:** ăhām-bē'zī¹; ăhām-bē'gī²; *not* sham'bi-sī¹ [*Cent. Afr. river.*]

**Chambord:** shān'bōr¹; ăhān'bōr²—the *d* is silent, the *o* broad and emphatic [*Fr. Bourbon prince (1820-83).*]

**chameleon:** ka-mī'li-en¹; ea-mē'le-on²; *not* shā-mī'li-en¹, *nor* shā-mī'yan¹.

**chamfer:** ăhām'far¹; ăhām'fer² [*Groove; edge.*]

**Chaminade-Carbonel:** shā'mī'nād'-kār'bō'nel¹; ăhā'mī'nād'-ăār'bō'nel² [*Fr. pianist and composer (1861- )*]. [1781-1838].

**Chamisso:** shā'mī'sō¹ or sha-mī'so¹; ăhā'mī'sō² or ăhā-mī'so² [*Ger. poet (1781-1838).*]

**chamois:** sham'wō¹; ăhām'wō², *C.; Standard & Wr.* sham'i¹; *E. & I.* sham'wō¹; *M.* sham'oi¹; *St.* sham'wū¹; *Wr.* sham'mi¹. Perry (1775) indicated sham'oi¹; Sheridan (1780), shā-mōi¹; Walker (1791), shā-mōi¹; Jameson (1827), shā-mōi¹; Smart (1840), sham'wō¹; Goodrich (1847), sham'mi¹. The differences in pronunciation indicate that while American usage prefers sham'i¹, British usage favors sham'wō¹. They may have been influenced by the various ways of spelling the word.

The form *chamois*, first used in the Geneva Bible (1560), does not appear again in English literature until 1789, when it was used by Mrs. Piozzi in her "Journey through France." Florio in his "Queen Anna's New World of Words, or Dictionarie of the English Tongue" (1598), spelled it *shamoye*; Cockeram ("Eng. Dict.," 1623), *shamoise*; Thomas Barker ("Art of Angling," 1651), *shammie* and *shammy*; Shadwell ("Epsom Wells," 1673), *shammy*; Surtees (Sir William Calverley's Note-Book, 1706), *shamy*; Horace Walpole ("Letters," 1766), Henry Mayhew ("London Labour," 1851), *shammy*; a form used also by Garnet Walch ("Head over Heels," 1875) and by R. C. Haldane ("Workshop Recipes," 1883).

**2:** ărt, ăpe, făt, färe, fäst, whät, ăll; mē, gēt, prëy, fērn; hīt, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, őr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aise; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

The form *chamois*, revived by Mrs. Piozzi, was used by Sir Walter Scott ("Ann of Geisterstein," 1829), by Mrs. Hemans (Poems, 1835), by Darwin, in his "Descent of Man" (1871), and by others. The relation of the skin designated *chamois-leather* or *shammy-leather* to the antelope itself has been a subject of wide speculation and is now commonly accepted as *sham* *chamois*. According to John Strype, who edited Stow's "Survey of London" (2 vols. folio, 1720), rams' skins and sheepskins were sold in his time "for right *shamoises* . . . to the wrong of the buyer."

The leather called *shammy* is made also from [the skins of] the tame goat, the sheep, and the deer.

GOLDSMITH *A History of the Earth and Animated Nature*, vol. I., pt. II, ch. 3, p. 307 [1774].

**chamomile:** kam'o-moil<sup>1</sup>; eām'o-mil<sup>2</sup>. Same as CAMOMILE.

**Chamonix:** shā'mō'ni<sup>1</sup>; ḡhā'mō'ni<sup>2</sup> [Fr. valley].—**Chamouni:** shā'mū'ni<sup>1</sup>; ḡhū'mū'ni<sup>2</sup>. A variant of CHAMONIX.

**champ<sup>1</sup>:** champ<sup>1</sup>; ḡhāmp<sup>2</sup> [To bite, as a horse on a bit].

**champ<sup>2</sup>** [Fr.]: shān<sup>1</sup>; ḡhān<sup>2</sup> [A field or enclosure].—**champ clos** [Fr.]: shān klō<sup>1</sup>; ḡhān elō<sup>2</sup> [A battle-field or the lists].

**champagne:** sham-pēn<sup>1</sup>; ḡhām-pān<sup>2</sup> [An effervescent wine].

**champaigne:** cham'pēn<sup>1</sup>; ḡhām'pān<sup>2</sup>, *M.*; *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* sham-pēn<sup>1</sup>; ḡhām-pān<sup>2</sup>; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* sham'pēn<sup>1</sup>—Perry (1775) also indicated this and was followed by Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (1847). Sheridan (1780) preferred cham-pēn<sup>1</sup> and Walker (1791) cham'pēn<sup>1</sup>. Jones (1798) and Jameson (1827) noted sham'pēn<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation, cham'pēn<sup>1</sup>, with the stress on the first syllable, has been traced to alliterative verse of the 14th century. The Eng. poets from Shakespeare to Tennyson, with a few exceptions in the 19th century, also adopted this [Flat open country]. [1602-1674].

**Champaigne (de):** dē shān'pē'nye<sup>1</sup>; de ḡhān'pā'nye<sup>2</sup> [Flem. painter

**Champ de Mars:** shān dē mōrs<sup>1</sup>; ḡhān de mōrs<sup>2</sup> [A public square in Paris.]

**champlignon:** sham-pin'yōn<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) shān'pi'nyōn<sup>1</sup>; ḡhām-pīn'yōn<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) ḡhān'pi'nyōn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* & *C.*; *E.* sham-pin'yōn<sup>1</sup>; *I.* cham-pin'yōn<sup>1</sup>; *M.* cham-pin'ien<sup>1</sup>; *St.* sham-pin'yōn<sup>1</sup>; *W.* sham-pin'yūn<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* sham-pin'yōn<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1775) indicated cham-pin'yōn<sup>1</sup> and Walker (1791) sham-pin'yūn<sup>1</sup> [A mushroom].

**Champigny:** shān'pi'nyī<sup>1</sup>; ḡhān'pi'nyī<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town, scene of sorties in Franco-Prussian War (1870)].

**Champlain de:** sham-plēn<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) shān'plān<sup>1</sup>; ḡhām-plān<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) ḡhān'plān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. discoverer (1570-1635) and founder of Quebec].

**Champollion:** shān'pōl'yōn<sup>1</sup>; ḡhān'pōl'yōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. savant and Egyptologist (1790-1832)].

**champs** [Fr.]: shānz<sup>1</sup>; ḡhānz<sup>2</sup> [Fields].—**Champs Élysées** [Fr.]: shānz ē'li'zē<sup>1</sup>; ḡhānz ē'li'zē<sup>2</sup> [A fashionable promenade in Paris].

**Chanaan:** kē'nān or kē'ni-ān<sup>1</sup>; ēā'nān or ēā'nān<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (A. V.)].—**Chanaan:** kē'nān or kē'ni-ān<sup>1</sup>; ēā'nān or ēā'nān<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Chanaanite:** kē'nān-ait<sup>1</sup>; ēā'nān-īt<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (A. V.)].—**Chanaanitess:** kē'nān-ait'ēs<sup>1</sup>; ēā'nān-īt'ēs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Chanac:** shā'nak<sup>1</sup>; ḡhā'nāē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. prelate (1249?-1348)].

**Chanana:** kan'ā-nā<sup>1</sup>; ēān'a-nā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Chananeus:** kan'ā-nī-ūs<sup>1</sup>; ēān'a-nī-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Chanani:** kan'ā-nai<sup>1</sup>; ēān'a-nī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**chance:** chāns<sup>1</sup>; ḡhānz<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* chāns<sup>1</sup>. See ANK.

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ḡo, ḡem; iŋk; thīn, thīa.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast, get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**chancellery:** chan'sel-ər-ı<sup>1</sup>; chán'çel-er-y<sup>2</sup>. See ASK.

**chancery:** chan'sar-ı<sup>1</sup>; chán'çer-y<sup>2</sup>. See ASK.

**chandelier:** shan'da-lir'ı<sup>1</sup>; çhän'de-lēr'2.

**chandler:** chan'dlēr'ı; chán'dler'2.

**Chandos:** shan'das'ı or chan'das'ı; çhän'dos'2 or chán'dos'2 [Eng. family name].

**change:** çhēnj'ı; chāng'2; not çhainj'ı; nor çheinj'ı, pronunciations sometimes heard in England. Walker notes that in the West of England at the close of the 18th cent., the a in this word was pronounced as a in "ran," "man," etc.

**Channuneus:** kan'yū-ni'us'ı; eän'yū-nē'ūs'2 [Apocrypha].—**Chanoch:** kē'nek'ı; eä'nōe'2 [Bible: same as Enoch].

**chanson** [Fr.]: shān'sōh'ı<sup>1</sup>; çhän'sōh'2.—**chanson de geste** [Fr.]: də žest'ı<sup>1</sup>; de žhēst'2 [An epic poem].—**chanson de Roland** [Fr.]: də rō'lān'ı<sup>1</sup>; de rō'lān'2 [An epic relating the story of Roland, a nephew of Charlemagne].

**chant:** çhant'ı; chant'2, *Standard, C., M., W. & Wr.; E. & St.* chant'ı; I. chānt'ı.

**chantant** [Fr.]: shān'tān'ı<sup>1</sup>; çhän'tān'2; not chant'ant'ı. See CAFÉ CHANTANT.

**Chantecler:** shān'te-klār'ı<sup>1</sup>; çhän'te-elēr'2; not -klēr'ı [A Fr. satirical drama by Rostand, in which the male of the domestic hen plays a prominent part: first produced in 1910].

**chanticleer:** chan'ti-klār'ı<sup>1</sup>; çhän'ti-elēr'2, *Standard & Wr.; C., E., I., & W.* chan'ti-klār'ı; *M.* chan'ti-klār'ı; *St.* chant'ı-klār'ı [The male of the domestic hen; a cock]. See CHANTECLER.

**Chantilly:** shān'ti'yı'ı<sup>1</sup>; çhän'ti'yı'2 [Fr. town].

**Channuneus:** kan'yū-ni'us'ı; eän'yū-nē'ūs'2. Same as CHANNUNEUS.

**Chanzy:** shān'zi'ı<sup>1</sup>; çhän'zı'2 [Fr. general (1823-83)].

**chaos:** kē'ōs'ı; eä'ōs'2.—**chaotic:** kē-ot'ık'ı<sup>1</sup>; eä-ōt'ie'2.

**chap** (n.): çhep'ı; çhap'2, *Standard, C., E., W., & Wr.; I., M., & St.* çhap'ı; çhāp'2 [The jaw].

Their whelps at home expect the poults' food,

And long to temper their dry chops in blood.

DRYDEN trans. Vergil's *Æneid* bk. II, l. 483.

The earliest spelling, *choip*, dates from 1505, and has been traced to Dunbar. Shakespeare used the form *chaps* in 1596 and 1597 ("I Henry IV," act i, sc. 2 and "II Henry IV," act II, sc. 4) but *chaps* in 1610 ("Tempest," act II, sc. 2). In British usage *chap* is pronounced çhap'ı; çhāp'2, and *chap* is pronounced çhep'ı; çhōp'2; in the United States the orthography does not influence the pronunciation so far as the form *chap* is concerned. See below, and also CHOP.

**chap** (v.): çhap'ı; çhāp'2 [To crack or split, as the skin]. The pronunciation indicated by the earlier British lexicographers was not influenced by the orthography. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) noted çhep'ı; Kenrick (1773), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (1847), favored çhap'ı, while Knowles (1835) indicated both. Modern lexicographers prefer çhap'ı. See the preceding word.

**chaparejos:** chā'pa-rē'hōs'ı; chā'pā-rē'hōs'2 [Sp. Am., leather breeches].

**chaparral** [Sp.]: çhap'a-ra'ı<sup>1</sup>; çhāp'a-rāl'2 [A tangle of dwarf oak or cactus].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fâre, fâst, what, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, fēe; ı=ē; ı=ē; gō, nōt, őr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

**chapeau** [Fr.]: shā'pō<sup>1</sup>; chā'pō<sup>2</sup>; *not* shap'o<sup>1</sup> [A hat].—**chapeau bras** [Fr.]: brā<sup>1</sup>; brā<sup>2</sup> [A dress hat that can be folded and carried under the arm].—**c. de poil** [Fr.]: də pwā<sup>1</sup>; də pwā<sup>2</sup> [A beaver or fur hat].

**chapel**: chap'el<sup>1</sup>; chāp'el<sup>2</sup>—pronounce the ultima.

**chapelet**: chap'el-et<sup>1</sup>; chāp'el-ēt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & I.*; *E.* chēp'let<sup>1</sup>; *M.* chap'e-lit<sup>1</sup>; *W.* chap'i-let<sup>1</sup> [A pair of strapped stirrups].

**chapelle** [Fr.]: shā'pel<sup>1</sup>; chā'pēl<sup>2</sup> [A chapel].—**chapelle ardente** [Fr.]: ār'dānt<sup>1</sup>; ār'dānt<sup>2</sup> [An illuminated mortuary chapel].

**chaperon**: shap'ər-ōn<sup>1</sup>; chāp'er-ōn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, W., & Wr.*; *C.* shap'a-rōn<sup>1</sup>; *E.* shap'ūr-ōn<sup>1</sup>; *I.* shap'ūr-ōn<sup>1</sup>; *M.* shap'ər-ōn<sup>1</sup>; *St.* shap'ūr-ōn<sup>1</sup>. Walker (1791) indicated shap-ər-ūn<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1805), shap'a-rōn<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827), shap'ər-ūn<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840), shap'ər-ōn<sup>1</sup>. There is a tendency to distinguish the pronunciation of the verb from that of the noun, by giving the ultima of the verb the short o sound as in "not": shap'ər-ōn<sup>1</sup>; chāp'er-ōn<sup>2</sup>.

**chopfallen, chopfallen**: chōp'fōl'n<sup>1</sup>; chōp'fāl'n<sup>2</sup> [Having drooping jaws]. See CHAP; CHOP.

**Chaphenatha**: kaf'i-nē'fthā<sup>1</sup>; cāf'e-nā'thā<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. Same as CAPHE-

**Chapultepec**: cha-pūl'tē-pek<sup>1</sup>; chā-pul'tē-pēe<sup>2</sup> [Fortified hill near Mexico city taken by U. S. army in 1847]. [See CHARE; CHORE.]

**char**: chūr<sup>1</sup>; chār<sup>2</sup> [A turn of work or an odd job]. Now dialect or obsolete.

**Charaathalar**: kar'i-a-th'a-lar<sup>1</sup>; cār'a-āth'a-lār<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**char-à-bancs** [Fr.]: shār'a-bān<sup>1</sup>; chār"-ā-bān<sup>2</sup> [A long-bodied wagon with cross-seats].

**Characa**: kar'ə-kə<sup>1</sup>; cār'a-ea<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**character**: kar'ək-tər<sup>1</sup>; cār'ae-ter<sup>2</sup>. By Shakespeare ("Two Gentlemen of Verona," 1591, and elsewhere), and from 1600 to 1700, frequently accented on the penult by analogy with *contractor*, *detractor*, etc.

And the inglorious likeness of a beast . . .  
*Charactered* in the face.

MILTON *Comus* l. 537.

**characterize, characterise**: kar'ək-tər-aiz<sup>1</sup>; cār'ae-ter-iz<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1728) indicated the stress on the antepenult.—**characterization, characterisation**: kar'ək-tər-i-iz<sup>1</sup> [*Eng.*] -ai-iz'zhən<sup>1</sup>; cār'ae-ter-i-iz<sup>2</sup> [*Eng.*] -i-iz'zhən<sup>2</sup>.

**charade**: shā-rēd<sup>1</sup> or shā-rād<sup>1</sup>; chā-rād<sup>2</sup> or chā-rād<sup>2</sup>; American lexicographers indicate the first; British lexicographers prefer the second, which is nearer to the French, from which it was drawn into English in 1776. *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* note the first pronunciation, while *E., I., M., & St.* record the second.

**Charashim**: kar'ə-shim<sup>1</sup>; cār'a-shīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Charasim**: kar'ə-sim<sup>1</sup>; cār'a-sīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Charax**: kē'raks<sup>1</sup>; cār'aks<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Chareamis**: kār'ka-mis<sup>1</sup>; cār'en-mis<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Charchamis**: kār'ka-mis<sup>1</sup>; cār'ea-mis<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Charchemish**: kār'ki-mish or kar-ki'mish<sup>1</sup>; cār'ee-mish or cār'ē-mish<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**charcoal**: chār'kōl<sup>1</sup>; chār'eōl<sup>2</sup>.

**Chareot**: shūr'kō<sup>1</sup>; chār'eō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. antarctic explorer (1867- )].

**Chareus**: kār'kus<sup>1</sup>; cār'eūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**charcuterie** [Fr.]: shār'kū'tē-rī<sup>1</sup>; chār'eū'tē-rē<sup>2</sup> [Table delicacies as prepared by a pork-butcher].

**chare**: chūr<sup>1</sup>; chār<sup>2</sup> [A turn of work or an odd job]: See CHAR; CHORE.

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; ʃin, this.



l: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**Charea:** 'kē'ri-a¹; eā're-a² [Apocrypha]. [the diplomatic service].

**chargé d'affaires** [Fr.]: shūr'zə' dā'fār'¹; çhār'zhə' dā'fār'² [An officer in

**chargee:** char-jī'¹; chār-gē'² [One who holds a charge on property].

**Charicleia:** kar'¹-klī'ya¹; eār'¹-elē'ya² [In Heliodorus's "Ethiopica," an Ethiopian princess].

**Charicles:** kar'¹-klīz¹; eār'¹-elēs² [A sketch of ancient Greek home-life].

**Charing Cross:** char'īn krēs¹; chār'īng erōs²; not chār'īn, nor chīr'īn [A district of London, formerly Cherringe village].

**Charis:** kē'ris¹; eā'ris² [In myth, the personification of beauty and grace].  
—**Charites:** kar'¹-tīz¹; eār'¹-tēs² [In the "Odyssey," three goddesses embodying grace, beauty, and joy]. See AGLAIA, EUPHROSYNÉ, THALIA.

**charism:** kar'izm¹; eār'izm² [A gift or power from God].

**charity:** char'¹-tī¹; chār'¹-ty².

Alas! for the rarity  
Of Christian charity  
Under the sun!

THOS. HOOD *Bridge of Sighs* st. 9.

**charivari** [Fr.]: shūr'ri'vū'ri¹; çhā'ri'vū'ri²; *Standard* shūr'ri-vū'ri¹; *C.* shar-i-var'¹; *E.* shar-i-vār'¹; *I.* shū-ri-va-ri¹; *M.* sha'ri-va'ri¹; *St.* shā'ri-vā'ri¹; *W.* sha'ri-vā'ri¹; *Wr.* shūr'ri-vā-rī¹ [A burlesque serenade].

**charlatan:** shūr'le-tən¹; çhār'le-tan² [A pretender].

**Charlemagne:** shūr'lh-mēn' or (Fr.) shūr'le-mā'nyā¹; çhār'le-mān' or (Fr.) çhār'le-mā'nye² [King of the Franks (742-814)]. [name].

**Charlemont:** chār'l-mont¹; chār'l-mont²; not chūr'le-mont¹ [Eng. family name].

**Charleroi:** shūr'le-rwā¹; çhār'le-rwā² [Belgian town].

**Charleroi:** chūr'le-roī¹; chār'le-roī² [Town in Pa.].

**Charles:** chūr'lz¹; chārlz² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Carl**, Ger. & Sw. **Karl**: kār'l¹; eār'l²; Dutch **Carel**: kār'el¹; eār'el²; Fr. **Charles**: shār'l¹; çhār'l²; It. **Carlo**: kār'lō¹; eār'lō²; Pg. & Sp. **Carlos**: kār'lōs¹; eār'lōs².

**Charleville:** shūr'le-vīl¹; çhār'le-vīl² [Fr. town].

**Charleville:** shūr'le-vīl¹; çhār'le-vīl² [Ir. town].

**Charlotte:** shār'let¹; çhār'lot² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. & Ger. shar-let'¹; chār-lōt'²; Dutch & Sw. **Charlotta**: shar-let'¹; chār-lōt'²; Fr. **Charlotte**: shār'let¹; çhār'lōt²; It. **Carlotta**: kar-let'¹; eār-lōt'²; Pg. & Sp. **Carlota**: kar-lōt'¹; eār-lōt'². [cream].

**charlotte russe:** shār'let rūs¹; çhār'lot rys² [Sponge-cake and whipped

**Charlton:** chār'l-tən¹; chār'l-ton² [A family name].

**charm:** chārm¹; chārm². Ben Jonson rimed it with "warm"—

When, like Apollo, he came forth to warm  
Our ears, or like a Mercury to charm! *Lines to the Memory of Shakespeare.*

**Charme:** kār'mī¹; eār'mē² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Charmes:** shārm¹; çhārm² [Fr. editor and author (1849- )].

**charmeuse** [Fr.]: shūr'mūz¹; çhār'mūs²; not shā'mūs¹; nor shā'mūs¹ [A soft dress-goods for women's wear].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

**Charmis:** kūr'mis<sup>1</sup>; eär'mis<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

[formation].

**Charmouth:** chūr'məth<sup>1</sup>; chār'muth<sup>2</sup> [1. Eng. resort. 2. A geological

**Charon:** kē'rən<sup>1</sup>; eä'ron<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the son of Erebus who ferried the souls of the dead over the Styx].

**Charran:** kār'en<sup>1</sup>; eär'an<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Charsana:** kur-sē'nā<sup>1</sup>; eär-sā'na<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**chart:** chūrt<sup>1</sup>; chārt<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan indicated kūr<sup>1</sup> in 1780, and altho Walker declared the word to be "perfectly anglicised," and claimed that "we ought certainly to naturalize the initial letters by pronouncing them as in *charter*, *charity*, etc.," he also indicated kūr<sup>1</sup> as the pronunciation of his time, and was followed by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Perry (1775) indicated chārt<sup>1</sup>, and was followed by Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849).

No one now pronounces *chart* as if it were spelled *kart*.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 178 [H. '04.]

**charta** [L.]: kūr'tā<sup>1</sup>; eär'tā<sup>2</sup> [A charter]. See MAGNA CARTA.

**Charteris:** chūr'tarz<sup>1</sup> or chūr'tar-is<sup>1</sup>; chār'ters<sup>2</sup> or chār'ter-Is<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family name].

**Chartier (Alain):** ā'lañ' shūr'tyē<sup>1</sup>; ä'län' chār'tye<sup>2</sup> [Fr. writer of the formation period (1390?-1440?)].

**Chartres:** shūr't<sup>1</sup>; chār't<sup>2</sup> [Fr. cathedral city].

**Chartreuse:** shār'trüz<sup>1</sup>; chār'trūs<sup>2</sup>; C. & E. shār-trüz<sup>1</sup>; I. shūr-trüz<sup>1</sup>; M. shār'trū; W. shār'trüz<sup>1</sup>; Wr. shār'trüz<sup>1</sup> [A Carthusian monastery, espec. that established at Grenoble, France].

**charwoman:** chār'wū'mən<sup>1</sup>; chār'wo'man<sup>2</sup>; not chār'wu'mən<sup>1</sup>—pronounce it as you spell it. See CHAR; CHARE; CHORE.

**chary:** chār'ī<sup>1</sup> or chē'rī<sup>1</sup>; chār'y<sup>2</sup> or chā'ry<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., E., M., W., & Wr.* indicate the first; I. & St. prefer the second.

**Charybdis:** kə-rib'dis<sup>1</sup>; ea-ryb'dis<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a woman, whom Jupiter transformed into a whirlpool].

**Chaseba:** kas'ī-bā<sup>1</sup>; eās'e-bā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Chaselon:** kas'ī-lən<sup>1</sup>; eās'e-lön<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Chasles:** shāl<sup>1</sup>; chāl<sup>2</sup> [Fr. author (1798-1873)].

**Chasluim:** kas'lu-im<sup>1</sup>; eās'lu-ym<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**chasm:** kazm<sup>1</sup>; eāsm<sup>2</sup>.

**Chasphla:** kas'fi-ə<sup>1</sup>; eās'fi-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**chassé:** shā'sē<sup>1</sup>; chā'sē<sup>2</sup> [A movement in dancing].

**chasselas:** shas'ə-las<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) shā'sə-lā<sup>1</sup>; chās'e-lās<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) chā'se-lā<sup>2</sup>.

In the English pronunciation *Standard* (Key 1) indicates a in the antepenult. C. shas'ə-las<sup>1</sup>; E. shās-lā<sup>1</sup>; I. shas'e-las<sup>1</sup>; M. chas-ə-lā<sup>1</sup>; W. shas'ī-las<sup>1</sup>; Wr. shas'si-las<sup>1</sup> [A white grape].

**Chassepot:** shās'pō<sup>1</sup>; chās'pō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. inventor of a rifle (1866) bearing his name (1833-1905)].

**chasseur** [Fr.]: shū'sūr<sup>1</sup>; chā'sūr<sup>2</sup> [A soldier belonging to the light infantry; also, a hunter].

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**chassis:** chas'is<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) shā'sī<sup>1</sup>; chās'is<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) chā'sī<sup>2</sup>; *C.* shas'is<sup>1</sup>; *E.* shās'tī; *I.* shas'tī; *M.* shas'tī; *W.* shā'stī. In English the word dates from 1664 and was used then to designate a window-frame fitted with paper. With the passing of this it became obsolete, but returned two centuries later and was then used to designate the base-frame of a gun-carriage, whence we derive the modern application to the frame of an automobile running-gear.

**chaste:** chēst<sup>1</sup>; chāst<sup>2</sup>.

**Chastelard:** shās'te-lār<sup>1</sup>; chās'te-lār<sup>2</sup> [*Fr.* poet (1540-63)].

**Chastelet:** shās'te-lē<sup>1</sup>; chās'te-lē<sup>2</sup> [*Fr.* savant (1706-49)].

**Chastellux:** shā'te-lū<sup>1</sup>; chā'te-lū<sup>2</sup> [*Fr.* soldier (1734-88), who fought in the Am. Revolutionary war].

**chasten:** chēs'n<sup>1</sup>; chās'n<sup>2</sup>. Formerly pronounced chēs'tn, and so indicated by Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Walker noted a tendency to rime the word with *fasten*, and pointed out that it rimed perfectly with *hasten*. Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1847) indicated chēs'sn<sup>1</sup>.

**chastise:** chas-taiz<sup>1</sup>; chās-tis<sup>2</sup>. Murray notes that originally the stress was always on the first syllable, and that it was so 7 times against 2 in Shakespeare, and also in other poets. But according to Chaucer and Gower it was sometimes on the second syllable as it is to-day.

**chastisement:** chas'tiz-ment<sup>1</sup> or chas-taiz'ment<sup>1</sup>; chās'tig-mēnt<sup>2</sup> or chās-tis'ment<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Perry (1775) indicated the second, but Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) noted the first and have been supported by all the other lexicographers.

**chastity:** chas'ti-ti<sup>1</sup>; chās'ti-ty<sup>2</sup>. *Sheridan* (1780) indicated chēs'ti-ti<sup>1</sup>, which led Walker to note that "though the *a*, *e*, and *i*, are long in *humane*, *serene*, and *divine*, they are short in *humanity*, *serenity*, and *divinity*; and unless custom clearly forbids, which I do not believe to be the case, *chastity* ought certainly to have the *a* as I have marked it [as in "fat"]."

**chasuble:** chas'yu-bl<sup>1</sup>; chās'yu-bl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & E.*; *I.* chaz'yü-bl<sup>1</sup>; *M.* chas'yu-b'l<sup>1</sup>; *S.* chaz'yu-bl<sup>1</sup>; *W.* chaz'yu-b'l<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* chaz'o-bl<sup>1</sup> [An ecclesiastical vestment]. [birds].

**chat:** chat<sup>1</sup>; chāt<sup>2</sup> [1. Familiar speech. 2. One of various voluble singing].

**château** [*Fr.*]: shā'tō<sup>1</sup>; chā'tō<sup>2</sup>; *not* shat'o<sup>1</sup> [A castle or manor house].

**Châteaubriand:** sha'tō'bri'ān<sup>1</sup>; chā'tō'bri'ān<sup>2</sup> [*Fr.* ambassador and author (1768-1848)].

**Chateaugay:** shat'ō-gū<sup>1</sup>; chāt'ō-gā<sup>2</sup> [A lake, Franklin co., N. Y.].

**Chateaugay:** shā'tō'gē<sup>1</sup>; chā'tō'gā<sup>2</sup> [A district, Quebec prov., Canada].

**Chateau-Thierry:** shā'tō'tyār'rī<sup>1</sup>; chā'tō'tyēr'rī<sup>2</sup>—in *Fr.* *th* is pronounced as *t* [*Fr.* city in the vicinity of which United States troops defeated the Germans June-July, 1918].

**Châteaux en Espagne** [*Fr.*]: shā'tōz' ān es'pā'nyā<sup>1</sup>; chā'tōz' ān es'pā'nyā<sup>2</sup> [Literally, "castles in Spain"; figuratively, "castles in the air"].

**chatelaine:** shat'ē-lēn<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) shā'te-lēn<sup>1</sup>; chāt'ē-lān<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) chā'te-lān<sup>2</sup> [A set of chains, hanging from a woman's belt, to which useful articles, as scissors, keys, etc., are attached].

**Chatham:** chat'am<sup>1</sup>; chāt'am<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is silent [1. Eng. city. 2. Eng. earldom conferred on William Pitt the elder (1708-78). 3. One of several counties or towns in the United States and Canada].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăl; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nôt, ôr, wôn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪŋ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**Chatillon:** ʃhā"tɪ"yōn<sup>1</sup>; ʃhā"tɪ"yōn<sup>2</sup> [The Fr. ambassador in Shakespeare's "King John"].

**Chatrian:** ʃhā"trɪ"ān<sup>1</sup>; ʃhā"trɪ"ān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. novelist (1826-90)].

**chattel:** ʃhat"el<sup>1</sup>; ʃhāt"el<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & I.; E. chat"tel<sup>1</sup>; M. chat"l<sup>1</sup>; St. & Wr. chat"tl<sup>1</sup>; W. chat"l<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1777) indicated chat"tel<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840) recorded chat"tl<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) noted chat"al<sup>1</sup> [A piece of personal property].*

**Chaucer:** ʃhō"sar<sup>1</sup>; ʃhā"çer<sup>2</sup> [Eng. poet (1340-1400)].

**Chaucerian:** ʃhō"sɪ"r-ən<sup>1</sup>; ʃhā-çēr-ən<sup>2</sup>.

**Chaudière:** ʃhō"dyār<sup>1</sup>; ʃhō"dyēr<sup>2</sup> [Canadian river].

**chauffer:** ʃhō"far<sup>1</sup>; ʃhō"fer<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C. shē"fir<sup>1</sup>; E. chē"fir<sup>1</sup>; I. shē"fir<sup>1</sup>; M. chē"er<sup>1</sup>; St. chē"fir<sup>1</sup>; W. shē"fir<sup>1</sup>; Wr. shē"far<sup>1</sup> [A small portable furnace]. Do not confuse this term with the next.*

**chauffeur:** ʃhō"fir<sup>1</sup>; ʃhō"fir<sup>2</sup>; *not shō"far<sup>1</sup>* [The driver of an automobile]. The origin of the term is traced to bands of French brigands which, in 1793 and later, terrorized and pillaged the people, burning the soles of their feet to compel them to reveal where they had hidden their money. Suppressed by Napoleon in 1803.

**Chaulnes (de):** də shōn<sup>1</sup>; de ʃhōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. family name].

**Chaumette:** sho"met<sup>1</sup>; ʃhō"mēt<sup>2</sup> [Fr. Jacobin (1763-94)].

**Chaumont:** sho"mōn<sup>1</sup>; ʃhō"mōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town]. [(1772-1840)].

**Chauncey:** chān'sɪ<sup>1</sup> or chēn'sɪ<sup>1</sup>; chān'cy<sup>2</sup> or chān'cy<sup>2</sup> [Am. commodore

**chaus (v.):** ʃhaus<sup>1</sup>; chous<sup>2</sup> [To cheat; chouse].

**chaus (n.):** kē'us<sup>1</sup>; eā'ūs<sup>2</sup> [The jungle-cat].

**Chautauqua:** sho-tō'kwā<sup>1</sup>; ʃhā-tā'kwā<sup>2</sup> [A lake and county in N. Y.].

**Chauvin:** shō"van<sup>1</sup>; ʃhō"vān<sup>2</sup> [A Fr. soldier devoted to Napoleon I.].—

**chauvinist:** shō'vi-nist<sup>1</sup>; ʃhō'vi-nist<sup>2</sup> [One absurdly jealous of his country's honor].

—**chauvinism:** shō'vin-izm<sup>1</sup>; ʃhō'vin-izm<sup>2</sup> [Exaggerated patriotism].

**Chavah:** kē'vā<sup>1</sup>; eā'vā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**chaw:** ʃhō<sup>1</sup>; ʃhā<sup>2</sup>. See CHEW.

**Chaworth:** chā'wōrth<sup>1</sup>; chā'worth<sup>2</sup>; *not chō'wōrth<sup>1</sup>* [Eng. family name].

**cheap:** ʃhīp<sup>1</sup>; ʃhēp<sup>2</sup>.

**cheat:** ʃhīt<sup>1</sup>; ʃhēt<sup>2</sup>.

**chebacco:** ʃhɪ-bak'o<sup>1</sup> or shɪ-bak'o<sup>1</sup>; che-bāc'o<sup>2</sup> or ʃhē-bāc'o<sup>2</sup> [A type of [sailboat].

**Chebar:** kī'bar<sup>1</sup>; eē'bār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**chebec:** shi-bek<sup>1</sup>; ʃhē-bēc<sup>2</sup>, *M. & W.; Standard chī'bek<sup>1</sup>; C. shī'bek<sup>1</sup>; E. chē'bek<sup>1</sup>; I. chī'bek<sup>1</sup>* [A chebacco].

**Cheddar:** ched'er<sup>1</sup>; chēd'ar<sup>2</sup> [Eng. village famed for its cheese].

**Chedorlaomer:** ked'er-lā-ō'mar<sup>1</sup>; eēd'or-lā-ō'mer<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**cheerful:** ʃhīr'ful<sup>1</sup>; ʃhēr'ful<sup>2</sup>. Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1775), and Walker (1791) indicated this pronunciation, but Sheridan (1780) noted cher'ful<sup>1</sup>, which Walker noted as alternative, but it is not accepted to-day.

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

**cheese:** chíz¹; chēs².—**cheesy:** chíz¹¹; chēs¹y²; *not* chí¹s¹¹.

**Cheetham:** chí¹t¹am¹; chēt¹am² [Eng. family name].

**chef** [Fr.]: shéf¹; chéf² [A chief director; esp. a cook].

**chef-d'œuvre** [Fr.]: shē¹=dū¹vr¹; chē¹=dú¹vr² [A masterpiece].

**chela:** kí¹l¹a¹; eē¹l¹a² [A pincer-like claw].

**Chelal:** kí¹l¹al¹; eē¹l¹al² [Bible].—**Chelcias:** kel¹shas¹; eē¹l¹shas² [Apocrypha].—**Chelcab:** kí¹h¹ab¹; eē¹le¹ab² [Douai Bible].—**Chellau:** kí¹h¹ē¹ū¹; eē¹li¹ā¹u¹ [Douai Bible].—**Chellion:** kí¹l¹ai¹an¹; ee¹l¹on² [Douai Bible].—**Chellians:** kel¹¹anz¹; eē¹l¹ang² [Apocrypha].—**Chelluh:** kel¹ū¹; eē¹l¹u² [Bible].—**Chellus:** kel¹us¹; eē¹l¹us² [Apocrypha].

**Chelmsford:** chelms¹fard¹ or chelms¹fard¹; chēlms¹ford² or chēms¹ford² [Eng. city]. See ALCESTER; ANSTRUTHER.

**Chelod:** kí¹l¹od¹; eē¹l¹od² [Apocrypha].

**Cheltenham:** chel¹tn¹am¹; chēl¹tn¹am² [Eng. town].

**Chelub:** kí¹l¹ub¹; eē¹l¹ub² [Bible].—**Chelubai:** kí¹l¹ū¹bai¹; ee¹l¹y¹bi² [Bible].—**Cheluh:** kí¹l¹ū¹hai¹; ee¹l¹y¹hi² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Cheluhu:** kí¹l¹ū¹hū¹; ee¹l¹y¹hū² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Chemarim:** kem¹e¹rim¹; eē¹m¹a¹rim² [Bible].

**chemic:** kem¹ik¹; eē¹m¹ie².

**chemise:** shi¹miz¹¹; che¹miz¹², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C. sha¹miz¹¹; E. she¹miz¹; I. & St. she¹miz¹¹*.—**chemisette:** shem¹¹zet¹¹; chēm¹¹gēt¹².

**chemist:** kem¹ist¹; eē¹m¹ist².—**chemistry:** kem¹is¹tri¹; eē¹m¹is¹try². The first syllable of these words and their derivatives was originally spelled *chym*-, and pronounced kim¹. According to Bullock (1616), a "*Chymist*" was "a Physition following the method of Paracelsus." Bailey (1724) defined "*Chymistry*" as "the Anatomy of natural Bodies by Fire, or reducing them to their component Parts or Elements by the Help of Fire." This spelling was retained by John Kersey (1706), Bailey (1724), Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), Walker (1791). Johnson, however, also noted *chemistry*, but referred the reader to *chymistry* for the definition. Wherever this spelling is found the pronunciation kim¹ist¹ is noted in harmony with it and it is not to be applied to the spelling *chemist*, as done by Smart as late as 1871.

**Chemnitz:** kem¹nits¹; eē¹m¹nits² [Ger. Protestant divine (1522-86)].

**Chemosh:** kí¹mōsh¹; eē¹mōsh² [Bible].

**Chemung:** shi¹mun¹¹; che¹mūng¹² [A river and county in N. Y.].

**Chenaanah:** kí¹nē¹a¹nā¹; ee¹nā¹a¹nā² [Bible].—**Chenani:** kí¹nē¹nai¹ or ken¹e¹nai¹; ee¹nā¹ni¹ or eē¹n¹a¹ni² [Bible].—**Chenaniah:** ken¹e¹nai¹e¹¹; eē¹n¹a¹ni¹a² [Bible]. [W. I.]

**Chenery:** chen¹er¹¹; chēn¹er¹² [Eng. scholar (1826-84), b. in Barbados,

**Chénier (de):** dā¹shē¹nyē¹¹; de¹chē¹nyē¹² [Fr. poet (1762-94); guillotined for opposing the Terror].

**chenille:** shā¹nī¹¹; che¹nī¹¹² [F. tufted cord].

[first pyramid at Gizeh].

**Cheops:** kí¹ōps¹; eē¹ōps² [Egypt. king of 4th dynasty; said to have built

**Chepharhaamonai:** kí¹far¹hē¹am¹o¹nai¹; eē¹fār¹hā¹ām¹o¹ni² [Bible].

**Chephirah:** kí¹fai¹rā¹; ee¹fi¹ra² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; í=ē; í=ē; gō, nót, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; ū = feud; chin; go; n = sing; chin, this.

**Cephren:** kef'ren<sup>1</sup>; eef'rən<sup>2</sup> [Egypt. king, son or brother of Cheops: said to have built second pyramid].

**cheque:** chek<sup>1</sup>; chēk<sup>2</sup>. Spelled CHECK by Bailey (1728), Johnson (1755), Barclay (1774), and Walker (1791). While Perry (1775) indicates *check* for the verb, adjective, and noun, and prefers *checker* to *chequer* for the verb, he does not record *cheque* anywhere.

**Cher:** shār<sup>1</sup>; ghēr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. river and dept.].

**Cheran:** kī'rən<sup>1</sup>; eē'ran<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Cherbourg:** shār'būr<sup>1</sup>; ghēr'būr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. city and spt.].

**Cherbullez:** shār'bū'lyē<sup>1</sup>; ghēr'bū'lyē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. writer (1829-99)].

**Chereas:** kī'ri-as<sup>1</sup>; eē're-as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Cherethim:** ker'i-thim<sup>1</sup>; eēr'-e-thim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Cherethites:** ker'i-thaitis<sup>1</sup>; eēr'e-thits<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**cherish:** cher'ish<sup>1</sup>; chēr'ish<sup>2</sup>.

**Cherith:** kī'ri-th<sup>1</sup>; eē'rith<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**cheroot:** shī-rūt<sup>1</sup>; che-rōōt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.; C. & St. she-rūt<sup>1</sup>; E. shūr-ūt<sup>1</sup>; I. shī-rūt<sup>1</sup>; W. chū-rūt<sup>1</sup>.*

**cherry:** cher'ī<sup>1</sup>; ghēr'y<sup>2</sup>; *not* chār'ī<sup>1</sup>.

**Cherso:** ker'so<sup>1</sup>; eēr'so<sup>2</sup> [Austrian island in Adriatic].

**Chersonesus:** kūr'so-nī'sus<sup>1</sup>; eēr'so-nē'sūs<sup>2</sup> [Ancient name of several European peninsulas].

**Chertsey:** chūr'sī<sup>1</sup>; chērt'sy<sup>2</sup> [Eng. city containing abbey where Henry VI. was buried]. [Ezra ii, 59].

**Cherub:** kī'rub<sup>1</sup>; eē'rub<sup>2</sup> [Bible: A region in Babylonia inhabited by exiles.

**cherub:** cher'ub<sup>1</sup>; chēr'ūb<sup>2</sup> [A beautiful winged child or angel; also, any beautiful child].—**cherubic:** chū-rū'bik<sup>1</sup>; che-rū'bie<sup>2</sup>.—**cherubim:** cher'u-bim<sup>1</sup>; chēr'ū-bīm<sup>2</sup> [Plural of CHERUB].

**Cherubini:** kē'ru-bī'nī<sup>1</sup>; eē'ru-bī'nī<sup>2</sup> [It. composer (1760-1842)].

**chervil:** chūr'vil<sup>1</sup>; chēr'vil<sup>2</sup> [A garden herb used for salads, etc.].

**Chesalon:** kes'a-len<sup>1</sup>; eēs'a-lōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[United States].

**Chesapeake:** ches'a-pik<sup>1</sup>; chēs'a-pēk<sup>2</sup> [A bay on the Atlantic coast of the

**Chesed:** kī'sed<sup>1</sup>; eēs'sēd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Chesed:** kes'ed<sup>1</sup>; eēs'ēd<sup>2</sup> [In the Hebrew cabalistic system, Mercy or Love as an intelligence or attribute of God].

**Cheselden:** chēz'al-den<sup>1</sup>; chēs'el-dēn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. surgeon (1688-1752)].

**Cheshire:** chēsh'ir<sup>1</sup>; chēs'h'ir<sup>2</sup> [A county of Eng. and of New Hampshire].

**Chesil:** kī'sil *or* kes'il<sup>1</sup>; eē'sil *or* eēs'il<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Chesney:** ches'ni<sup>1</sup>; chēs'ny<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**chestnut:** ches'nūt<sup>1</sup>; chēs'nūt<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent [1. An edible nut or the tree on which it grows. 2. A rich reddish-brown color].

**Chesulloth:** ki-sul'ōth *or* -ōth<sup>1</sup>; ee-sul'ōth *or* -ōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**chetah:** chī'ta<sup>1</sup>; chē'ta<sup>2</sup> [A hunting-leopard]. **chee'tah**.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

**Chethilim:** kī-ḥai'im or kēth'i-im<sup>1</sup>; ee-thi'im or eēth'i-im<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].  
—**Chettilim:** kī-tai'im or ket'i-im<sup>1</sup>; ee-ti'im or eēt'i-im<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Chetwode:** chet'wud<sup>1</sup>; chēt'wōd<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Chetwynd:** chet'wind<sup>1</sup>; chēt'wynd<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. [DE=FRISE.]

**cheval-de-frise:** shā-val'də-friz'<sup>1</sup>; ḡhe-vāl'də-frīs'<sup>2</sup>. Same as CHEVAUX=

**chevalier<sup>1</sup>:** shev'ə-līr'<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) shā-vū'lyē'<sup>1</sup>; ḡhev'u-lēr'<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) ḡhe-vū'lyē'<sup>2</sup> [Fr., a knight].

**Chevalier<sup>2</sup>:** shā-vū'lyē'<sup>1</sup>; che-vāl'ye'<sup>2</sup> [Eng. actor (1861- )].

**chevaux-de-frise (pl.):** shā-vō'də-friz'<sup>1</sup>; ḡhe-vō'də-frīs'<sup>2</sup> [Fr., a series of spiked obstacles used; in military operations, to check the advance of an enemy].

**chevelure** [Fr.]: shev'ə-lūr'<sup>1</sup>; ḡhev'e-lūr'<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. shev'e-lūr'<sup>1</sup>; M. shev'ə-lūr'<sup>1</sup>; W. shā-v'lūr'<sup>1</sup> [The hair of one's head].

**Chivot:** chev'i-et<sup>1</sup>; chev'i-et<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. chev'i-et<sup>1</sup>; E. chev'i-ut<sup>1</sup>; I. chī'vi-et<sup>1</sup>; M. chī'vi-et<sup>1</sup>; W. chev'i-ut<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciations indicated by I. & M. are seldom or never heard in the United States where a distinction is occasionally made between the name of the mountain range and the cloth made from the wool of the sheep that range upon it, the latter being termed shev'i-et<sup>1</sup>; chēv'i-et<sup>2</sup>.

**Chevreul:** shev'rūl'<sup>1</sup>; ḡhev'rūl'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. chemist; color expert (1786-1889)]. 1889].

**chevron:** shev'rən'<sup>1</sup>; ḡhev'ron<sup>2</sup>; not chev'rən'<sup>1</sup> [A V-shaped emblem of rank].

**chevrotain:** shev'ro-tēn'<sup>1</sup>; ḡhev'ro-tān<sup>2</sup> [A dwarf deer-like ruminant].

**chevy:** chev'<sup>1</sup>; chēv'y<sup>2</sup> [A hunt or chase].

**chew:** chū<sup>1</sup>; chy<sup>2</sup>; not chiū<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation here indicated is accepted by all lexicographers for this spelling of the word, but Sheridan and Walker noted also an alternative chē<sup>1</sup>, which was the correct pronunciation of the spelling *chaw*, that occurs repeatedly in 16th and 17th century literature—a form now deemed vulgar, but used by Spenser, Walton, Pepys, and Dryden.

And next to him malicious Envy rode,  
Upon a ravenous Wolf, and still did *chaw*  
Between his cankred teeth a venomous tode,  
That all the poison ran about his jaw.

SPENSER *Fairie Queene* bk. 1, can. 4, st. 30 (1596).

**Cheyenne:** shai-en'<sup>1</sup>; ḡhī-ēn'<sup>2</sup> [A tribe of American Indians].

**Cheylesmore:** chils'mōr'<sup>1</sup>; chīls'mōr'<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Cheyne<sup>1</sup>:** chē'm<sup>1</sup>; chē'ne<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family name].

**cheyne<sup>2</sup>:** chīn'<sup>1</sup> or chēn'<sup>1</sup>; chēn<sup>2</sup> or chen<sup>2</sup> [A walk in Chelsea, S. W. London].

**Chezib:** kī'zib<sup>1</sup>; eē'zib<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Chianti:** kī-ān'tī<sup>1</sup>; ēī-ān'tī<sup>2</sup>—frequently heard kī-an'tī<sup>1</sup> [It. red wine].

**chiaroscuro:** kyā'ro-skū'ro<sup>1</sup>; eyā'ro-seū'ro<sup>2</sup> [The blending of lights and shades in a picture].

**chiasm:** kai'azm<sup>1</sup>; ēī'azm<sup>2</sup> [In anatomy, a bridge-like structure].

**chiasmus:** kai-az'mus<sup>1</sup>; ēī-āz'mūs<sup>2</sup> [A term in rhetoric].

**chibouk:** chī-būk'<sup>1</sup>; chī-būk'<sup>2</sup> [Turkish pipe]. Spelled also *chibouque*, but pronounced as here indicated.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɔɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɔɪn, this.

**chic** [Fr.]: shik<sup>1</sup>; χhīe<sup>2</sup>; *not* shik<sup>1</sup> [Smart; natty; stylish]. In Fr. the word is used as a noun to designate breeding, culture, chivalry, courtesy, etc.

**Chicago**: shi-kā'go<sup>1</sup>; χhi-eā'go<sup>2</sup>; *not* χhik'a-go<sup>1</sup> [City in Illinois]. There is a tendency in some parts of the United States to pronounce this shi-kē'go<sup>1</sup>.

**chicane**: shi-kēn<sup>1</sup>; χhi-eān<sup>2</sup> [Trickery].—**chicanery**: shi-kēn'ər-<sup>1</sup>; χhi-eān'er-<sup>2</sup> [The using of subterfuges and paltry artifice].

**Chichele**: χhiēh'i-l<sup>1</sup>; χhiēh'e-le<sup>2</sup> [Eng. prelate (1362?-1443), founded All Souls College, Oxford].

**Chichester**: χhiēh'es-tər<sup>1</sup>; χhiēh'ēs-ter<sup>2</sup>; erroneously χhai'ches-tər<sup>1</sup> [city]. [Eng.]

**Chickamauga**: χhik'ə-mō'gā<sup>1</sup>; χhik'a-mā'gā<sup>2</sup>; *not* χhik'ə-mau'gā<sup>1</sup> [A creek in Georgia which gives its name to a famous battle of the Civil War in 1863].

**chicken**: χhik'en<sup>1</sup>; χhik'ēn<sup>2</sup>; *not* χhik'in<sup>1</sup>. There is also a tendency to pronounce the e as e in "valley," rather than as in "pen," which should be discouraged.

**chick-pea**: χhik'pī<sup>1</sup>; χhik'pē<sup>2</sup> [A plant of the bean family].

**chickweed**: χhik'wid<sup>1</sup>; χhik'wēd<sup>2</sup> [A herb used in feeding birds].

**chicle**: χhik'lē<sup>1</sup>; χhīe'lē<sup>2</sup>—the cant pronunciation χhik'l<sup>1</sup> should be discouraged.

**chicory**: χhik'o-rī<sup>1</sup>; χhīe'o-ry<sup>2</sup> [A herb, the roasted and pulverized root of which is used as a coffee adulterant].

**chicot<sup>1</sup>**: shī'kō<sup>1</sup>; χhī'eō<sup>2</sup>; *not* χhī'kat<sup>1</sup> [The Kentucky coffee-tree].

**Chicot<sup>2</sup>**: shī'ko<sup>1</sup>; χhī'eo<sup>2</sup>; *not* χhī'kat<sup>1</sup> [A county in Arkansas].

**Chicoutimi and Saguenay**: shi-kū'ti-mī' and sag'ə-nē<sup>1</sup>; χhi-eu'ti-mī' and sāg'ə-nū<sup>2</sup> [A district of Quebec province, Canada].

**Chidon**: kai'den<sup>1</sup>; eī'dōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**chief**: χhif<sup>1</sup>; χhēf<sup>2</sup>. In Eng. the regular sound of the diphthong *ie* is that of *i*, as in "police." In has other sounds, as *i* in "isle," and of *e* in "friend."

**chieftain**: χhif'tin<sup>1</sup>; χhēf'tin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & Wr.*; *E.* χhif'ten<sup>1</sup>; *I., St., & W.*, χhif'tin<sup>1</sup>. Sometimes erroneously χhif'ten<sup>1</sup>, and χhif'tun<sup>1</sup>, in an effort to reproduce the *a* in the word, which is one of a class which retain a weak *i* sound as *captain, certain, curtain*, etc.

**Chiene**: shīn<sup>1</sup>; χhōn<sup>2</sup> [Scottish family name].

**Chiesa (della)**: del'ə ki-ē'zā<sup>1</sup>; dēl'a eī-e'gā<sup>2</sup> [The family name of Pope Benedict XV. (1854- )].

**chiffonier**: shif'o-nīr<sup>1</sup>; χhif'o-nīr<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* shi-fen'yō<sup>1</sup>; *E.* shif-fon-nīr<sup>1</sup>; *I.* shif'e-nīr<sup>1</sup>; *M.* shif-o-nīr<sup>1</sup>; *St.* shif'fō-nīr<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* shif-fen-ēr<sup>1</sup> [A high narrow chest of drawers]. [Nova Scotia].

**Chignecto**: shig-nek'to<sup>1</sup>; χhig-nēe'to<sup>2</sup>; *not* χhig'nek-to<sup>1</sup> [A bay and cape of

**chignon**: shi'nyōn<sup>1</sup>; χhī'nyōn<sup>2</sup>; *not* shīn'yān<sup>1</sup>; *nor* shi-nēn<sup>1</sup> [A roll of hair worn by women].

**Chihuahua**: χhi-wā-wā<sup>1</sup>; χhi-wā'wā<sup>2</sup> [Mex. state and town].

**chilblain**: χhil'blēn<sup>1</sup>; χhil'blān<sup>2</sup>.

**child**: chaid<sup>1</sup>; child<sup>2</sup> [A son or daughter]. See CHILDE.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk, θɪn, θɪs.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

**childe:** *chaild*<sup>1</sup>; *child*<sup>2</sup> [A youth of gentle or noble birth].

*Childe* Harold was he hight. BYRON *Childe Harold*, can. 1, st. 3.

**children:** *chil'dren*<sup>1</sup>; *chil'dren*<sup>2</sup> [Pl. of *CHILD*].

**Chile:** *chī'lē*<sup>1</sup>; *chī'lē*<sup>2</sup> [South-American republic].

**Chileab:** *kil'i-ab* or *kai'li-ab*<sup>1</sup>; *ēl'e-āb* or *ē'l'e-āb*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Chili:** *chī'li*<sup>1</sup>; *chī'li*<sup>2</sup> [Chin. province, town, and gulf]. **Chihli**<sup>†</sup>.

**Chili:** *chī'li*<sup>1</sup>; *chī'li*<sup>2</sup> [A variant of *CHILE*].

**chiliad:** *kil'i-ad*<sup>1</sup>; *ēl'i-ād*<sup>2</sup> [A thousand; espec. a thousand years].

**chilliasm:** *kil'i-azm*<sup>1</sup>; *ēl'i-āsm*<sup>2</sup> [Millenarianism].

**Chillon:** *kil'i-ən* or *kai'li-ən*<sup>1</sup>; *ēl'i-on* or *ē'li-on*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**chilkoot:** *chil'kūt*<sup>1</sup>; *chil'kōōt*<sup>2</sup> [Alaskan pass].

**Chillicothe:** *chil'i-keōh'i*<sup>1</sup>; *chil'i-eōth'e*<sup>2</sup>—the o is short as in "not" [One of several cities of the United States].

**Chillon:** *shī'yōh'i*<sup>1</sup>; *chī'yōh'i*<sup>2</sup> [Swiss castle. the subject of Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon"].

**Chilmad:** *kil'mad*<sup>1</sup>; *ēl'mād*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Chilo:** *kai'lo*<sup>1</sup>; *ē'lō*<sup>2</sup> [A variant of *CHILON*].

**Chilon:** *kai'len*<sup>1</sup>; *ē'lōn*<sup>2</sup> [One of the Seven Sages of Greece].

**Chilperic:** *chil'pē-rik*<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) *shī'pē'rik*<sup>1</sup>; *chil'pe-rīe*<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) *chīl'pē'rie*<sup>2</sup> [A king of the Franks (539-584)].

**Chiltern:** *chil'tern*<sup>1</sup>; *chil'tern*<sup>2</sup> [A range of hills in Eng.].

**chimæra:** *ki-mī'ra*<sup>1</sup>; *ei-mē'ra*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *kim'a-ra*<sup>1</sup>. Bullokar, who indicated this spelling as his preference, also noted *chimera*. See *CHIMERA*.

**Chimay (de):** *dē shī'mō*<sup>1</sup>; *dē chī'mā*<sup>2</sup> [Span. beauty; imprisoned by Robespierre (1773-1835)].

**Chimborazo:** *chim'bo-rā-zo*<sup>1</sup> or (*Sp.*) *chīm-bō-rā'ho*<sup>1</sup>; *chīm'bo-rā-zo*<sup>2</sup> or (*Sp.*) *chīm-bō-rā'ho*<sup>2</sup> [Volcano in Ecuador].

**chime:** *chaim*<sup>1</sup>; *chīm*<sup>2</sup> [A set of bells or their sound].

**chimera:** *ki-mī'ra*<sup>1</sup>; *ei-mē'ra*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr.*; *C., M., & W.* *ki-mī'ra*<sup>1</sup>; *E.* *ki-mī'ra*<sup>1</sup>; *I. & S.* *ki-mī'ra*<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1775) indicates *ki-mī'ra*<sup>1</sup>, Walker (1791) *ki-mī'ra*<sup>1</sup>. *Standard, M., & W.* give *kai-mī'ra*<sup>1</sup> as alternative; *E.* gives *kai-mī'ra*<sup>1</sup>. See *CHIMERA* [A monster of the imagination; also, a fire-breathing monster in Gr. myth].

**chimere:** *chi-mīr*<sup>1</sup>; *chi-mēr*<sup>2</sup>, *M. & W.*; *Standard, C., I., & Wr.* *shī-mīr*<sup>1</sup>; *E.* *shim-ir*<sup>1</sup>. The word is derived from the Sp. *chamarra* and *ch* of that language is always equivalent to *ch*<sup>1</sup>, *not* *sh*<sup>1</sup>.

**chimerical:** *ki-mer'i-kāl*<sup>1</sup>; *ei-mēr'i-eal*<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a chimera].

**Chimham:** *kim'ham*<sup>1</sup>; *ēlm'hām*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**chimney:** *chim'nī*<sup>1</sup>; *chīm'ny*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *chim'li*<sup>1</sup>, *nor* *chim'bli*<sup>1</sup>, corruptions that may be traced to dialectal speech. Pegge ("Anecdotes of the Eng. Language," London, 1833) says, of the former, "This is not peculiar to London, though it prevails universally; for it is found in Lancashire." Dr. Joseph Wright notes it in use in 18 English counties.

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; y = sing; chin, this.

**chimpanzee:** chim-pan'zī<sup>1</sup> or chim'pan-zī<sup>1</sup>; chīm-pān'zī<sup>2</sup> or chīm'pān-zē<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, M., W., & Wr.* prefer the first, while *C., E., I., & St.* favor the latter. [A West-African ape.]

**China:** chāi'nā<sup>1</sup>; chī'nā<sup>2</sup>. A word introduced into Eng. literature as the name of an Asiatic country by Richard Eden (Murray, "New English Dict.," vol. 2, p. 351), in 1555, with this spelling, it varied in form according to its application. Hakluyt used it so spelled in his "Voyages" in 1589, but Sir Thomas Herbert, in his "Relation of some Yeares Travels," issued in 1634, adopted the form *Chynaes*. When he used it to designate silk and porcelain ware he spelled it *Cheney*. Other and later forms were *Cheny* (1679), *chenea* (1694). In 1699 Luttrell ("Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs") restored the original spelling *China*, which had been in general use for the country for more than a century; but the pronunciation chē'nī; chā'nī<sup>2</sup>, had become so firmly established among the common people that the fashionable world adopted it.

Notwithstanding the active opposition of the lexicographers, from Perry in 1775 to Thomas Wright in 1855, it survived, in literature, as late as the latter year, for Thackeray, speaking in his own person, referred to "a blue dragon *Chayny* jar" in his novel "The Newcomes," and in dialectal literature, until 1860, for George Eliot used it as *chany* in "The Mill on the Floss" (p. 319), in 1860. This may have been due in part and for a time to the influence of Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802), as the minority recorders of the usage of their day, for they indicated chē'nā<sup>1</sup> as the accepted pronunciation—Walker not without protest. Dr. Townsend Young, in an edition of Walker's "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," which he edited in 1859, pertinently recorded the fact that "the polite having a pardonable pedantry to reduce the word to its true sound," the correct pronunciation now prevails.

**Chinchaycocha:** chīn'chai-kō'chā<sup>1</sup>; chīn'chī-eō'chā<sup>2</sup> [Peruv. lake in the Andes].

**chinchilla:** chin-chil'a<sup>1</sup>; chin-chīl'a<sup>2</sup> [Andean rodent; its fur].

**Chinchilla:** chīn-chīl'ya<sup>1</sup>; chīn-chīl'yā<sup>2</sup> [Sp. city].

**chine:** chain<sup>1</sup>; chīn<sup>2</sup> [A spine; back-bone].

**Chinese:** chāi-nīz'<sup>1</sup>; chī-nēs'<sup>2</sup>, *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, which was the pronunciation indicated also by Perry, Knowles, and Smart. *Standard & C.*, chāi-nīs'<sup>1</sup>, the preference of Jameson & Goodrich (Webster).

**Chinnereth:** kin'ī-refh<sup>1</sup>; eīn'e-rēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Chinneroth:** kin'ī-rēth or rōth<sup>1</sup>; eīn'e-rōth or rōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Chios:** kai'es or kī'os<sup>1</sup>; eī'ōs or eī'os<sup>2</sup> [Turk. island in Ægean sea].

**Chippenham:** chip'an-am<sup>1</sup>; chip'en-am<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is silent; not chip'in-ham<sup>1</sup> [Eng. borough].

**Chippewa:** chip'ī-wē<sup>1</sup>; chip'e-wā<sup>2</sup> [A tribe of North-American Indians].

**Chippeway:** chip'ī-wē<sup>1</sup>; chip'e-wā<sup>2</sup>. Same as the preceding.

**chiro:** kai'ro-<sup>1</sup>; eī'ro-<sup>2</sup> [A combining form from the Gr. *χείρ*, *cheir*, hand: pronounced in Eng. as *k*. See the following words.

**chirography:** kai-rōg'rā-fī<sup>1</sup>; eī-rōg'ra-fy<sup>2</sup> [Style of handwriting].

**Chirol:** chir'al<sup>1</sup>; chīr'ol<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**chiromancer:** kai'ro-man'sar<sup>1</sup>; eī'ro-mān'cer<sup>2</sup>. Formerly kir'o-man-sar<sup>1</sup> and so stressed by Johnson (1755) and Walker (1791) [A palmist]. See the following.

**chiromancy:** kai'ro-man'sī<sup>1</sup>; eī'ro-mān'cy<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: *artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;*

(1849) indicated the stress on the first syllable: *kai'ro-man-si*<sup>1</sup>. Johnson (1755) and Perry (1805) noted it on the antepenult: *kai-rem'en-si*<sup>1</sup>, and Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) give *kir'o-man-si*<sup>1</sup>. Modern lexicographers all agree on the position of the principal stress. Secondary stress is indicated on the penult by *Standard, St., & W.* [Palmistry].

**Chiron:** *kai'ron*<sup>1</sup>; *ei'ron*<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, one of the Centaurs].

**chiroprapist:** *kai-rēp'o-dist*<sup>1</sup>; *ei-rōp'o-dist*<sup>2</sup>. Often erroneously *shu-rēp'o-dist*<sup>1</sup> [One who makes a specialty of diseases of the hands and feet—chiefly the latter].

**chirurgeon:** *kai-rūr'jən*<sup>1</sup>; *ei-rūr'gōn*<sup>2</sup> [Surgeon].

**chisel:** *chiz'el*<sup>1</sup>; *chīs'el*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., St., & W.; E. & W.* *chiz'al*<sup>1</sup>; *I. chiz'l*<sup>1</sup> [A carpenter's tool].

**Chishima:** *chī'shī-mā*<sup>1</sup>; *chī'shī-mā*<sup>2</sup> [Jap. islands].

**Chisholm:** *chiz'əm*<sup>1</sup>; *chīs'om*<sup>2</sup>; *not chis'helm*<sup>1</sup> [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP; BELVOIR.

**Chisleu:** *kis'liū*<sup>1</sup>; *eis'liū*<sup>2</sup> [A Jewish month].

**Chislon:** *kis'lan* or *kiz'lan*<sup>1</sup>; *eis'lon* or *eis'lon*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Chisloth-tabor:** *kis'lōth* [or *kiz'lōth*] *tē'bār*<sup>1</sup>; *eis'lōth* [or *eis'lōth*] *tā'-bōr*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Chiswick:** *chiz'ik*<sup>1</sup>; *chīs'ik*<sup>2</sup> [Suburb of London where Hogarth was buried]. See ALCESTER; ALNEMOUTH; ALVESTON.

**chitarrone:** *kī'tar-rō-nē*<sup>1</sup>; *ei'tār-rō-nē*<sup>2</sup> [It., a lute-like stringed instrument].

**Chithlish:** *kīth'lish*<sup>1</sup>; *ei'th'lish*<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**chitin:** *kai'tin* or *kit'in*<sup>1</sup>; *ei'tin* or *ei'tin*<sup>2</sup> [A chemical compound]. Spelled also *chitine*, but pronounced in the same way.

**chiton** [Gr.]: *kai'tōn*<sup>1</sup>; *ei'tōn*<sup>2</sup> [A garment commonly worn by men].

**Chitral:** *chi-trāl*<sup>1</sup>; *chi-trāl*<sup>2</sup> [A state of British India].

**Chittim:** *kit'im*<sup>1</sup>; *ei'im*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Chiun:** *kai'un*<sup>1</sup>; *ei'un*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**chivalrie:** *shiv'al-rik*<sup>1</sup>; *chiv'al-rie*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & W.; I. & St.* *shiv'al-rik*<sup>1</sup>; *M. shi-val'rik*<sup>1</sup>; *W. shi-val'rik*<sup>1</sup>. Smart (1840) and Cooley (1863) indicated *shi-val'rik*<sup>1</sup>; Craig (1849) and Cull (1864) *shiv'al-rik*<sup>1</sup>.

**chivalrous:** *shiv'al-rus*<sup>1</sup>; *chiv'al-rūs*<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1775) *shiv'al-rus*<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) *chiv'al-rus*<sup>1</sup>.

**chivalry:** *shiv'al-ri*<sup>1</sup>; *chiv'al-ry*<sup>2</sup>. The modern dictionaries agree, but *M., St., & W.* give *chiv'al-ri*<sup>1</sup> as alternative. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Goodrich (1847), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) indicated the first noted above, while Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) preferred the alternative *chiv'al-ri*<sup>1</sup>.

**chive:** *chiv*<sup>1</sup>; *chiv*<sup>2</sup>; Perry (1775) and Walker preferred this; but Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) indicated *shaiv*<sup>1</sup>.

**chlamys** [Gr.]: *klē'mis*<sup>1</sup>; *elā'mys*<sup>2</sup> [A short cloak for men].

**Chloe:** *klō'i*<sup>1</sup>; *elō'e*<sup>2</sup> [The heroine of Longus's pastoral "Daphnis and Chloe"].

2: *ärt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,*

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʊ = out; ɔil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**chlorld, chloride:** klō'rd<sup>1</sup> or -raid<sup>1</sup>; elō'rid<sup>2</sup> or -rīd<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., M., St., & W.* give preference to the first; *E., I., & W.* to the second, indicating *chloride* as the preferred spelling [A compound of chlorin].

**chlorin, chlorine:** klō'rn<sup>1</sup> or -rain<sup>1</sup>; elō'rin<sup>2</sup> or -rīn<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., M., St., W., & W.* give preference to the first; *E.* indicates klō'rīn<sup>1</sup>; *I.* prefers klō'rain<sup>1</sup> [A poisonous gaseous element].

**Chloris:** klō'ris<sup>1</sup>; elō'ris<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Niobe].

**chlorite:** klō'rait<sup>1</sup>; elō'rit<sup>2</sup> [A mineral related to mica].

**chloroform:** klō'ro-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; elō'ro-fōrm<sup>2</sup>; *not* kler'o-fōrm<sup>1</sup> [A chemical anesthetic].

**chlorophyl:** klō'ro-fil<sup>1</sup>; elō'ro-fyl<sup>2</sup> [Leaf-green].

**chlorosis:** klo-rō'sis<sup>1</sup>; elo-rō'sis<sup>2</sup> [An anemic disease of young women].

**chlorotic:** klo-ret'ik<sup>1</sup>; elo-rōt'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to chlorosis].

**Choate:** chōt<sup>1</sup>; chōt<sup>2</sup> [Family name of eminent Am. jurists]. Compare INCHOATE.

**Choba:** kō'bā<sup>1</sup>; eō'ba<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Chobal:** kō'br-ai or keb'ī-ai<sup>1</sup>; eō'ba-ī or eōb'a-ī<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**chock-full:** çek'ful<sup>1</sup>; chök'ful<sup>2</sup>; *not* čuk'ful<sup>1</sup> [Full to choking].

The prevailing form in American usage, and in English, colloquially, is *chock-full*; in English literary usage more frequently *choke-full*; in American colloquial usage, *chuck-full*.  
FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* (1916), p. 472, col. 2

**chocolate:** çek'o-lit<sup>1</sup>; chōe'o-lat<sup>2</sup>; *not* çek'lit<sup>1</sup>.

**Choctaw:** çek'tē<sup>1</sup>; chōe'tā<sup>2</sup> [A division of an American Indian stock].

**Chodorlahomor:** kōd'ər-lē'ho-mer<sup>1</sup>; eōd'or-lā'ho-mōr<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**choice:** chōis<sup>1</sup>; chōiq<sup>2</sup>; *not* chais<sup>1</sup>, a vulgarism. See BOIL.

**choir:** kwair<sup>1</sup>; kwīr<sup>2</sup>. Enfield (1807) indicated kweir<sup>1</sup>, a pronunciation which Perry (1775), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) noted as alternative, but now heard only dialectally. Spelled also *quire*, but pronounced as indicated above.

Let all the *quire* of clowns attend the show  
In long procession, shouting as they go.

DRYDEN *Georgics* l. 473.

**choke:** chōk<sup>1</sup>; chōk<sup>2</sup> [To strangle].

**choke-full:** chōk'ful<sup>1</sup>; chōk'ful<sup>2</sup> [The Eng. literary form of CHOCK-FULL, which see].

**chol-, chole-, cholo-:** Combining forms from the Gr. χολή, *cholē*, bile; gall; used in Eng. and pronounced kel<sup>1</sup>, kel'ī-<sup>1</sup>, kel'o-<sup>1</sup>; eōl<sup>2</sup>, eōl'o-<sup>2</sup>, eōl'o-<sup>2</sup>. See the following words. [ing bile].

**cholagogue:** kol'ə-gog<sup>1</sup>; eōl'a-gōg<sup>2</sup>; *not* chol'ə-gog<sup>1</sup> [A purgative remov-

**choler:** kol'ər<sup>1</sup>; eōl'er<sup>2</sup>; erroneously, but frequently, kō'lər<sup>1</sup> [Heat of temper].—**choleric:** kol'er-ik<sup>1</sup>; eōl'er-ie<sup>2</sup>.

**cholesteric:** kol'es-ter'ik<sup>1</sup>; eōl'es-tēr'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to cholesterin].

**cholesterin:** ko-les'tar-in<sup>1</sup>; eo-lēs'ter-īn<sup>2</sup>; *not* ko-les'trin<sup>1</sup> [A crystalline compound present in nerve-tissue, blood, bile, etc.].

**Cholhoza:** kel-hō'za<sup>1</sup>; eōl-hō'za<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

**Cholmeley:** *chum*'h<sup>1</sup>; *chôm*'ly<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See the following.

**Cholmondeley:** *chum*'h<sup>1</sup>; *chôm*'ly<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See *BEAU-CHAMP*; *BELVOIR*.

**chomage** [Fr.]: *shō*"māz<sup>3</sup>'<sup>1</sup>; *cho*"māzh'<sup>2</sup> [Insurance of wages during periods of idleness such as may be caused by fire].

**Chomley:** *chum*'h<sup>1</sup>; *chôm*'ly<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See *CHOLMONDELEY*.

**chondr-, chondro-:** Combining forms from the Gr. *χόνδρος*, *chondros*, cartilage, grain, or groat; used in Eng. and pronounced *ken*'dr-<sup>1</sup>, *ken*'dro-<sup>1</sup>; *eôn*'dr-<sup>2</sup>, *eôn*'dro-<sup>2</sup>. [shrubs].

**Chondrodendron:** *ken*"dro-den'drēn<sup>1</sup>; *eôn*"dro-dēn'drōn<sup>2</sup> [A genus of

**chondrule:** *ken*'drūl<sup>1</sup>; *eôn*'drūl<sup>2</sup> [A small spherical grain of a mineral].

**Chonenias:** *kō*"nī-nai'as<sup>1</sup>; *eō*"ne-nī'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**choosable:** *chūz*'a-bl<sup>1</sup>; *chōōs*'a-bl<sup>2</sup>—the *s* is sounded as *z*.

**choose:** *chūz*'<sup>1</sup>; *chōōs*<sup>2</sup> [To select].

**chop:** *chēp*<sup>1</sup>; *chōp*<sup>2</sup>. See *CHAP*.

**chopfallen:** *chēp*'fēl'n<sup>1</sup>; *chōp*'fal'n<sup>2</sup>. See *CHAPFALLEN*.

**chopin:** *chēp*'in<sup>1</sup>; *chōp*'in<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732), Perry (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Craig (1849) all indicated this, but Sheridan (1780) noted *sho*-pin<sup>1</sup>, and Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827), *cho*-pin<sup>1</sup>. [A liquid measure or an earthenware drinking-mug.] See the following. [in France].

**Chopin:** *shō*"pañ'<sup>1</sup>; *chō*"pañ'<sup>2</sup> [Polish composer (1809-1849) who settled

**chopine:** *cho*-pīn'<sup>1</sup>; *cho*-pīn'<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*; *C.*, *Wr.*, & *Cooley* *chēp*'in<sup>1</sup>; *I.*, *St.*, & *Cull* *chēp*-in'<sup>1</sup> [A clog worn under a shoe to increase one's height].

**choragic:** *kō*-raj'ik<sup>1</sup>; *eō*-rāj'ye<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.*; *E.* & *St.* *kōr*-ē'jik<sup>1</sup>; *I.* *kō*-rē'jik<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *kōr*-aj'ik<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *kō*-raj'ik<sup>1</sup> [Relating to a choragus].

**choragus** [Gr.]: *kō*-rē'gus<sup>1</sup>; *eō*-rā'gūs<sup>2</sup> [A leader of a chorus].—**choragi:** *kō*-rē'jai<sup>1</sup>; *eō*-rā'jī<sup>2</sup> [Plural of *CHORAGUS*].

**Chorashan:** *kōr*"aśh'an<sup>1</sup>; *eōr*"aśh'an<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Chorazin:** *kō*-rē'zin<sup>1</sup>; *eō*-rā'zin<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Chorbe:** *kōr*'bī<sup>1</sup>; *eōr*'be<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**chord:** *kōrd*<sup>1</sup>; *eōrd*<sup>2</sup> [A combination of harmonic tones in music].

**chorditis:** *ker*-dai'tis<sup>1</sup> or *-di'tis*<sup>1</sup>; *eōr*-di'tis<sup>2</sup> or *-di'tis*<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of the vocal or spermathecal cords].

**chore:** *chōr*<sup>1</sup>; *chōr*<sup>2</sup>; but more frequently heard *chēr*<sup>1</sup>. See *CHAR*; *CHARE*.

**chorea:** *kō*-rī'a<sup>1</sup>; *eō*-rē'a<sup>2</sup> [Nervous muscular twitching].

**choree:** *kō*-rī'<sup>1</sup>; *eō*-rē'<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*; *C.* & *I.* *kō*'rī<sup>1</sup>; *E.* *kōr*-ī'<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *kō*-rī'<sup>1</sup> [In prosody, a trochee].

**chorewoman:** *chōr*'wu'mən<sup>1</sup>; *chōr*'wō'man<sup>2</sup>. See *CHARWOMAN*.

**choric:** *kō*'rik<sup>1</sup>; *eō*'rie<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, *I.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.* *kōr*'ik<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *kōr*'ik<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to a chorus].

**chorist:** *kō*'rist<sup>1</sup>; *eō*'rist<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, *I.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.* *kōr*'ist<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *ker*'ist<sup>1</sup> [A member of a chorus].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪt = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**chorister:** kər'is-tər<sup>1</sup>; eər'is-ter<sup>2</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers, Perry (1775) pronounced the word as here indicated, but Sheridan (1780) noted kwər'is-tər<sup>1</sup>, and Walker (1791) and Fulton & Knight (1802) preferred kwir'is-tər<sup>1</sup>, pronunciations now seldom or never heard [A member of a choir].

**Chorreans:** kə-rī'anz<sup>1</sup>; eð-rē'anz<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**chorus:** kō'rʊs<sup>1</sup>; eō'rʊs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., & St.; E. kōr'us<sup>1</sup>; M., W., & Wr.* kō'rəs<sup>1</sup> [A song for several voices].

**Chosameus:** kəs'ə-mī'us<sup>1</sup>; eōs'a-mē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**chose (v.):** chōz<sup>1</sup>; chōz<sup>2</sup> [Imperfect tense of CHOOSE].

**chose (n.):** shōz<sup>1</sup>; chōz<sup>2</sup> [In law, anything that is personal property].

*Chose, (res)* is the french word as general as (*thing*) is with us. It is in the common law, used with divers Epithites worthe the Interpretation: as, *Chose* local, is such a thing as is annexed to a place. For example: a Mill is *Chose* local. JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter: or Booke Containing the Signification of Words*, s. v. [London, 1607]. [Koreq].

**Chosen:** chō'sun<sup>1</sup>; chō'sūn<sup>2</sup> [State and peninsula of E. Asia: formerly

**Chosroes:** kəs'ro-iz<sup>1</sup>; eōs'ro-ēs<sup>2</sup> [Pers. kings]. [of 1792].

**Chouan:** shū'an or (Fr.) shū'ān<sup>1</sup>; chū'an or (Fr.) chū'ān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. royalist

**chough:** chuf<sup>1</sup>; chūf<sup>2</sup>; not chau<sup>1</sup> [A crow-like bird].

**chouse:** chaus<sup>1</sup>; chous<sup>2</sup>; not chouz<sup>1</sup> [To cheat].

**Chouteau:** sho-tō<sup>1</sup>; cho-tō<sup>2</sup> [A county of Montana].

**Chozeba:** ko-zī'ba<sup>1</sup>; eo-zē'ba<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**chromatistics:** krī'mə-tis'tiks<sup>1</sup>; erē'ma-tis'ties<sup>2</sup>; not krem'ə-tis'tiks<sup>1</sup> [Political economy]. [tracts, as of a language].

**chrestomathy:** kres-tem'ə-fhi<sup>1</sup>; erēs-tōm'a-thy<sup>2</sup> [A collection of ex-

**Chriemhild:** krīm'hilt<sup>1</sup>; erēm'hilt<sup>2</sup> [In Ger. myth, the wife of Siegfried].—  
Chriemhilde: krīm'hil-de<sup>1</sup>; erēm'hil-de<sup>2</sup> [Variant form of preceding].

**chrisim:** kriz'm<sup>1</sup>; erīsm<sup>2</sup> [An anointing unguent].

**Chrismon:** kriz'men<sup>1</sup>; erīsmōn<sup>2</sup> [The monogram of Christ].

**chrisom:** kriz'am<sup>1</sup>; erīsm'om<sup>2</sup> [A baptismal robe].

**Christ:** kraist<sup>1</sup>; erīst<sup>2</sup>.

**Christabel:** kris'tə-bel<sup>1</sup>; erīs'tə-bēl<sup>2</sup> [The heroine of Coleridge's poem of the same name].

**Christ-cross:** kris'krēs<sup>1</sup>; erīs'erōs<sup>2</sup> [The mark of a cross (+) formerly used before the alphabet on horn-books]. See CRISSCROSS.

**Christe eleison:** kris'ti-lai'sən<sup>1</sup> or i-lē'i-sən<sup>1</sup>; erīs'ti e-lī'son<sup>2</sup> or e-lē'i-son<sup>2</sup> [Gr., Christ have mercy! a phrase in ecclesiastical usage].

**christen:** kris'n<sup>1</sup>; erīs'n<sup>2</sup> [To name in baptism]. [tians collectively].

**Christendom:** kris'n-dəm<sup>1</sup>; erīs'n-dom<sup>2</sup> [The Christian world and Chris-

**christening:** kris'n-ɪŋ<sup>1</sup>; erīs'n-ing<sup>2</sup>.

**Christhood:** kraist'hud<sup>1</sup>; erīst'hōōd<sup>2</sup>; not kris'hud<sup>1</sup> [The condition of being the Christ].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, hʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, præy; hit, políce; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**Christian¹:** kris'tyan¹; erist'yan². *M. & Wr.; Standard & W.* kris'chən¹; *C.* kris'chian¹; *E.* krist'i-an¹; *I.* kris'tyan¹; *St.* kris'tyan¹ [A member of the Christian church].

**Christian²:** kris'tyan¹; erist'yan² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan. & Ger.* kris'ti-n¹; *eris'ti-an²*; *Fr. Chrétien:* krē'ti'ān¹; *erē'ti'ān²*; *It. & Sp. Cristiano:* kris'ti-ā'nō¹; *eris'ti-ā'nō²*.

**Christiana:** kris'ti-an'ə¹; eris'ti-ān'a² [A feminine personal name]. *Dan. Karstin:* kār'stīn¹; *cār'stīn²*; *It. & Sp. Cristiana:* kris'ti-ā'nā¹; *eris'ti-ā'nā²*; *Fr. Christine:* kris'tīn¹; *eris'tīn²*; *Ger. Christiane:* kris'ti-ā'nā¹; *eris'ti-ā'ne²*; *Pg. Crisťnya:* kris'tī'nyā¹; *eris'tī'nyā²*.

**Christiania:** kris'ti-ā'nī-a¹; eris'ti-ā'nī-a² [Norw. capital city].

**Christianity:** kris-ti-an'i-ti¹; eris-ti-ān'i-ty². *E., I., M., & Cull;* Perry (1775) kris-tian'i-ti¹; *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), & *C.* kris-chi-an'i-ti¹; *Standard,* kris'chr-an'i-ti¹; *St. kris-ti-an'i-ti¹; Wr. kris-ti-an'i-ti¹. Sheridan* (1780), *Enfield* (1807), *Knowles* (1835), and *Smart* (1840) indicated kris-tyan'i-ti¹; *Fulton & Knight* (1802) kris-tyr-an'i-ti¹.

**Christianization, Christianisation:** kris'ti-an-i-[or -ai]-zē'shən¹; eris'-tī-ān-i-[or -i]-zā'shōn².

**Christianize, Christianise:** kris'ti-an-aiz¹; eris'tī-ān-iz².

**Christmas:** kris'məs¹; eris'mas²; not kris'tməs¹.

**Christopher:** kris'to-fər¹; eris'to-fer² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan. Christoffer:* kris'to-fər¹; *eris'to-fer²*; *D. & Ger. Christophorus:* kris-tō'fo-rus¹; *eris-tō'fo-rus²*; *Fr. Christophe:* kris'tōf¹; *eris'tōf²*; *It. Cristoforo:* kris-tō'fo-rō¹; *eris-tō'fo-rō²*; *Pg. Christovão:* kris'to-vaun¹; *eris'to-vaun²*; *Sp. Cristóbal:* kris-tō'bāl¹; *eris-tō'bāl²*; *Sw. Kristofer:* kris'to-fər¹; *kris'to-fer²*.

**Christus:** kris'tus¹; eris'tus² [Flem. painter of the 14th cent.].

**Christward:** kraist'wərd¹; erist'ward² [Toward Christ].

**chrom-, chroma-, chromato-:** Combining forms from the Gr. χρώμα, *chroma*, color; used in Eng. and pronounced krēm-¹, krō'ma-¹, krō'ma-to-¹; *erōm-², erō'ma-², erō'ma-to-²*.

**chroma:** krō'mə¹; erō'ma² [1. Color-intensity. 2. A term in music].

**chromate:** krō'mēt¹; erō'māt² [A salt of chromic acid].

**chromatic:** kro-mat'ik¹; ero-māt'ie² [1. Pert. to color. 2. *Mus.* Proceeding by semitones].

**chromatin:** krō'mə-tin¹; erō'ma-tīn² [The granules of a cell-nucleus].

**chrome:** krōm¹; erōm² [A yellow pigment].

**chromo-:** A combining form from the Gr. χρώμα (see CHROM-); used in Eng. and pronounced krō'mot¹; *erō'mo²*.

**chronicle:** krēn'i-kl¹; erōn'i-el².

**chronograph:** krēn'o-graf¹; erōn'o-grāf²; not krō'no-graf¹. See ASK [An instrument for recording the duration of an event].

**chronologic:** krēn'o-lej'ik¹; erōn'o-lōg'ie².

[ording to time].

**chronology:** kro-nēl'o-jī¹; ero-nōl'o-gy² [An arrangement of events ac-

**Chrononhotonthologos:** krō'nēn-hō'tēn-ḥō'lo-ges¹; erō'nōn-hō'tōn-thō'lo-gōs² [A burlesque by Henry Carey and its chief character].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

**Chronos:** erroneous form of KRONOS, which see.

**chronoscope:** kren'o-skōp<sup>1</sup>; erōn'o-seōp<sup>2</sup> [An instrument for measuring minute intervals of time].

**chrotta:** hrēt'ə<sup>1</sup>; hrōt'a<sup>2</sup> [An early stringed musical instrument].

**Chrysale:** kri'sāl'<sup>1</sup>; ery'sāl'<sup>2</sup> [In Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes," a henpecked tradesman].

**chrysalis:** kris'ə-lis<sup>1</sup>; erys'a-lis<sup>2</sup> [The pupa of an insect]. Plural **chrysalides:** kris-al'i-diz<sup>1</sup>; erys-āl'i-dēs<sup>2</sup>.

**chrysanthemum:** kris-an'fhi-mum<sup>1</sup>; erys-an'the-mum<sup>2</sup>—the *e* of the penult as *e* in "valley," not as in "eel." [A plant of the aster family].

**Chrysaor:** krai-sē'or<sup>1</sup>; ery-sā'ōr<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the son of Poseidon].

**Chryseis:** krai-sī'is<sup>1</sup>; ery-sē'is<sup>2</sup> [In Homer's *Iliad*, a daughter of Chryses].

**chryselephantine:** kris'el-i-fan'tin<sup>1</sup>; erys'ēl-e-fān'tin<sup>2</sup> [Made of gold and ivory].

**Chrysippus:** kri-sip'us<sup>1</sup>; ery-sip'ūs<sup>2</sup> [A Stoic philosopher, 3d cent. B. C.].

**chryso-:** A combining form from the Gr. χρῶς, *chrysos*, golden: used in Eng. and pronounced kris'o-<sup>1</sup>; erys'o-<sup>2</sup>.

**chrysoberyl:** kris'o-ber'il<sup>1</sup>; erys'o-bēr'yl<sup>2</sup> [A mineral].

**chrysocracy:** kris-ek'ra-si<sup>1</sup>; erys-ōē'ra-gy<sup>2</sup> [A wealthy class].

**chrysollite:** kris'o-lait<sup>1</sup>; erys'o-lit<sup>2</sup> [A gem-stone].

**chrysoprase:** kris'o-prēz<sup>1</sup>; erys'o-prās<sup>2</sup> [Variety of chalcedony].

**Chrysostom:** kris'əs-təm<sup>1</sup>; erys'os-tom<sup>2</sup> [A Greek Christian Father (347-407)].

**chthon-, chthono-:** Combining forms from the Gr. χθών, *chthōn*, earth: used in Eng. and pronounced then-<sup>1</sup>, then'o-<sup>1</sup>; thōn-<sup>2</sup>, thōn'o-<sup>2</sup>.—**chthonian:** then'i-en<sup>1</sup>; thōn'i-an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the earth; terrestrial].

**Chub:** chub<sup>1</sup>; chüb<sup>2</sup> [1. Bible. 2. [c-] One of various fishes].

**chuck:** chuk<sup>1</sup>; chūk<sup>2</sup> [A mechanical device].

**Chudi:** chū'di<sup>1</sup>; chū'di<sup>2</sup> [A group of peoples of N. W. Russia].

**chum:** chum<sup>1</sup>; chūm<sup>2</sup> [An intimate or constant companion].

**Chun:** kun or chun<sup>1</sup>; eūn or chūn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**chunk:** chuŋk<sup>1</sup>; chūŋk<sup>2</sup> [A short thick piece].

**Chuquisaca:** chū'ki-sā'ka<sup>1</sup>; chū'ki-sā'cā<sup>2</sup> [Dept. and city of Bolivia].

**church:** chūrčh<sup>1</sup>; chūrčh<sup>2</sup>. See KIRK.

**Churchill:** chūrčh'il<sup>1</sup>; chūrčh'il<sup>2</sup> [Eng. and Am. family name].

**Churrigueresque:** chu-ri'gər-esk<sup>1</sup>; chu-ri'gər-ěsk<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Churriguera or his style of architecture].

**Churubusco:** chū'ru-būs'ko<sup>1</sup>; chū'ru-būs'eo<sup>2</sup>.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.



1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rüle**; but, **būrn**;

**Chusai**: *chū'sai or kiū'sai*; *chū'sī or kū'sī* [Douai Bible]. — **Chusan-rasathalm**: *kiū'san-ras'a-thē'im*; *eū'sān-rās'a-thā'im* [Douai Bible]. — **Chushan-rishathalm**: *kiū'shan-rish'a-thē'im*; *eū'shān-rish'a-thā'im* [Bible]. — **Chusi**: *chū'sai or kiū'sai*; *chū'sī or eū'sī* [Apocrypha].

**chute**: *shūt*; *ḡhūt*<sup>2</sup> [An inclined trough].

**Chuza**: *chū'zə or kiū'zə*<sup>1</sup>; *chū'za or eū'za*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**chyle**: *kail*<sup>1</sup>; *eŷl*<sup>2</sup> [A milky fluid].

**chylli**, **chylo**—Combining forms from the Gr. *χυλός*, *chylos*, *chyle*: used in Eng. and pronounced *kai'li*-<sup>1</sup>, *kai'lo*-<sup>1</sup>; *eŷ'li*-<sup>2</sup>, *eŷ'lo*-<sup>2</sup>.

**chylifactive**: *kai'li-fak'tiv*<sup>1</sup>; *eŷ'li-fäe'tiv*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, & *M.* *kai-li-fak'tiv*<sup>1</sup>; *W.* *kai'li-fak'tiv*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *kai-li-fak'tiv*<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to chylicification].

**chylification**: *kai'li-fi-kē'shən*<sup>1</sup>; *eŷ'li-fi-eā'shən*<sup>2</sup> [The formation of chyle].

**chyme**: *kaim*<sup>1</sup>; *eŷm*<sup>2</sup> [Liquid, partly digested food].

**chymification**: *kai'mi-fi-kē'shən*<sup>1</sup>; *eŷ'mi-fi-eā'shən*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *E.* *kaim-if'i-kē'shən*<sup>1</sup>; *I.* *kaim'i-fi-kē'shən*<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *kai'mi-fi-kē'shən*<sup>1</sup>; *St.* *kai-mif'i-kē'shən*<sup>1</sup>; *W.* *kai'mi-fi-kē'shən*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *kim-i-fi-kē'shən*<sup>1</sup> [The formation of chyme].

**chymist**: *kim'ist*<sup>1</sup>; *eŷm'ist*<sup>2</sup>. See **CHEMIST**.

**Cialdini**: *chal-dī'nī*<sup>1</sup>; *chäl-dī'nī*<sup>2</sup>.

**Cibsaism**: *sib'si-im*<sup>1</sup>; *ḡib'sa-īm*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**cicada**: *si-kē'da*<sup>1</sup>; *ḡi-eā'da*<sup>2</sup> [The seventeen-year locust or the harvest-fly].

**cicatrice**: *sik'a-tris*<sup>1</sup>; *ḡe'a-trīḡ*<sup>2</sup>; *not si-kə-trais*<sup>1</sup> [A scar]. Plural **cicatrices**: *sik'a-trai'siz*<sup>1</sup>; *ḡe'a-trīḡḡ*<sup>2</sup>.

**cicatricle**: *sik'a-trik*<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>; *ḡe'a-trīe*<sup>1</sup><sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* *sik'a-tri-kl*<sup>1</sup>; *E.* *si-kat'-rik*<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>; *I.* *sik'a-tri-kl*<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *si-kat'-ri-k*<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>; *W.* *sik'a-trik*<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *sik'a-trik-kl*<sup>1</sup> [A germinating point in the yolk of an egg or the embryo of a seed].

**cicatrix**: *sik'a-triks*<sup>1</sup>; *ḡe'a-trīks*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *E.*, *St.*, & *Abernethy* (1912); *C.*, *I.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* *si-kē'triks*<sup>1</sup> [A scar]. Plural **cicatrices**: *sik'a-trai'siz*<sup>1</sup>; *ḡe'a-trīḡḡ*<sup>2</sup>.

**cicely**<sup>1</sup>: *sis'i-l*<sup>1</sup>; *ḡḡ'e-ly*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr.*; *C.* *sis'a-li*<sup>1</sup>; *E.* *sis-el-i*<sup>1</sup>; *I.* *sis'ū-li*<sup>1</sup>; *M.* & *W.* *sis'i-li*<sup>1</sup>; *St.* *sis'e-li*<sup>1</sup> [A plant of the parsley family].

**Cicely**<sup>2</sup>: Erroneous form of **CICELY**, which see.

**Cicero**: *sis'a-ro*<sup>1</sup>; *ḡḡ'e-ro*<sup>2</sup> [Rom. orator (106-43 B. C.)].

**cicerone** (*v.*): *chī'chē-rōn*<sup>1</sup> or (*Eng.*) *sis'i-rōn*<sup>1</sup>; *chī'chē-rōn*<sup>2</sup> or (*Eng.*) *ḡḡ'e-rōn*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *M.* *chī't-shē-rōn*<sup>1</sup> or (*Eng.*) *sis-er-ōn*<sup>1</sup> [To guide].

**cicerone** (*n.*): *chī'chē-rō-nē*<sup>1</sup> or (*Eng.*) *sis'i-rō-ni*<sup>1</sup>; *chī'chē-rō-nē*<sup>2</sup> or (*Eng.*) *ḡḡ'e-rō-nē*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.*, *I.*, & *St.* prefer *sis-a-rō-nē*<sup>1</sup>; *E.* *sis-ūr-ō-nē*<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *chī't-shē-rō-nē*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *chī'chē-rō-nē*<sup>1</sup>. Jameson (1827) indicated the chief stress on the first syllable [An It. guide who points out the antiquities of a place to travelers].

**Cicily**: *sis'i-l*<sup>1</sup>; *ḡḡ'e-ly*<sup>2</sup>. See **CICILIA**.

**cicisbeo**: *chī'chiz-bē'o*<sup>1</sup> or (*Eng.*) *si-siz'bi-ō*<sup>1</sup>; *chī'chiz-bē'o*<sup>2</sup> or (*Eng.*) *ḡi-ḡḡ'be-o*<sup>2</sup>. Of these, *C.*, *E.*, & *I.* indicate the Anglicized form as their preference, while *Standard*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* prefer the Italian form, which *M.* renders as *chī'chiz-bē'o*<sup>1</sup>, not *chī'chiz-bē'o*<sup>1</sup> as indicated by *W.* ("A Guide to Pronunciation," p. lxiii). The following are the pronunciations indicated by the earlier lexicographers of the

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

19th century: Enfield (1807) chai-chiz'bi-ō<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) chih-is'bi-ō<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) chi-chis-bē'ō<sup>1</sup>; Craig (1849) chi-chiz'bi-ō<sup>1</sup>. C., I., St., & Wr. give the antepenult as chis-1; chis-2; *Standard, M., & W.*, as chiz-1; chiz-2. [A dangler after a married woman. See quotation.]

The word was formerly a *Cicisbeo*.

But that is now grown vulgar and indecent.

But "Cavalier Servente" is the phrase.

BYRON *Beppo* xxxvii (1817).

**Cid:** sid<sup>1</sup>; cid<sup>2</sup> [Sp., a commander or chief; specif., Rodrigo Diaz, *El Campeador*, which see].

**cider:** sai'dar<sup>1</sup>; ci'der<sup>2</sup> [A beverage made from the juice of apples; formerly, *cidre*, *sider*, *sydur*, etc., a Bible word for strong drink].

**ci-devant:** si'də-vān<sup>1</sup>; ci'de-vān<sup>2</sup> [Fr., former; foregoing].

**Clenfuégos<sup>1</sup>:** chi'en-fwē'gos<sup>1</sup>; thi'en-fwē'gos<sup>2</sup> [A Sp. poet (1764-1809)].

**Clenfuégos<sup>2</sup>:** si'en-fwē'gos<sup>1</sup>; ci'en-fwē'gos<sup>2</sup> [Cuban seaport].

**cigar:** si-gār<sup>1</sup>; ci-gār<sup>2</sup>; *not* sig-ār<sup>1</sup>.

**Cignaroli:** chi'nyā-rō'li<sup>1</sup>; chi'nyā-rō'li<sup>2</sup> [It. painter of 18th cent.].

**cilia:** sil'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; cil'i-a<sup>2</sup> [Plural of *CILIUM*].

**cillary:** sil'i-ē-ri<sup>1</sup>; cil'i-ā-ry<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to eyelashes].

[hair].

**cilice:** sil'is<sup>1</sup>; cil'is<sup>2</sup>; *not* si'lis<sup>1</sup> [A monk's penitential garment of goat's

**Cilicia:** si-lish'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; ci-lish'i-a<sup>2</sup> [Country in Asia Minor].

**Cimabue:** chi'ma-bū'ē<sup>1</sup>; chi'mā-bū'ē<sup>2</sup> [It. painter (1240-1302)].

**Cimah:** sai'mā<sup>1</sup>; ci'mā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (margin)].

**Cimarosa:** chi'mā-rō'za<sup>1</sup>; chi'mā-rō'zā<sup>2</sup> [It. composer (1749-1801)].

**Cimbri:** sim'bri<sup>1</sup>; cim'bri<sup>2</sup> [Ancient people of central Europe].

**Cimex:** sai'meks<sup>1</sup>; ci'meks<sup>2</sup> [A genus of insects; also, an insect of this genus; a bedbug]. *Pl. cimices:* sim'i-siz<sup>1</sup>; cim'i-cēs<sup>2</sup>.

**Cimmerian:** si-mī'ri-ən<sup>1</sup>; ci-mē'ri-ən<sup>2</sup> [A mythical people mentioned by Homer as living in perpetual darkness].

**Cimon:** sai'mən<sup>1</sup>; ci'mon<sup>2</sup> [Gr. statesman (502-449 B. C.)].

**cinch:** sinch<sup>1</sup>; cīnch<sup>2</sup> [A saddle-girth].

**cinchona:** sin-kō'nā<sup>1</sup>; cīn-eō'nā<sup>2</sup>; *not* sin-chō'nā<sup>1</sup> [Peruvian bark].

**Cincinnati:** sin'si-nā'ti<sup>1</sup>; cīn'ci-nā'ti<sup>2</sup> [City in Ohio].

**Cincinnati:** sin'si-nē'tus<sup>1</sup>; cīn'ci-nā'tūs<sup>2</sup> [Rom. patriot (519?-439 B. C.)].

**cincture:** sin'chur<sup>1</sup> or -tiur<sup>1</sup>; cīn'e'chur<sup>2</sup> or -tūr<sup>2</sup> [A belt or girdle].

**cinder:** sin'dar<sup>1</sup>; cīn'der<sup>2</sup>.

**Cineans:** si-nī'ənz<sup>1</sup>; ci-nē'ənz<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**cinema:** sin'ə-mā<sup>1</sup>; cīn'e-mā<sup>2</sup> [A building where cinematographs are operated: an Eng. contraction].

**cinematograph:** sin'i-mat'o-graf<sup>1</sup>; cīn'e-māt'o-graf<sup>2</sup> [A kinetograph].

**Cingalese:** sin'ga-lis<sup>1</sup>; cīn'gā-lēs<sup>2</sup>. Same as SINGHALESE.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in; thin, this.

1: *ar*stic, *ar*t; *fat*, *fāre*; *fast*; *get*, *prēy*; *hit*, *pol*ice; *obey*, *gō*; *not*, *ōr*; *full*, *rūle*; *but*, *būrn*;

**cingular**: *sin'giu-lar*<sup>1</sup>; *çin'gū-lar*<sup>2</sup> [Forming a circle]. Compare SINGULAR.

**cinnamon**: *sin'ə-mən*<sup>1</sup>; *çin'a-mon*<sup>2</sup> [The inner bark of a tree used as a spice].

**Cinnereth**: *sin'i-reth*<sup>1</sup>; *çin'e-rēth*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Cinneroth**: *sin'i-reth or -rōth*<sup>1</sup>; *çin'e-rōth or -rōth*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Cinq-Mars (de)**: *də saŋk"-mürs*<sup>1</sup>; *de çăŋk"-mārs*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. marquis accused of conspiracy and executed (1620-42)].

**cinquefoil**: *sin'k'foil*<sup>1</sup>; *çin'k'fōil*<sup>2</sup> [Five-leaved or having five parts].

**Cinque ports**: *sin'k pōrts*<sup>1</sup>; *çin'k pōrts*<sup>2</sup> [A group of Eng. towns, originally five spts.—Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, and Hythe].

**cipher**: *sai'fər*<sup>1</sup>; *çī'fər*<sup>2</sup> [The symbol of zero—0]. **cypher**†.

**Cirama**: *si-rē'mə or sir'ə-mə*<sup>1</sup>; *çi-rā'ma or çir'a-ma*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Circassia**: *sər-kash'i-ə*<sup>1</sup>; *çir-eāsh'i-a*<sup>2</sup> [A former Rus. country].

**Circassian**: *sər-kash'an*<sup>1</sup>; *çir-eāsh'an*<sup>2</sup> [1. A native of Circassia or the language spoken there. 2. A twilled fabric of wool and cotton; also, a light cashmere].

**Circe**: *sūr'sī*<sup>1</sup>; *çir'çē*<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, an enchantress who transformed the companions of Ulysses into swine].

**Circean**: *sər-sī'an*<sup>1</sup>; *çir-çē'an*<sup>2</sup>.

**circle**: *sūr'kl*<sup>1</sup>; *çir'el*<sup>2</sup>.

**circuit**: *sūr'kit*<sup>1</sup>; *çir'eit*<sup>2</sup>; *not sūr'kwit*<sup>1</sup>.

**circuitous**: *sər-kiū'i-tus*<sup>1</sup>; *çir-eū'i-tūs*<sup>2</sup>; *not sūr'kit-us*<sup>1</sup>.

**circumstance**: *sūr'kum-stans*<sup>1</sup>; *çir'eūm-stāŋç*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.*; *M. sūr'kam-stans*<sup>1</sup>; *W. sūr'kam-stans*<sup>1</sup>.

**Cirencester**: *sai'ren-ses'tər*<sup>1</sup> or *sis'i-tər*<sup>1</sup>; *çī'ren-çēs'ter*<sup>2</sup> or *çis'e-ter*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town]. See ANSTRUTHER.

**cirrhosis**: *si-rō'sis*<sup>1</sup>; *çi-rō'sis*<sup>2</sup> [An abnormal condition of the liver].

**Cis**: *sis*<sup>1</sup>; *çis*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Cisai**: *sai'si-ai*<sup>1</sup>; *çī'sa-i*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**cisalpine**: *sis-al'pin or -poin*<sup>1</sup>; *çis-al'pin or -pin*<sup>2</sup> [S. of the Alps].

**Cit**: *chit*<sup>1</sup>; *chīt*<sup>2</sup> [A Hindu designation for the One Universal Intelligence].

**citadel**: *sit'a-del*<sup>1</sup>; *çit'a-dēl*<sup>2</sup>.

**citation**: *sai-tē'shon*<sup>1</sup>; *çī-tā'shon*<sup>2</sup>.

**cithara**: *si'h'ə-rə*<sup>1</sup>; *çith'a-ra*<sup>2</sup> [Gr. lyre].

**cithern**: *si'h'ərn*<sup>1</sup>; *çith'ern*<sup>2</sup> [A medieval guitar].

**Citims**: *sit'imz*<sup>1</sup>; *çit'imç*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**citizen**: *sit'i-zn*<sup>1</sup>; *çit'i-zn*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C. sit'i-zn*<sup>1</sup>; *E. & M. sit'i-zen*<sup>1</sup>; *I., St., & W. sit'i-zen*<sup>1</sup>; *W. sit'i-zn*<sup>1</sup>.

**citoyen** [Fr.]: *si'twa'yañ*<sup>1</sup>; *çī'twā'yāñ*<sup>2</sup> [A citizen].

**citoyenne** [Fr.]: *si'twa'yen*<sup>1</sup>; *çī'twā'yēñ*<sup>2</sup> [A woman citizen].

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; lu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**citrate:** sit'rēt<sup>1</sup>; čit'rāt<sup>2</sup>; *not* sai'trēt<sup>1</sup> [A salt of citric acid].

**Città Vecchia:** čit'ta vek'kī-a<sup>1</sup>; čit'tā vē'e'eī-ā<sup>2</sup> [Maltese town].

**Ciudad Juárez:** thi"u-dath' hwā'rēs<sup>1</sup>; thi"u-dāth' hwā'rēs<sup>2</sup> [Mex. city].

**Ciudad Rodrigo:** ro-dri'go<sup>1</sup>; ro-dri'go<sup>2</sup> [Sp. city].

**civet:** siv'et<sup>1</sup>; čiv'ēt<sup>2</sup> [A musk-like perfume obtained from a carnivorous quadruped of the same name].

**civil:** siv'il<sup>1</sup>; čiv'il<sup>2</sup>; *not* siv'l<sup>1</sup>.

**civilization:** siv'i-l-[or -lai]-zē'shān<sup>1</sup>; čiv'i-li-[or -li]-zā'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**Civitavecchia:** čh"vi-ta-vek'ki-a<sup>1</sup>; čh"vī-tā-vē'e'eī-ā<sup>2</sup> [It. seaport].

**claim:** klēm<sup>1</sup>; elām<sup>2</sup>.

**clairaudience:** klār-ē'di-ens<sup>1</sup>; elār-ā'di-ēŋç<sup>2</sup> [Consciousness of sounds not within the reach of the ear].

**Clairaut:** klē'rō<sup>1</sup>; elā'rō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. mathematician of 18th cent.].

**clairvoyance:** klār-voi'əns<sup>1</sup>; elār-vōy'anç<sup>2</sup>; *not* klār-voi-əns<sup>1</sup>.

*Clairvoyance* is the ability to see independently of the physical sense of sight.

ISAAC K. FUNK *The Widow's Mite* pt. III, ch. 1, p. 217 [F. & W. '04].

When used as a Fr. term, this word means keenness of mental perception or intuitive sagacity and is pronounced klār'vwā'yāns<sup>1</sup>; elār'vwā'yāns<sup>2</sup>.

**clairvoyant:** klār-voi'ənt<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) klār'vwā'yān<sup>1</sup>; elār-vōy'ant<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) elār'vwā'yān<sup>2</sup> [One gifted with clairvoyance].

**clamant:** klām'ənt<sup>1</sup>; elām'ant<sup>2</sup>. In Eng. klēm'ənt<sup>1</sup>; elām'ant<sup>2</sup> is pre- [ferred.]

**Clamart:** klā'mūr<sup>1</sup>; elā'mār<sup>2</sup>; *not* klē'mart<sup>1</sup> [Fr. city].

**clambake:** klām'bēk<sup>1</sup>; elām'bāk<sup>2</sup> [A picnic where roasted clams are the

**clamor, clamour:** klām'ər<sup>1</sup>; elām'or<sup>2</sup> [Loud and excited outcry].

**clan:** klan<sup>1</sup>; elān<sup>2</sup> [A tribe or tribal organization under a chief].

**clandestine:** klan-des'tin<sup>1</sup>; elān-dēs'tin<sup>2</sup>.

**clang:** klanj<sup>1</sup>; elāŋç<sup>2</sup> [A ringing sound].

At every turn, with dinning clang,

The armourer's anvil clashed and rang.

SCOTT *Marmion* canto 5, st. 6.

**clangor, clangour:** klan'gər<sup>1</sup>; elān'gər<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* klan'gər<sup>1</sup>; I. & St. klan'gūr<sup>1</sup>; Wr. klan'gər<sup>1</sup>. *Standard, C., M., & W.* give as alternative klan'gər<sup>1</sup>; elāŋç'or<sup>2</sup>, indicated by Perry (1775). Walker (1791) preferred klan'gər<sup>1</sup>.

**Clan-na-gael:** klan'-nə-gēl<sup>1</sup>; elān'-nə-gāl<sup>2</sup> [Ir. secret society founded in Philadelphia in 1881].

**Clanricarde:** klan-rik'ərd<sup>1</sup>; elān-rī'e'ard<sup>2</sup> [British peer].

**clapboard:** klap'bōrd<sup>2</sup> or (*Colloq.*) klab'ard<sup>1</sup>; elāp'bōrd or (*Colloq.*) elāb'ord<sup>2</sup>. A word that is analogous to *cupboard*, and which, in some regions, is pronounced with the *p* silent. This colloquial pronunciation may, perhaps, be traced to the spelling *clabords*, found in the "Records of Salisbury, Mass." (1641), cited in Joshua Coffin's "History of Newbury . . . from 1635 to 1845." In Pepys's "Correspondence" (1665), the Earl of Sandwich spelled the word *clawboard*, but in the second edition of Bailey's Dictionary (1724) it is printed **clap-board**.

**Clapham:** klap'am<sup>1</sup>; elāp'am<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is silent [Suburb of London].

2: wōl, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**claque:** klak<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) klāk<sup>1</sup>; elāk<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) elāk<sup>2</sup> [Hired applause or applauders].

**claqueur:** klāk'kūr<sup>1</sup>; elāk'kūr<sup>2</sup> [One who applauds for pay].

**Clara:** klar'ā<sup>1</sup>; elār'a<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. Dan., D., Pg., & Sp. klā'ra<sup>1</sup>; elā'rā<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Claire:** klār<sup>1</sup>; elār<sup>2</sup>; Ger. & Sw. **Klara:** klā'ra<sup>1</sup>; klā'rā<sup>2</sup>.

**Clare:** klār<sup>1</sup>; elār<sup>2</sup> [Diminutive of CLARA].

**Clarence:** klar'ens<sup>1</sup>; elār'ēnç<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**Clarenceux, Clarenieux:** klar'en-siū<sup>1</sup>; elār'ēn-çū<sup>2</sup>. Originally spelled *Clarentius* and so recorded by Bullokar (1616). Blount in his "Glossographia" (1656) recorded *Clarentius* and *Clarentiaux*; John Kersey (1707) spelled it *Clarenieux*, Bailey (1724) gave it *Clarenceux*, as did also Johnson (1755), but he added Kersey's *Clarenieux*. An edition of Bailey dated 1732 gave preference to *Clarenieux*, Perry omitted the term, and Walker followed Johnson, recording both forms but giving klar'en-shiū<sup>1</sup> as the pronunciation [A king-at-arms].

**Claretie:** klār'ā-ti<sup>1</sup>; elār'e-ti<sup>2</sup>; not klār'ti<sup>1</sup> [Fr. author & critic (1840-1913)].

**Claribel:** klar'i-bel<sup>1</sup>; elār'i-bēl<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Clarina:** klā-rī'nā<sup>1</sup>; elā-rī'nā<sup>2</sup>; not elā-rā'nā<sup>1</sup> [Ir. village in Limerick which gave its name to a baronage conferred on the Massey family for conspicuous services at Culloden].

**clarinet:** klar'i-net<sup>1</sup> or klar'i-net<sup>1</sup>; elār'i-nēt<sup>2</sup> or elār'i-nēt<sup>2</sup>.

**clarion:** klar'i-an<sup>1</sup>; elār'i-on<sup>2</sup>. Modern lexicographers agree with Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) on the pronunciation of this word, about which Sheridan and Walker disagreed. Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) indicated klār'yan<sup>1</sup>, while Walker (1791) gave klēr'yan<sup>1</sup>.

**Clarissa:** klā-ris'ā<sup>1</sup>; elā-ris'a<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Clarisse:** klā'ris<sup>1</sup>; elā'ris<sup>2</sup>; It. **Clarissa:** klā-ris'sā<sup>1</sup>; elā-ris'sā<sup>2</sup>.

**Clark:** klār'k<sup>1</sup>; elār'k<sup>2</sup> [A family name]. **Clarke** †.

**clary:** klē'ri<sup>1</sup>; elā'ry<sup>2</sup> [A variety of the sage-plant].

**clash:** klāsh<sup>1</sup>; elāsh<sup>2</sup>.

**clasp:** klāsp<sup>1</sup>; elāsp<sup>2</sup>. See ASK.

**class:** klas<sup>1</sup>; elās<sup>2</sup>. See ASK.—**classic:** klas'ik<sup>1</sup>; elās'ie<sup>2</sup>. C. alone indicates klas'ik<sup>1</sup>.—**classicist:** klas'i-sist<sup>1</sup>; elās'i-çist<sup>2</sup>.—**classicize, classicise:** klas'is-saiz<sup>1</sup>; elās'i-çiz<sup>2</sup>.

**Clauda:** klō'dā<sup>1</sup>; elā'dā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Claude<sup>1</sup>:** klōd<sup>1</sup>; elād<sup>2</sup>. See CLAUDIUS.

**Claude<sup>2</sup>:** klōd<sup>1</sup>; elād<sup>2</sup>. See CLAUDIA.

**Claudia:** klō'di-ā<sup>1</sup>; elā'di-ā<sup>2</sup>. A Bible and feminine personal name]. Dutch, Ger., It., Sp., & Sw. klau'di-ā<sup>1</sup>; elou'di-ā<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Claudine:** klō'din<sup>1</sup>; elō'din<sup>2</sup>.

**Claudius:** klō'di-us<sup>1</sup>; elā'di-ūs<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan., Dutch, Ger., & Sw., klau'di-us<sup>1</sup>; elou'di-ūs<sup>2</sup>; It. & Sp. **Claudio:** klau'di-ō<sup>1</sup>; elou'di-ō<sup>2</sup>.

**Claudius Lysias:** klō'di-us lis'i-ās<sup>1</sup>; elā'di-ūs lÿs'i-as<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**clause:** klōz<sup>1</sup>; elāz<sup>2</sup>.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪf = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this

**Clausen:** klau'zen<sup>1</sup> or klə'sen<sup>1</sup>; elou'sən<sup>2</sup> or elə'sən<sup>2</sup> [A family name].

**clava:** klə'və<sup>1</sup>; elā'va<sup>2</sup> [An enlarged part in anatomy].

**clavate:** klə'vet<sup>1</sup>; elā'vāt<sup>2</sup> [Club-shaped].

**clavecin:** klav'ɪ-sin<sup>1</sup>; elāv'e-ʃin<sup>2</sup> [A harpsichord].

**Claverhouse:** klav'ər-əs, klav'ərs, or klə'vərs<sup>1</sup>; elāv'er-us, elāv'ers, or elā'vers<sup>2</sup> [Brit. soldier of Scottish birth; John Graham of Claverhouse (1650?-89)].

**clavichord:** klav'ɪ-kərd<sup>1</sup>; elāv'ɪ-eərd<sup>2</sup> [A keyboard musical instrument].

**clavier:** klə'vi-ər<sup>1</sup>; elā'vi-er<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. kla-vīr<sup>1</sup>; E. klə-vīr<sup>1</sup>; I., St., & W. klə'vi-ər<sup>1</sup>; M. klə-vīr<sup>1</sup>; W. klā'vi-ē<sup>1</sup> [A clavichord or harpsichord].

**claviger:** klav'ɪ-jər<sup>1</sup>; elāv'ɪ-ger<sup>2</sup> [A custodian of keys; also, a club-bearer].

**clavis** [L.]: klə'vis<sup>1</sup>; elā'vis<sup>2</sup> [A key].

**clay:** klē<sup>1</sup>; elā<sup>2</sup>; not klai<sup>1</sup> as sometimes heard in England [A variety of soil].

**clean:** klīn<sup>1</sup>; elēn<sup>2</sup> [Free from dirt].

**cleanly** (a.): klen'li<sup>1</sup>; elēn'ly<sup>2</sup>; not klīn'li<sup>1</sup> [Free from dirt].

**cleanly** (adv.): klīn'li<sup>1</sup>; elēn'ly<sup>2</sup> [In a clean manner].

**clear:** klīr<sup>1</sup>; elēr<sup>2</sup> [Free from obstruction].

**cleave:** klīv<sup>1</sup>; elēv<sup>2</sup> [1. To split. 2. To cling].

**cleché:** kleš'hē<sup>1</sup>; elēš'hē<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* & C.; E. klē'shē<sup>1</sup>; I. klē-shē<sup>1</sup>; M. klech'hē<sup>1</sup>; W. klech'hē<sup>1</sup> [Hollowed throughout, as a cross, leaving only the outline].

**clef:** klef<sup>1</sup>; elēf<sup>2</sup>—now universally so pronounced, and so recorded by Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) indicated klīf<sup>1</sup>. In Fr., klē; elē<sup>2</sup> [A mark used to indicate the pitch in music].

**Clematis:** klem'ə-tis<sup>1</sup>; elēm'a-tīs<sup>2</sup>; Smart (1840) and Cull (1864) prefer klə-mē'tis<sup>1</sup> [A plant of the crowfoot family].

**Clemenceau:** klə-mān'sō<sup>1</sup>; ele-mān'çō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. journalist and statesman].

**clemency:** klem'en-si<sup>1</sup>; elēm'en-çy<sup>2</sup> [Forbearance; mercy].

**Clement:** klem'ent<sup>1</sup>; elēm'ent<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan., Dutch, and Ger., **Clemens:** klēm'ens<sup>1</sup>; elēm'ens<sup>2</sup>; Fr., **Clément:** klēm'mān<sup>1</sup>; elēm'mān<sup>2</sup>; It. and Sp., **Clemente:** klēm-men'tē<sup>1</sup>; elēm-men'tē<sup>2</sup>; Lat. **Clemens:** klēm-enz<sup>1</sup>; elēm'eng<sup>2</sup>.

**Clementine:** klem'en-tin<sup>1</sup> or (Eng.) klem'en-tain<sup>1</sup>; elēm'en-tin<sup>2</sup> or (Eng.) elēm'en-tin<sup>2</sup>. Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) also indicated -tain<sup>1</sup>; -tin<sup>2</sup>, for the ultima, which was preferred by Worcester (1860) and is the only pronunciation noted by Murray (1893) [Pert. to Clement].

**clench:** klench<sup>1</sup>; elēnch<sup>2</sup>. Distinguish from CLINCH.

**Cleombrotus:** klə-əm'bro-tus<sup>1</sup>; ele-əm'bro-tūs<sup>2</sup> [Spartan king ( -371)].

**Cleomedes:** klī'o-mī'dīz<sup>1</sup>; elē'o-mē'dēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. astronomer of the 1st cent.].

**Cleomenes:** klī-əm'ɪ-nīz<sup>1</sup>; elē-əm'e-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Spartan king].

**Cleon:** klī'on<sup>1</sup>; elē'ōn<sup>2</sup> [Athenian of the 5th cent. B. C.].

**Cleopas:** klī'o-pas<sup>1</sup>; elē'o-pās<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: wɒl dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

**Cleopatra:** klī'o-pē'trā<sup>1</sup>; elē'o-pā'trā<sup>2</sup>; but klī'o-pā'trā<sup>1</sup> is more frequently heard [Egypt. queen (69-39 B. C.)].

**Cleophas:** klī'o-fas<sup>1</sup>; elē'o-fās<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**clepsydra:** klep'si-dra<sup>1</sup>; elēp'sy-dra<sup>2</sup>—now universally so pronounced, but Crabb (1823), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Brande (1842) indicated -sai<sup>1</sup>; -sŷ<sup>2</sup>, for the penult [A water-clock].

**clergy:** klŭr'jī<sup>1</sup>; elēr'gy<sup>2</sup>.

*Clergy* as the pronunciation of *clergy* has scarcely been heard since the seventeenth century. T. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 97 [H. '04].

**clerical:** kler'ī-kāl<sup>1</sup>; elēr'ī-eal<sup>2</sup>; not klŭr'ī-kāl<sup>1</sup>. In this word we have the true sound of *e*. See CLERK.

**clerk:** klŭrk<sup>1</sup> or (*Eng.*) klār<sup>1</sup>; elēr<sup>2</sup> or (*Eng.*) elār<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* indicate the first; *E., I., M., & St.* prefer the second. John Cowell, in "The Interpreter or Booke Containing the Signification of Words" (London, 1607), explains that "Clerk, hath two significations: one, as it is the title of him, that belongeth to the holy ministry of the Church . . . The other signification . . . noteth those, that by their functions, or course of life, practise their pen in any court, or otherwise."

The name *clerk* (spelled by Cowell *Clerk*, *Clearke*, and *Clerke* in the entry cited in part above) came to connote "scholar," and was applied specifically to accountants, notaries, recorders, and secretaries as well as to penmen. The first instance of a spelling containing the letter *a* noted by Sir James Murray is cited from Tyndale's Bible (*Acts* xix, 35) dated 1526: "When the tounne *clarcke* had ceased the people"—*ceased* meaning "appeased." The pronunciation klār<sup>1</sup>; elār<sup>2</sup> has been traced to the south of England and the 15th century in New Eng. Dict. (s. v.). Perry (1775) notes only this pronunciation and his example was followed by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and other lexicographers till Webster's time, when kler<sup>1</sup>; elēr<sup>2</sup> was indicated. Murray states (New Eng. Dict., 1893) that this latter pronunciation "has become somewhat frequent in London and its neighborhood." See BEAUCLERK.

**Clerke:** klār<sup>1</sup>; elār<sup>2</sup> [*Eng.* family name].

**Clery:** klir'ī; elēr'y<sup>2</sup> [*Ir.* family name].

**Cleveland:** kliv'lənd<sup>1</sup>; elēv'land<sup>2</sup> [*Am.* family and geographic name].

**clew:** klū<sup>1</sup>; elŷ<sup>2</sup> [A guide through a maze or to the solution of a mystery].

**cliché** [*Fr.*]: klī'shē<sup>1</sup>; elī'che<sup>2</sup> [An electrotype or stereotype plate].

**Clichy:** klī'shī<sup>1</sup>; elī'ghy<sup>2</sup> [A suburb of Paris].

**client:** klai'ent<sup>1</sup>; elī'ent<sup>2</sup> [One who consults a lawyer].

**clientele:** klai'en-tīl<sup>1</sup>; elī'ēn-tēl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C. & Wr.* klai'en-tīl<sup>1</sup>; *E. & M.* klai'en-tīl<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* klai'en-tīl<sup>1</sup>; *W.* klai'en-tēl<sup>1</sup>.

*Clientele* . . . a multitude of Clients: also safe-guard or protection.

THOMAS BLOUNT *Glossographia* s. v. (1656).

**clientèle** [*Fr.*]: klī'ān'tel<sup>1</sup>; elī'ān'tēl<sup>2</sup> [Same as CLIENTELE].

**climacteric:** klai-mak'ter-ik<sup>1</sup>; elī-māe'ter-īe<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* klai-mak-tēr'ik<sup>1</sup>; *B.* klai-mak'tūr-ik<sup>1</sup>; *I.* klai-mak-tūr'ik<sup>1</sup>; *St.* klaim'ak-tūr'ik<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* klīm-ak-tēr'ik<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers, Dyche (1752), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Barlow (1772), Kenrick (1773), Maunders (1830), indicated the stress on the antepenult, giving the *i* of the first syllable as in "pin"—klī-mak'ter-ik<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835) placed the stress on the penult, but gave the *i* as in "pine"—klai-mak-tūr'ik<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802),

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; ɪŋ = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) stressed the penult and gave the *i* short and open as in "pin"—*klɪm-ək-tūr'ɪk*<sup>1</sup> [Relating to a climax or to a critical period in human life].

**climatal:** *klɔi'mə-təl*<sup>1</sup>; *elɪ'ma-təl*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *klɔi'mɪt-əl*<sup>1</sup>.

**climate:** *klɔi'mēt*<sup>1</sup>; *elɪ'māt*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893); *not* *klɔi'mɪt*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard* (1915).

**climb:** *klaim*<sup>1</sup>; *elɪm*<sup>2</sup>—here the *b* is silent and also in the words *comb*, *crumb*, *dumb*, *lamb*, *limb*, *numb*, and *thumb* [To ascend].

**clinch:** *klinč*<sup>1</sup>; *elɪnč*<sup>2</sup> [To secure firmly].

**cling:** *klin*<sup>1</sup>; *elɪŋ*<sup>2</sup> [To hold on to]. See Introductory, pp. xix, xx.

**clink:** *klin*<sup>1</sup>; *elɪŋk*<sup>2</sup> [To make a ringing sound as with coin against coin or glass against glass].

**Clio:** *klɔi'o*<sup>1</sup>; *elɪ'o*<sup>2</sup> [In classic myth, the muse of epic poetry and history].

**clique:** *klɪk*<sup>1</sup>; *elɪk*<sup>2</sup>; frequently but erroneously, *klɪk*<sup>1</sup> [An exclusive set or party].

**cltoris:** *klɪt'o-ris*<sup>1</sup>; *elɪt'o-rɪs*<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation of the medical profession as reflected by the dictionaries of Gould (1907) and Stedman (1912). In the sixth edition of Bailey's "Universal Etymological Dictionary," compiled in 1732, the word is accented on the penult—*kl-tō-ris*<sup>1</sup>.

Modern lexicographers, following the sound of the original Greek, *κλειτορίς*, *kleitoris*, indicate the first syllable as long and stress the antepenult—*klɔi'to-ris*<sup>1</sup>; *elɪ'to-rɪs*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C. & W.*; *E. klɔi'tūr-is*<sup>1</sup>; *I. klɔi'tō-ris*<sup>1</sup>; *M. klɔi'tor-is* [An organ of most female vertebrates].

**Clive:** *klɔiv*<sup>1</sup>; *elɪv*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. general and statesman (1725-74)]. [charge].

**cloaca** [L.]: *klo-ē-kæ*<sup>1</sup>; *elo-ā-ea*<sup>2</sup> [A sewer or cavity for fecal and other dis-

**cloak:** *klōk*<sup>1</sup>; *elōk*<sup>2</sup>—the *a* is silent [A loose outer garment].

**Cloe:** *klō*<sup>1</sup>; *elō'e*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Clogher:** *klōr*<sup>1</sup>; *elōr*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *klɔn'ar*<sup>1</sup> [Ir. cathedral town].

**cloisonné** [Fr.]: *klwā"zo-nē*<sup>1</sup>; *elwā"so-nē*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *klɔi"so-nē*<sup>1</sup> [A method of producing enameled designs].

**Cloncurry:** *klun-kur*<sup>1</sup>; *elōn-cūr'y*<sup>2</sup> [Ir. village in Kildare, which gave its name to a baronage of the United Kingdom].

**Cloutz:** *klōts*<sup>1</sup>; *elōts*<sup>2</sup> [A Prussian who became a Fr. revolutionary (1755-94)].

**Clopas:** *klō'pas*<sup>1</sup>; *elō'pas*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**cloth:** *klēf*<sup>1</sup> or *klēf*<sup>1</sup>; *elōth*<sup>2</sup> or *elōth*<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation of this word varies with the locality where it is spoken. Of the modern dictionaries *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, & *M.* indicate *klēth*<sup>1</sup>; *elōth*<sup>2</sup>, and *I.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *W.*, *klēth*<sup>1</sup>; *elōth*<sup>2</sup>, which was the preference indicated by Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). The supporters of *klēth*<sup>1</sup> were Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835). To say, as do some phoneticians, that the sound given to the *o* of this word is a medial sound is absurd; the sound is either that of *e* in "not," or that of *ē* in "nor," according to the usage of the locality where the word is spoken. See *ASK*.

**clothes:** *klōthz*<sup>1</sup>; *elōthz*<sup>2</sup>. Modern dictionaries are in unanimous agreement on the pronunciation of this word, of which there is a colloquial utterance, now widespread, that ignores the *th*—*klōz*<sup>1</sup>; *elōz*<sup>2</sup>, a pronunciation preferred by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807). In support of the usage

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.



1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

noted by the dictionaries of the day may be cited Perry (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). Altho Walker indicated klōz<sup>1</sup>, he added a note in protest.

**clothier:** klōth'yər<sup>1</sup>; elōth'yer<sup>2</sup> [One who makes or sells garments].

**Clotho:** klō'tho<sup>1</sup>; elō'tho<sup>2</sup> [In classic myth, the youngest of the three Fates; the spinner of the thread of life].

**cloths:** klōths<sup>1</sup>, klēths<sup>1</sup>, or klōths<sup>1</sup>, klēths<sup>1</sup>; elōths<sup>1</sup>, elōths<sup>2</sup>, or elōths<sup>2</sup>, elōths<sup>2</sup> [Pl. of CLOTH, which see].

**cloture** [Fr.]: klō'tūr<sup>1</sup>; elō'tūr<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C. & E.* klō'tūr<sup>1</sup>; *M.* klō-tūr<sup>1</sup> [The action of closing; also, the steps taken to close: applied espec. to a parliamentary debate].

**clough:** kluf<sup>1</sup>; elūf<sup>2</sup>. Formerly also spelled *cleuch* in Scotland, and *cleugh*, *cloof*, and *clufe* in England from Staffordshire to the Tweed, this word was pronounced klau<sup>1</sup>; clou<sup>2</sup>, as indicated by *E.*, an alternative still allowed by *Standard, C., M., & W.*

A *clough* or *clough*, is a kinde of breach or valley downe a slope from the side of a hill.

RICHARD VERSTEGAN *A Restitution of Decayed Intelligence* ix, 285 [1605].

**Clough<sup>2</sup>:** kluf<sup>1</sup>; elūf<sup>2</sup>; *not* klōf<sup>1</sup>, *nor* klau<sup>1</sup> [Eng. poet. (1819-61)].

**Clowes:** klauz<sup>1</sup>; elowz<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. The pronunciation indicated here is that common to southern Eng.; in Cheshire, and northern Eng., usually klūz<sup>1</sup>; elūz<sup>2</sup>.

**clue:** klū<sup>1</sup>; elū<sup>2</sup>; *not* klū<sup>1</sup> as *I.* indicates. See BLUE; CLEW.

**Clusium:** klū'si-um<sup>1</sup>; elū'si-ūm<sup>2</sup> [A city of Etruria].

**clyster:** kliš'tər<sup>1</sup>; elūs'ter<sup>2</sup>: Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated this, and the word may be traced to Blount's "Glossographia" (1656) in this form for the noun, and *clysterise* (-aiz<sup>1</sup>; -iz<sup>2</sup>) for the verb. Kersey (1708) noted *clyster* (n.), but not *clysterise*; Bailey (1724) indicated both noun and verb, spelling the latter *clysterize*. Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles pronounced the noun glis'ter<sup>1</sup>; gliš'ter<sup>2</sup> [An injection].

**Cnidian:** nai'di-ən<sup>1</sup>; nī'di-an<sup>2</sup>; *not* nid'i-ən<sup>1</sup>. Note that in this, and certain other proper names of Gr. origin, the initial letter is silent. See CNIDUS, PSYCHE, PROLEMY [Pertaining to CNIDUS].

The *Cnidian* Aphrodite of Praxiteles . . . expressed the ideal only of sensual charms.

SMITH *Dict. of Gr. & Rom. Biography and Mythology* vol. III, p. 519.

**Cnidus:** nai'dus<sup>1</sup>; nī'dūs<sup>2</sup> [City in Asia Minor]. See the preceding word.

**Cnossus:** nes'us<sup>1</sup>; nōs'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Traditional capital of Crete; in myth, the birthplace of Zeus].

**coacervate:** kō'a-sūr'vēt<sup>1</sup> or ko-as'ər-vēt<sup>1</sup>; eō'a-čēr'vāt<sup>2</sup> or eō-āč'er-vāt<sup>2</sup>. Entick (1764) first indicated the stress on the penult [To pile up in a heap].

**coach:** kōch<sup>1</sup>; eōch<sup>2</sup>.

**coadjutant:** ko-aj'u-ment<sup>1</sup>; eo-āj'u-ment<sup>2</sup>. While Perry (1775) and Knowles (1835) stressed the penult, which they indicated as long, Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1835), and Smart (1840) stressed the antepenult and gave the penult as short [Mutual aid].

**coadjutant:** ko-aj'u-tant<sup>1</sup>; eo-āj'u-tant<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* ko-aj'ū-tant<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ko-a-jū'tant<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kō'ad-jū'tant<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kō'ad-jiu'tant<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kō-ad'ja-tant<sup>1</sup> [A co-worker].

2: ărt, âpe, fât, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce: ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

**coadjutor:** kōʹa-jūʹtar or -ter<sup>1</sup>; eoʹā-juʹtor<sup>2</sup>. Dyche (1752), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Salmon (1811) put the stress on the antepenult, but the other lexicographers, from Johnson (1755) to Smart (1840), indicated it on the penult.

**coadjuvancy:** ko-ajʹu-vən-sɪ<sup>1</sup>; eo-ājʹu-van-çy<sup>2</sup> [Cooperation].

**coadjutant:** ko-ajʹu-vant<sup>1</sup>; eo-ājʹu-vant<sup>2</sup> [Auxiliary].

**coadunate:** ko-adʹyu-nēt<sup>1</sup>; eo-ādʹyu-nāt<sup>2</sup> [Joined closely].

**coagulate:** ko-agʹyu-lēt<sup>1</sup>; eo-āgʹyu-lāt<sup>2</sup> [To thicken; clot, as blood].

**coagulen:** ko-agʹyu-len<sup>1</sup>; eo-āgʹyu-lēn<sup>2</sup> [A powerful styptic].

**Coahuila:** kōʹa-wīʹla<sup>1</sup>; eoʹā-wīʹlā<sup>2</sup> [Mex. state].

**coarse:** kōrs<sup>1</sup> or kōrs<sup>1</sup>; eōrs<sup>2</sup> or eōrs<sup>2</sup>—the latter is the more frequently heard but the former is indicated as polite usage by the dictionaries [Raw; unpolished; rough]. Compare COERCE.

**coast:** kōst<sup>1</sup>; eōst<sup>2</sup> [The shore next to the sea].

**coat:** kōt<sup>1</sup>; eōt<sup>2</sup> [An outer covering, as a garment, or anything put to the same use; as, a coat of paint or metal].

**coati:** kō-āʹti<sup>1</sup>; eo-āʹti<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.; C. & I.* kōʹa-ti<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kōʹā-ti<sup>1</sup>. Ash (1775) indicated the stress on the penult [A racoon-like carnivorous mammal].

**coax:** kōks<sup>1</sup>; eōks<sup>2</sup> [Wheedle].

**cobalt:** kōʹbēlt<sup>1</sup>; eoʹbēlt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr.; E. & M.* kōʹ-  
bēlt<sup>1</sup>. Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Cull (1864) stressed the first syllable on the o, indicating it as long, and the a as in "all"; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807) placed the stress after the b and indicated the o as short, and the a as in "ānal": kēbʹēlt<sup>1</sup> [A metallic element resembling nickel]. [W. ko-bēlʹtus<sup>1</sup>.]

**cobaltous:** kō-bēlʹtus<sup>1</sup>; eo-bēlʹtūs<sup>2</sup>, *C., E., & M.; Standard* kō-bēlʹtus<sup>1</sup>;

**Coblenz:** kōʹblentz<sup>1</sup>; eoʹblēntz<sup>2</sup>; not kōʹblents<sup>1</sup> nor ko-blēnts<sup>1</sup> [Prus. city].

**cobra:** kōʹbræ<sup>1</sup>; eoʹbra<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., St., W., & Wr.; I.* kōbʹra<sup>1</sup>. Also, frequently, in colloquial speech, kēbʹra<sup>1</sup>. [W. kōʹburg<sup>1</sup> [A worsted fabric].]

**coburg<sup>1</sup>:** kōʹbürg<sup>1</sup>; eoʹbürg<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C. & I.,* kōʹbürg<sup>1</sup>; *E. & M.* kōʹbürg<sup>1</sup>;

**Coburg<sup>2</sup>:** kōʹburn<sup>1</sup>; eoʹburn<sup>2</sup> [Ger. duchy and its capital].

**cocain, cocaine:** kōʹka-in<sup>1</sup>, -in<sup>1</sup> or -in<sup>1</sup>, or (*Collog.*) ko-kēnʹ<sup>1</sup>; eoʹea-in<sup>2</sup>, -in<sup>2</sup> or -in<sup>2</sup>, or (*Collog.*) eo-cānʹ<sup>2</sup>. Sir James Murray indicates kōʹka-in<sup>1</sup> as his preference and adds "vulgarly ko-kēnʹ<sup>1</sup>." [a tail].

**coccygeal:** kek-sijʹi-əl<sup>1</sup>; eōe-çyʹgʹe-əl<sup>2</sup>; not kok-sijʹi-əl<sup>1</sup> [Of the nature of

**Coccyges:** kek-saiʹjiz<sup>1</sup>; eōe-çyʹgēs<sup>2</sup> [An order or group of birds that includes the cuckoos].

**coccyx:** kekʹsiks<sup>1</sup>; eōe-çyʹks<sup>2</sup> [The end of spine].

**Cochin-China:** kōʹchin-çhaiʹna<sup>1</sup>; eoʹchin-çhiʹna<sup>2</sup>; not ketʹchin-çhaiʹna<sup>1</sup> [State in Fr. Indo-China].

**cochineal:** kēchʹi-nīl<sup>1</sup>; eōchʹi-nēl<sup>2</sup>—a pronunciation now in universal use. Formerly kuchʹi-nīl<sup>1</sup> was in vogue, and indicated by leading lexicographers. Blount (1656) gave the spelling *cuchanel* as alternative; Edward Phillips (1706) and Kersey (1708) recorded *cochenal* and *cutcheneal*; Bailey (1724) noted only the first of these. Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield

2: wɒlf, dɜː, bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollice; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

(1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) spelled the word *cochineal*, indicating *kech'i-nîl*<sup>1</sup> as the pronunciation. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Cooley (1863) preferred *kuch'r-nîl*<sup>1</sup> [A scarlet dyestuff obtained from the dried bodies of a certain insect].

**Cochise<sup>1</sup>:** ko-çhî'zê<sup>1</sup>; eo-çhî'gê<sup>2</sup> [A chief of the Apache Indians (d. 1874)].

**Cochise<sup>2</sup>:** ko-çhîz'<sup>1</sup>; eo-çhîs'<sup>2</sup> [A county of Arizona].

**cochlea:** kek'h-a<sup>1</sup>; êê'le-a<sup>2</sup> [A passage of the internal ear].

**Cochrane:** kek'ræn<sup>1</sup>; êê'ran<sup>2</sup> [Brit. admiral (1758-1832)].

**cockade:** kek-êd'<sup>1</sup>; êk-âd'<sup>2</sup> [A rosette worn on a hat or cap].

**Cockaigne:** kek-ên'<sup>1</sup>; êk-ân'<sup>2</sup> [An imaginary region of luxury and ease].

**cockatrice:** kek'a-trais<sup>1</sup>; êk'a-trîç<sup>2</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated this pronunciation, which is also supported by *M., W., & Wr.* The alternative, *kek'a-tris*<sup>1</sup>, was noted by Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1837), and Craig (1849), and is approved by *Standard, C., E., I., & St.*, the last two of which are of Scottish editorship [A fabulous serpent hatched from a cock's egg. "Nelson's Perpetual Encyclopedia," edited by Dr. John H. Finley in 1910, states (vol. ii, p. 214) that "a Basel cock in 1474 was sentenced to death for laying such an egg."]

**Cockburn:** kō'barn<sup>1</sup>; êō'burn<sup>2</sup> [An English family name]. See BEAU-[CHAMP.]

**cockney:** kek'nî<sup>1</sup>; êk'ny<sup>2</sup>; *not* kek'nâ<sup>1</sup> [City-bred: a term now used chiefly to designate Londoner, especially one born and bred within the sound of the bells of St. Mary-le-Bow Church, in Cheapside].

**Cocles (Horatius):** kō'klîz<sup>1</sup>; êō'elêz<sup>2</sup> [Rom. hero of the 6th century B. C.].

**coco, cocoa<sup>1</sup>:** kō'ko<sup>1</sup>; êō'eo<sup>2</sup> [The palm-tree]. Phillips (1706) indicated *coco* as the correct spelling. See *cocol*<sup>2</sup>.

Amid<sup>1</sup> those orchards of the sun,  
Give me to drain the *cocoa's* milky bowl.

THOMSON cited by Dr. Samuel Johnson, in his *English Dictionary* (1755).

**cocoa<sup>2</sup>:** kō'ko<sup>1</sup>; êō'eo<sup>2</sup> [The dried seeds of the cacao or chocolate-tree].

Originally a word of three syllables, *ca-cu'o* or *co-co'a*, this has been confused with *coco* that Johnson (1755) defined under the spelling *cocoa*, quoting lines from James Thomson in support of this spelling. Kersey (1708) and Bailey (1724) spelled the word *cacao* and *cacao*; Ash (1775) gave *coco* for the *cacao* or *cocotree*, and *cocoa* for the palm-tree; Perry (1775) defined *cocoa* as "a kind of nut; properly *Cacao*," and described *cacao* as "the chocolate tree." Walker (1791) defined only the palm-tree under the spelling *cocoa*, and omitted *CACAO* altogether.

**cocoon:** ko-kûn'<sup>1</sup>; eo-eōn'<sup>2</sup> [The spun envelop of certain larval insects].

**Cocytus:** ko-sai'tus<sup>1</sup>; eo-çy'tûs<sup>2</sup> [In classic myth, one of the five rivers of Hades].

**codeln, codeine:** ko-dî'm<sup>1</sup> or kō'dî-in<sup>1</sup>; eo-dê'in<sup>2</sup> or êō'dê-in<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., I., W., & Wr.; E. ke-dain<sup>1</sup>; M. kō'dî-ain<sup>1</sup>; St. kō-dî'in<sup>1</sup>; not kō-dî'n<sup>1</sup>* [An alkaloid derived from morphin].

**codger:** koj'er<sup>1</sup>; êō'er<sup>2</sup> [An eccentric old man; also, a fellow].

**codices:** ked'i-sîz<sup>1</sup>; êōd'i-çêz<sup>2</sup>. *Standard & Wr.; C. & M. kō'dî-sîz<sup>1</sup>; W. ked'i-sîz<sup>1</sup>* [A manuscript in book form (plural of *codex*)].

**codicil:** ked'i-sîl<sup>1</sup>; êōd'i-çîl<sup>2</sup> [A supplement to a will].

2: ärt; äpe, fât, färe, fâst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fêrn; hit, lee; I=ê; I=ê; gō, nôt, ðr, wôn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aise; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

**codification:** kəd'f-i-kē'shən<sup>1</sup>; eəd'f-i-fi-eā'shon<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, C., & W.; E. kəd-i-fi-kē'shun<sup>1</sup>; I. kəd'f-i-fi-kē'shən<sup>1</sup>; M. & W. kō'di-fi-kē'shən<sup>1</sup>; St. kəd'f-i-fi-kē'shun<sup>1</sup> [The act or process of codifying]. See CODIFY.

**codify:** kəd'f-i-fai<sup>1</sup>; eəd'f-i-fy<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, C., I., St., & W.; E. kəd'f-i-fai<sup>1</sup>; M. & W. kō'di-fai<sup>1</sup> [To reduce to a system, as laws].

**Codrus:** kəd'rūs<sup>1</sup>; eəd'rūs<sup>2</sup> [The last king of Athens ( -1070? B. C.)].

**Coelebs:** sī'lebz<sup>1</sup>; cē'lēbz<sup>2</sup> [The hero of Hannah More's story "Coelebs in Search of a Wife"].

**Coele-syria:** sī'l-sir'ī-a<sup>1</sup>; cē'le-sy'r'ī-a<sup>2</sup> [A valley in Syria].

**Coele-syria:** sī'lo=or sel'o=sir'ī-a<sup>1</sup>; cē'lo=or cēl'o=sy'r'ī-a<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha. Same as COELE-SYRIA].

**Cœlus:** sī'lūs<sup>1</sup>; cē'lūs<sup>2</sup> [In Rom. myth, a god, the son of Æther and Dies].

**Coenties:** ko-en'tiz<sup>1</sup> or kwen'tiz<sup>1</sup>; eo-ēn'tis<sup>2</sup> or ewēn'tēs<sup>2</sup> [A slip between docks in New York].

**coerce:** ko-ūrs<sup>1</sup>; eo-ērg<sup>2</sup> [To govern by force]. Compare COARSE.

**cœur** [F.]: kūr<sup>1</sup>; eūr<sup>2</sup>.

**Cœur d'Alene:** kūr də-lēn<sup>1</sup>; eūr da-lēn<sup>2</sup> [A lake, river, mountain range, or city in Idaho]. [to Richard I. of Eng.].

**Cœur de Lion:** kūr də li'ōn<sup>1</sup>; eūr de li'ōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr., lion-heart; name given

**Cœus:** sī'us<sup>1</sup>; cē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, one of the Titans].

**Coeyman:** kwī'mən<sup>1</sup>; ewē'man<sup>2</sup> [A village in New York State].

**coffee:** kōf'f<sup>1</sup>; eōf'e<sup>2</sup>; not kōf'f<sup>1</sup>. Walker indicated kōf'f<sup>1</sup>; C. notes kōf'f<sup>1</sup>, and E., kōf'f<sup>1</sup> as alternative; E., I., & St. indicate kōf'f<sup>1</sup>.

**coffer:** kōf'ar<sup>1</sup>; eōf'er<sup>2</sup>. Excluding Sheridan (1780), who indicated kōf'ar<sup>1</sup>, the various lexicographers from Johnson (1755) to the present time have been unanimous in indicating the pronunciation noted above.

**coffin:** kōf'in<sup>1</sup>; eōf'in<sup>2</sup>; not kōf'in<sup>1</sup>.

**cog:** kog<sup>1</sup>; eōg<sup>2</sup> [A device used in machinery]. Compare DOG.

**Cogenhoe:** kuk'no<sup>1</sup>; euk'no<sup>2</sup> [Eng. village]. See ALCESTER; BELVOIR.

**cognac:** kō'nyak<sup>1</sup>; eō'n'yāe<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* & C.; E. & St. kōn'yak<sup>1</sup>; I. ko-nyak<sup>1</sup>; M. & W. kōn'yak<sup>1</sup>; W. kōn-yāk<sup>1</sup> [French brandy].

**Cognac:** kō'nyūk<sup>1</sup>; eō'nyāe<sup>2</sup> [Fr. city].

**cognizable, cognisable:** kog'ni-zə-bl<sup>1</sup> or kōn'ī-zə-bl<sup>1</sup>; eōg'ni-zə-bl<sup>2</sup> or eōn'ī-zə-bl<sup>2</sup>. The first is indicated as in general use by all modern lexicons; the second is more frequently heard in law. This applies also to all related terms, yet Professor Lounsbury ("The Standard of Pronunciation in English," p. 178) thought that "lawyers are pretty generally giving up *cognizance* for *cognizance*" [That may be known; also, capable of being tried at law, as any one for committing an offense].

**cognizance, cognisance:** kog'ni-zans<sup>1</sup> or kōn'ī-zans<sup>1</sup>; eōg'ni-zanç<sup>2</sup> or eōn'ī-zanç<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) all indicated the first, Walker urging "that it is highly incumbent on the gentlemen of the law" to renounce the second and to "reinstatate the excluded *p* in its undoubted rights." Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) recorded the second. See remarks under COGNIZABLE.

2: wolt, dg; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gem; in; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**cognomen:** ·kög-nō'men<sup>1</sup>; eöög-nō'mēn<sup>2</sup> [An added name; also, a surname].

**cohere:** ko-hīr<sup>1</sup>; eo-hēr<sup>2</sup> [To stick together].—**coherent:** ko-hīr'ent<sup>1</sup>; eo-hēr'ent<sup>2</sup>.

**cohesion:** ko-hī'zan<sup>1</sup>; eo-hē'zhon<sup>2</sup> [The condition of sticking together].

**cohesive:** ko-hī'siv<sup>1</sup>; eo-hē'siv<sup>2</sup> [Having ability to cohere].

**Cohoes:** ko-hōz<sup>1</sup>; eo-hōz<sup>2</sup> [City in N. Y.].

**coif:** keif<sup>1</sup>; eöif<sup>2</sup> [A close-fitting cap].

**coiffeur** [Fr.]: kwa'fūr<sup>1</sup>; ewä'fūr<sup>2</sup> [A hair-dresser].

**coiffure** [Fr.]: keif'yur<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) kwä'fūr<sup>1</sup>; eöif'yur<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) ewä'fūr<sup>2</sup>. In Eng. the Fr. pronunciation has wider vogue, and is that indicated by Sir James Murray, and found also in *W.* (1909); but the pronunciation heard in America, and noted by *Standard*, *C.*, & *Wr.*, was the only one noted by *W.* (1890) [An arrangement or dressing of the hair].

**coign:** kein<sup>1</sup>; eöin<sup>2</sup> [A wedge or corner].

**coil:** keil<sup>1</sup>; eöil<sup>2</sup>; not kail<sup>1</sup>. See No. 8 on page xx. [A ring or rings formed by winding; as, a coil of rope]. Compare *coin*.

**coin:** kein<sup>1</sup>; eöin<sup>2</sup>; not kain<sup>1</sup> as formerly, nor kūr<sup>1</sup>. See No. 8, page xx.

Know then thy patrons arts to save his *coin*  
Leaving the Muses' and Apollo's shrine.

HOLYDAY *trans. of Juvenal* st. 7 (posthumous ed. 1673).

The banished diphthong (*oi*) seems at length to be upon its return; for there are many who are now hardy enough to pronounce "boil" exactly as they do "toil," and "join" like "coin."

ROBERT NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* p. 74 (1784).

**coir:** keir<sup>1</sup>; eöir<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *C.* kair<sup>1</sup>; *M.* köiar<sup>1</sup> [The fiber of the coconut-husk].

**Coke:** kōk or kuk<sup>1</sup>; eök or eök<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Cola:** kō'lā<sup>1</sup>; eö'lā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**colander:** kul'an-dar<sup>1</sup>; eöl'an-der<sup>2</sup>; not kel'an-dar<sup>1</sup> [A perforated kitchen-utensil].

**Colbert:** kōl'bār<sup>1</sup>; eöl'bār<sup>2</sup> [Fr. financier (1619-83)].

**Colborne:** kōl'barn<sup>1</sup>; eöl'barn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Colchester:** kōl'ches-tar<sup>1</sup>; eöl'ches-ter<sup>2</sup>; not kol'ches-tar<sup>1</sup> [A geographical name].

**colchicum:** kel'ki-[or -chi]-kum<sup>1</sup>; eöl'ei-[or -chi]-eüm<sup>2</sup>. *C.*, *E.*, & *I.* indicate kel'chi-kum<sup>1</sup>, which *M.* characterizes as vulgar [Meadow-saffron].

**Colchis:** kel'kis<sup>1</sup>; eöl'eis<sup>2</sup> [An ancient country in Transcaucasia—"the land of the Golden Fleece"].

**Colclough:** kōk'h<sup>1</sup>; eöe'ly<sup>2</sup> [British proper name]. See ALCESTER.

**Colfax:** kōl'faks<sup>1</sup>; eöl'faks<sup>2</sup>; not kel'faks<sup>1</sup> [Am. statesman (1823-85)].

**Colhozeh:** kel'hō'ze<sup>1</sup>; eöl'hō'ze<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Collas:** ko-lai'as<sup>1</sup>; eo-lī'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**colic:** kel'ik<sup>1</sup>; eöl'ie<sup>2</sup> [Stomach-ache].

**Colligny (de):** də kō'lī'nyī<sup>1</sup>; de eöl'lī'nyī<sup>2</sup> [Fr. soldier (1517-72)].

**Collima:** ko-lī'mā<sup>1</sup>; eo-lī'mā<sup>2</sup> [Mex. volcano].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gö, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦɦin, ɦɦis.

**colin:** kəl'ɪn<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔl'ɪn<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. [Swiss].

**Colin Tampon:** kɔ'lan' tən'pən<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔ'lan' tən'pən<sup>2</sup> [The nickname for a

**Coliseum:** kəl'i-si'um<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔl'i-si'um<sup>2</sup>. Same as COLOSSEUM.

**Colius:** kɔ'li-us<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔ'li-üs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**collaborateur** [Fr.]: kəl'lə'bɔ'rə'tür<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔl'lə'bɔ'rə'tür<sup>2</sup> [An associate in literary or scientific work]. [together].

**collapse:** kəl-laps<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔl-läps<sup>2</sup>; *not* kə-laps<sup>1</sup> as commonly heard [To fall

**collate:** kə-lēt<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔ-lät<sup>2</sup> [To compare critically].

**collateral:** kə-lat'ər-əl<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔ-lät'er-al<sup>2</sup> [Incidental: used also of securities].

**Collatinus:** kəl'ə-tai'nus<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔl'a-ti'nüs<sup>2</sup> [Rom. consul (about 509 B. C.)].

**collation:** kəl-lē'shan<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔl-lä'shon<sup>2</sup>; *not* kə-lē'shan<sup>1</sup>.

**collect** (*v.*): kəl-lekt<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔl-lēt<sup>2</sup>. Frequently, but erroneously, kə-lekt<sup>1</sup>.

**collect** (*n.*): kəl'ekt<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔl'et<sup>2</sup> [A short prayer].

**colleen:** kəl'ɪn<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔl'ēn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & E.; M. & W.* kə-lin<sup>1</sup> [Ir., a girl].

**Colles:** kəl'is<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔl'es<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**collimator:** kəl'i-mē'tər or -ter<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔl'i-mä'tor<sup>2</sup> [Telescope].

**collision:** kəl-liz'ən<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔl-liz'h'on<sup>2</sup> [Violent contact]. [words in a sentence].

**collocation:** kəl'o-kē'shan<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔl'o-eä'shon<sup>2</sup> [A setting together, as of

**colloid:** kəl'oid<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔl'oid<sup>2</sup> [Resembling jelly].

**colloquial:** kəl-lɔ'kwɪ-əl<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔl-lɔ'kwɪ-al<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to common speech as distinguished from formal utterance].

**collusion:** kəl-liū'zan<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔl-lū'zhon<sup>2</sup>; *not* kə-lū'zan<sup>1</sup> [Fraudulent coopera- [tion].

**Colman:** kəl'mən<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔl'man<sup>2</sup>; *not* kəl'mən<sup>1</sup> [Two Eng. dramatists (1733-94; 1762-1836)]. [1833]. See ALCESTER.

**Colnaghi:** kəl-nä'gi<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔl-nä'gi<sup>2</sup> [Eng. print dealer of It. origin 1751-

**Colne:** kōln<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔln<sup>2</sup>; *not* kōln [Eng. city and river].

**Cologne:** kə-lōn<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔ-lōn<sup>2</sup> [Prus. town]. Ger. **Köln:** kōln<sup>1</sup>; küln<sup>2</sup>.

**Colombo:** kə-ləm'bo<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔ-löm'bo<sup>2</sup> [1. It. masculine personal name. 2. It. anatomist (1544-76)].

**colon:** kō'len<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔ'lön<sup>2</sup> [1. A punctuation-mark (:). 2. The large intestine]. [Zone (Panama Canal)].

**Colon:** kō-lōn<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔ-lōn<sup>2</sup>, but commonly heard kō'len<sup>1</sup> [Spt. in the Canal

**colonel:** kūr'nel<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔr'nēl<sup>2</sup>. Derived from It. *colonello*, through the Fr. *colonel*, this word originally was pronounced in three syllables, *col-o-nel*; but while Dyche (1710) indicated *kur'o-nel*, Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755) sanctioned *col'nel*; Buchanan (1766), *kēr'nill*; Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), *kūr'nel*.

In 17th c. *colonell* was trisyllabic, and was often accented (in verse) on the last syllable. But by 1669 it began to be reduced in pronunciation to two syllables, *col'nel*.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. II, p. 633 [1893].

**Colonna:** kə-lon'na<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔ-lōn'nä<sup>2</sup> [Name of famous It. family of the 15th and 16th cents.].

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bɔɔk, bɔɔt; fʊll, rʏle, ɛɪre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɦɦk; ɦɦɦin, ɦɦɦis.

1: **artistic**, **ārt**; **fat**, **fāre**; **fast**; **get**, **prēy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **būrn**;

**colophon**: **kəl'o-fən**<sup>1</sup>; **ədl'o-fən**<sup>2</sup>; *not* **kəl-ə-fən**<sup>1</sup> [A printer's imprint or sign].

**colorphony**: **kəl'o-fō-ni**<sup>1</sup>; **ədl'o-fō-ny**<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & M.*; *C.* **kəl'o-fo-ni**<sup>1</sup>; *E.* **kul-o'f-un-i**<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* **kəl'ə-fen-i**<sup>1</sup>; *W.* **kəl'o-fō-ni**<sup>1</sup>. Ash (1775) indicated **kəl'o-fō-ni**<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827), **kə-lef'ə-ni**<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840), **kəl'o-fen-i**<sup>1</sup> [Rosin].

**color**: **kul'ər**<sup>1</sup>; **eöl'or**<sup>2</sup> [A paint, pigment, or hue].

[United States].

**Colorado**: **kəl'o-rā'do**<sup>1</sup>; **ədl'o-rā'do**<sup>2</sup>; *not* **kəl'o-rē'do**<sup>1</sup> [A State of the

**coloration**: **kul'ər-ē'shan**<sup>1</sup>; **eöl'or-ā'shon**<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* **kul-ə-rē'shan**<sup>1</sup>; *E.* **kul-ūr-ē'shun**<sup>1</sup>; *I.* **kul-ūr-ē'shen**<sup>1</sup>; *M.* **kul-o-rē'shen**<sup>1</sup>; *W.* **kul'ūr-ē'shen**<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* **kul-ər-ē'shen**<sup>1</sup> [The act of coloring].

**coloratura**: **kəl'ər-ā-tū'ra**<sup>1</sup>; **ədl'or-ä-tū'rä**<sup>2</sup> [Florid decorations, as runs or trills, in singing].

[leading].

**colorature**: **kul'ər-ä-tiūr**<sup>1</sup> *or* **-ēhur**<sup>1</sup>; **eöl'or-ä-tūr**<sup>2</sup> *or* **-chūr**<sup>2</sup> [Same as pre-

**colorific**: **kul'ər-if'ik**<sup>1</sup>; **eöl'or-iff'ie**<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* **kul-ə-rif'ik**<sup>1</sup>; *E. & I.* **kul-ūr-if'ik**<sup>1</sup>; *M.* **kul'o-rif'ik**<sup>1</sup>; *W.* **kul'ur-if'ik**<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* **kul-ər-if'ik**<sup>1</sup>. Johnson (1755), Bailey (21st ed., 1775) and Ash (1775) indicated the stress before the *f*—*co-lo-rif'ic*; Perry (1777), **ko-lo-rif'ik**; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), **kul-lo-rif'ik**; Perry (1805), **kul-o-rif'ik**, and Walker (1806) **kul-or-if'ik**. Cooley (1863) **kul-ur-if'ik**; Cull (1864) **kul-ər-if'ik**<sup>1</sup> [Imparting color].

**Colossæ**: **ko-les**<sup>1</sup>; **eo-lös**<sup>2</sup> [Ancient Phrygian city]. Spelled also **Colosse**, but pronounced as above.

[amphitheater in Rome].

**Colosseum**: **kəl'o-si'um**<sup>1</sup>; **ədl'o-sē'üm**<sup>2</sup>; *not* **kəl'os-i'um**<sup>1</sup> [The Flavian

**Colossians**: **ko-les'shanz**<sup>1</sup>; **eo-lös'shanz**<sup>2</sup> [The natives of Colossæ].

**colportage**: **kəl'pör-tij**<sup>1</sup>; **ədl'pör-tag**<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C. & W.*; *E.*, **kəl'pört-ij**<sup>1</sup>; *I.* **kəl'pör-tēj**<sup>1</sup>; *M.* **kol-por-tag**<sup>1</sup>; *St.* **kəl'pör-tēj**<sup>1</sup>; *W.* **kəl-pört'ij**<sup>1</sup> [The work of a colporteur].

**colporter**: **kəl'pör-tär**<sup>1</sup>; **ədl'pör-ter**<sup>2</sup>. See next entry.

**colporteur** [Fr.]: **kəl'pör-tär**<sup>1</sup>; **ədl'pör-ter**<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C. & E.*, **kəl'pör-tür**<sup>1</sup>; *I.* **kəl'pör-tür**<sup>1</sup>; *M.* **kol-por-tür**<sup>1</sup>; *St.* **kəl'pör-tür**<sup>1</sup>; *W.* **kəl'pör'tür**<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* **kəl'pör-tür**<sup>1</sup>. The *Standard* alone pronounces the word as Anglicized, but its use in English dates only from about 1790 [One who distributes Bibles and other religious reading].

**Colquhoun**: **ko-hūn**<sup>1</sup>; **eo-hūn**<sup>2</sup> [A Scottish family name].

**Columbine**<sup>1</sup>: **kəl'um-bain**<sup>1</sup>; **ədl'üm-bīn**<sup>2</sup> [**1.** In pantomimes, sweetheart of Harlequin. **2.** [c-] A flowering plant].

**columbine**<sup>2</sup>: **kəl'um-bīn**<sup>1</sup> *or* **bīn**<sup>1</sup>; **ədl'üm-bīn**<sup>2</sup> *or* **bīn**<sup>2</sup> [**I. a.** Pert. to or like a dove. **II. n.** A pigeon or dove].

**column**: **kəl'um**<sup>1</sup>; **ədl'üm**<sup>2</sup>; *not* **kəl'yūm**<sup>1</sup>, *nor* **kəl'yum**<sup>1</sup>.

**coma**: **kō'ma**<sup>1</sup>; **eō'ma**<sup>2</sup> [Stupor].

**Comanche**: **ko-man'chi**<sup>1</sup>; **eo-mān'che**<sup>2</sup> [Amerind tribe].

**comate** (*n.*): **kō'mēt**<sup>1</sup>; **eō'māt**<sup>2</sup>. Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) all indicated the stress on the ultima—**kō-mēt**<sup>1</sup> [A companion].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **gāl**; **mē**, **gēt**, **grēy**, **fērn**; **hit**, **Ice**; **I=ē**; **I=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**comatose:** kō'ma-tōs<sup>1</sup>; eō'ma-tōs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & E.; I.* kō'ma-tōs<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kō'ma-tōs<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kem'a-tōs<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kem'a-tōs<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kem'a-tōs<sup>1</sup>. Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Perry (1805) indicated the stress on the antepenult, as indicated here, and were followed by Smart (1857) and Cull (1864); but Walker (1806), Knowles (1835), and Cooley (1863) stressed the ultima as done by *M., St., & Wr.* Walker indicated kem-a-tōs<sup>1</sup> [Affected with coma].

**comb:** kōm<sup>1</sup>; eōm<sup>2</sup>—b, when following *m* in the same syllable, is usually silent.

**combat:** kem'bat<sup>1</sup>; eōm'bāt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., M., & W.; E. & St.* kum'bat<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kum'bat<sup>1</sup>; Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) indicated the first pronunciation given above; Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1798), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) noted kum'bat<sup>1</sup> [To fight or battle with].

**combatale:** kem-bat'a-bl<sup>1</sup>; eōm-bāt'a-bl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & I.; E., M., & W.* kem'bat-a-bl<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kum'ba-ta-bl<sup>1</sup>.—**combatant:** kem'bat-ant<sup>1</sup>; eōm'bat-ant<sup>2</sup>.—**combative:** kem'be-tiv<sup>1</sup>; eōm'ba-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* kum-bat'iv<sup>1</sup>.

**Combe:** kūm<sup>1</sup>; eqm<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**combinaut:** kem-bai'nant<sup>1</sup>; eom-bi'nant<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.; E.* kum-bai'nant<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* kem'bi-nant<sup>1</sup> [A term in mathematics].

**combinate:** kem-bai'na-tiv<sup>1</sup>; eōm-bi'na-tiv<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & Wr.; E.* kem'bin-ē-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kem-bai'nē-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kem'bi-nē-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kem'bi-ni-tiv<sup>1</sup> [Tending to combine].

**combine (v.):** kem-bain<sup>1</sup>; eōm-bīn<sup>2</sup> [To unite; blend].

**combine (n.):** kem'bain<sup>1</sup>; eōm'bīn<sup>2</sup>. *M. & W.* fail to note the distinction made in the United States between the verb and noun [A combination].

**combustion:** kem-bus'chan<sup>1</sup>; eōm-būs'chon<sup>2</sup> [The action of burning].

**come:** kum<sup>1</sup>; eōm<sup>2</sup>; *not* kūm<sup>1</sup> as in northern and middle Eng. This remark applies also to its derivatives **comeliness**, **comely**.

**Comédie Française** [Fr.]: ko'mē'dī' frān'sēz<sup>1</sup>; eo'mē'dē' frān'çās<sup>2</sup>; *not* kom'ē-dī<sup>1</sup> [Literally, French comedy; specifically, the official name of the Théâtre Français founded in Paris in 1680].

**comedy:** kem'ī-dī<sup>1</sup>; eōm'e-dy<sup>2</sup> [A branch of the drama].

**comet:** kem'et<sup>1</sup>; eōm'ēt<sup>2</sup>. Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775) indicated kum'et<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777), kem'et<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), kem'it<sup>1</sup>. The last is also indicated by *M. & Wr.*, all other lexicons noting kem'et<sup>1</sup> [A heavenly body].

**Comines:** kō'mīn<sup>1</sup>; eō'mūn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. historian (1455-1509)].

**comitia:** ko-mīsh'ī-a<sup>1</sup>; eo-mīsh'ī-a<sup>2</sup> [A Roman electoral or legislative assembly].

**comma:** kem'ə<sup>1</sup>; eōm'a<sup>2</sup> [A punctuation-mark (,) used to indicate the slightest separation of ideas in a sentence].

**command:** ke-mānd<sup>1</sup>; eō-mānd<sup>2</sup>; *not* kem-and<sup>1</sup>. The derivatives **commander**, **commanding**, **commandment**, etc., should be pronounced in the same way. Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791) indicated a short o, as in "not," and a broad a, as in "art." Sheridan (1780) and Scott (1797) gave the o the sound of u in "but."

**commandant:** kem'an-dant<sup>1</sup>; eōm'an-dānt<sup>2</sup> [An officer in command; also, a leader of a command]. First introduced through the Fr., the word was used in Eng. during the 17th and 18th centuries, to describe Sp. or Pg. commanding officers.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.



1: *artistic*, *ärt*; *fat*, *färe*; *fast*; *get*, *präy*; *hit*, *police*; *obey*, *gō*; *net*, *ör*; *full*, *rüle*; *but*, *börn*;

In the 19th century it was reintroduced from the Dutch *kommandant* and widely used in South-African warfare.

This word [*commandant*] has been somewhat unnecessarily introduced from the French, and is usually accented on the last syllable. It is supposed that by so doing a French air is given to it, which is a great mistake indeed, as the French themselves never dream of accent when pronouncing the final syllable. I have placed the accent on the second, as in the verb, *command*; for the terminations *ant*, *ent*, *ency*, *er*, *ble*, *ing*, &c., do not alter the place of the accent. TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [JAMES DUFFY, Dublin, 1859].

**commando**: *ke-man'do*<sup>1</sup>; *ēō-mān'do*<sup>2</sup>; *not kem'an-do*<sup>1</sup> [A military force of burghers in South Africa].

**commendable**: *ke-mend'a-bl*<sup>1</sup>; *ēō-mēnd'a-bl*<sup>2</sup>. If Shakespeare's lines, quoted below, may be taken as a guide to the pronunciation of his day the accent was then put on the first syllable.

"Tis sweet and commendable in your nature, Hamlet,  
To give these mourning duties to your father. *Hamlet* act 1, sc. 2, l. 87.

But from Bailey (after 1728) to Craig (1849) all the lexicographers except Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) indicated it on the second. Walker's reason for accenting the first syllable is given below.

This word, like *Acceptable*, has, since Johnson wrote his Dictionary, shifted its accent from the second to the first syllable. The sound of the language certainly suffers by these transitions of accent. However when custom has once decided, we may complain, but must still acquiesce. The accent on the second syllable of this word is grown vulgar, and there needs no other reason for banishing it from polite pronunciation.

*A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1791).

That the placing of the stress upon the second syllable should have "grown vulgar" is to be regretted in the light of present polite usage, which admits of no other accentuation. The "vulgarity" probably originated among those persons who are quick to accept as correct the whims of the fashionable world, which is, in large measure, responsible for absurdities of speech adopted by such as crave for novelty. The usage of the fashionable world is authority only until some better standard is found. (See *Introductory*, pp. vii, ix-xii.) [Praiseworthy.]

**commensurable**: *ke-men'shu-rā-bl*<sup>1</sup> or *ke-men'su-rā-bl*<sup>1</sup>; *ēō-mēn'shu-ra-bl*<sup>2</sup> or *ēō-mēn'su-ra-bl*<sup>2</sup>. The first was indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802); the second by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1837) [Measurable].

**commensurate**: *ke-men'shu-rēt*<sup>1</sup> or *ke-men'su-rēt*<sup>1</sup>; *ēō-mēn'shu-rāt*<sup>2</sup> or *ēō-mēn'su-rāt*<sup>2</sup>. Walker (1791) and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated the first; Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780) noted the second [Measuring by comparison].

**comment** (*v.* & *n.*): *ke-m'ent*<sup>1</sup>; *ēōm'ēt*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*; *C. ke-ment*<sup>1</sup>; *E. kem'ment*<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St. kem'ment*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. kem'ment*<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1777) indicated *kom'ment*<sup>1</sup> for the noun and *kom'ment*<sup>1</sup> for the verb, as did also Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Cooley (1863); Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) made no distinction between noun and verb, placing the accent on the first syllable, as did also Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1837), and Cull (1864).

**commenter**: *ke-m'en-tēr*<sup>1</sup>; *ēōm'ēn-ter*<sup>2</sup>; *Standard*, *ke-m'ent-ēr*<sup>1</sup>; *C. ke-m'en-tūr*<sup>1</sup>; *E. kem'ment'ūr*<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St. kem'ment'ūr*<sup>1</sup>; *M. kem'an-ter*<sup>1</sup>; *W. kem'en-tūr*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. kem'ment-ēr*<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Craig (1849) indicated the stress on the last syllable, Jameson (1827), Smart (1837), and Reid (1844) on the first, the position approved to-day.

**commerce** (*v.*): *ke-mürs'*<sup>1</sup>; *ēō-mērç'*<sup>2</sup> [To associate with].

And, proudly scorning Time's control,  
Commerces with an unborn age.

SPRAGUE *Art* st. 4.

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *what*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hit*, *Ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; au = out; ɔil; iū = foud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**commerce** (n.): kəm'ərs<sup>1</sup>; ɛəm'erɔ<sup>2</sup> [Extended trade].

**commercial**: ke-mūr'shəl<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-mēr'shəl<sup>2</sup>.

**Commerce**: ko"mār'si<sup>1</sup>; eo"mēr"çy<sup>1</sup> [Fr. town].

**commination**: kəm"i-nē'shən<sup>1</sup>; ɛəm"i-nā'shon<sup>2</sup> [A threatening].

**commisnatory**: ke-min'ə-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-mīn'a-to-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. & W. ke-min'ə-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; E. kem-min'a-tūr-i<sup>1</sup>; I. kem-min'a-ter-i<sup>1</sup>; M. kem'in-a-ta-ri<sup>1</sup>; St. kem-min'a-tūr-i<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kem-min'ə-ta-ri<sup>1</sup>. Murray alone indicates the stress on the first syllable. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775), put it on the i—com-mi'na-to-ry. Bailey (1775), Perry (1777), and Walker (1791) stressed the word after the n as above [Threatening vengeance].

**commiserate**: ke-miz'ər-ēt<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-mīs'er-āt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, E., I., W., Wr., and Walker (1791); not kem-mis'er-ēt<sup>1</sup> as Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Bailey (1775), Perry (1775), and Phye [Feel compassion or pity for].

**commissariat**: kəm"i-sē'ri-at<sup>1</sup>; ɛəm"i-sā'ri-āt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, C., & W.; E. kem-mis-sār'i-at<sup>1</sup>; I. & St. kem-mis-sē'ri-at<sup>1</sup>; M. kem-i-sā'ri-at<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kem-is-sār'i-at<sup>1</sup> [The department of an army concerned with the food-supply].

**commissary**: kəm'is-sē-ri<sup>1</sup>; ɛəm'is-sā-ry<sup>2</sup> [A commissioner].

**commission**: ke-mish'an<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-mish'on<sup>2</sup> [A document conferring rank or power on the person named therein]. The stem of the related words **commissional**, **commissioner**, **commissionership**, is pronounced in the same way.

**commissionnaire**: ke-mish'an-ār<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) kēm"mis'yun'ār<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-mish'-on-ār<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) ɛəm"mis'yon'ār<sup>2</sup> [A messenger; also, a factor or commission merchant].

**commissural**: ke-mish'yu-rəl<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-mish'yu-rəl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* & W.; C. kem-mish'yu-rəl<sup>1</sup>; E. kem-mis'siu-rəl<sup>1</sup>; I. kem-mis-siūr'al<sup>1</sup>; M. kem-i-siūr'al<sup>1</sup>; St. kem-mish'yu-rəl<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kem-mish'yu-rəl<sup>1</sup>. The distinction made in the pronunciation of the second and third syllables may be described as a national characteristic. (See Introductory, pp. xiv, xv.) [Pertaining to a commissure.]

**commissure**: kēm'is-shūr<sup>1</sup> or kem'is-siūr<sup>1</sup>; ɛəm'is-shur<sup>2</sup> or ɛəm'is-sūr<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) indicated the stress on the first syllable; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) all placed it on the penult—kem-mish'yur<sup>1</sup> [A joint, junction, seam, or closure].

**committee**: ke-mit'ī; ɛə-mīt'e<sup>2</sup>. The stressing of this word on the first or on the last syllable was stigmatized as improper by Walker, and classified as vulgar by Savage ("Vulgarisms and Improperities," p. 41, 1831). It was Milford's view ("Principles of Harmony in Language," 1774) that while the English accented the second syllable, the Scots accented the first—"com'mit-tee," he said, "is the Scottish manner." But Sir James Murray, himself a Scotsman (Milford was a Londoner by birth), states that the pronunciation was originally ke-mi-tī<sup>1</sup>, which is still retained when applied to an individual, and in Scotland when applied to a body ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. 2, p. 684, 1893).

**commode** [Fr.]: ke-mōd<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-mōd<sup>2</sup>; not kem'əd<sup>1</sup> as Smart [An article of furniture, as a chiffonier].

**commodious**: ke-mō'di-us<sup>1</sup>; ɛə-mō'di-ūs<sup>2</sup>. While Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1837), and Reid (1844), indicated the word as one of four syllables, Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) gave it only three—kem-mō'dyus<sup>1</sup>, which is not sanctioned by the best usage of to-day.

**commodore**: kem'o-dōr<sup>1</sup>; ɛəm'o-dōr<sup>2</sup>. Notwithstanding that some of the lexicographers indicate the ultima as having the sound of o as in "go," it is far

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʌll, fʌle, cʌre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔll, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: *artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;*

more frequently heard as *o* in "or," as represented by Sir James Murray. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) placed the stress on the final syllable, but Smart (1837), Brande (1842), and Reid (1844), as well as all modern lexicographers, put it on the first.

**Commodus:** *kem'o-dus<sup>1</sup>; eôm'o-dûs<sup>2</sup>; not kem-mô'dus<sup>1</sup>* [Rom. emperor (161-192)].

**common:** *kem'an<sup>1</sup>; eôm'on<sup>2</sup>.*

[MONALTY].

**commonality:** *kem'an-al-i-ti<sup>1</sup>; eôm'on-äl'i-ty<sup>2</sup>* [Obsolete form of COM-

**commonality:** *kem'an-al-ti<sup>1</sup>; eôm'on-al-ty<sup>2</sup>* [The people as distinguished from the aristocracy].

**commonweal:** *kem'an-wîl<sup>1</sup>; eôm'on-wêl<sup>2</sup>.* *Wr.* indicated the stress on the final syllable. See COMMONWEALTH [General welfare].

**commonwealth:** *kem'an-welth<sup>1</sup>; eôm'on-wêlth<sup>2</sup>* [The people organized as a state]. Walker, following a caprice of fashion, stressed *commonweal* on the last syllable, but *commonwealth* on the first, an absurd contradiction that did not prevail, notwithstanding that Worcester did the same thing half a century later. Johnson (1755) indicated the stress on the last syllable of both words, while Ash (1775) and Perry (1777) put it on the first.

**communal:** *kem'yu-nal or kem-miû'nal<sup>1</sup>; eôm'yu-nal or eôm-mû'nal<sup>2</sup>.*

While Am. usage favors the first, British usage employs the second [Pert. to a commune or community].

**commune (v.):** *ke-miûn<sup>1</sup>; eô-mûn<sup>2</sup>.* So indicated by Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849), and so used by Shakespeare, Milton, Tennyson, and other poets; but Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) put the stress on the first syllable, as did also Pope, Cowper, Wordsworth, and Scott.

I would commune with you of such things  
That want no ears but yours.

SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* act iv, sc. 3.

**commune (n.):** *kem'yûn<sup>1</sup>; eôm'yûn<sup>2</sup>* [A Fr. political division].

**communiqué** [Fr.]: *ke'mû'ni'kê<sup>1</sup>; eôm'mû'ni'ke<sup>2</sup>* [Literally, that has been communicated: a participial form used as a substantive originally Feb. 17, 1852, by the government of the Second Empire, and designating an official decree directing the newspaper press to print accompanying government reports. Hence, any official announcement].

**communism:** *kem'yu-nizm<sup>1</sup>; eôm'yu-nîsm<sup>2</sup>* [A system of social life in which there is community of goods].

**communist:** *kem'yu-nist<sup>1</sup>; eôm'yu-nîst<sup>2</sup>* [1. One who practises communism. 2. [C-] A supporter of the revolutionary party who controlled Paris, Fr., in 1871].

**community:** *kem-miû'ni-ti<sup>1</sup>; eôm-mû'ni-ty<sup>2</sup>*, *Standard* (1893).

**communize:** *kem'yu-naiz<sup>1</sup>; eôm'yu-niz<sup>2</sup>* [To make common or public property].

**commutation:** *kem'yu-tê'shôn<sup>1</sup>; eôm'yu-tâ'shôn<sup>2</sup>* [The changing of one thing for another; also, the making of a single payment to secure a special rate of railroad transportation].—**commutative:** *kem-miû'te-tiv<sup>1</sup>; eôm-mû'ta-tiv<sup>2</sup>* [Pert. to commutation].

**commute:** *kem-miût<sup>1</sup>; eôm-mût<sup>2</sup>* [To effect commutation].

**Como:** *kô'mo<sup>1</sup>; eô'mo<sup>2</sup>* [It. prov., city, and lake].

2: *ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nôt, ðr, wôn,*

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = aisle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪt = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

**Comorin:** kəm'ō-rin<sup>1</sup>; ɔm'ō-rin<sup>2</sup> [A cape, the southern extremity of British India].

**compact:** kəm-pakt<sup>1</sup>; ɔm-päet<sup>2</sup> [I. a. Pressed or packed together. II. v. To press or pack together].

**compact (n.):** kəm-pakt<sup>1</sup>; ɔm-päet<sup>2</sup> [An agreement or contract].

**companion:** kəm-pan'yän<sup>1</sup>; ɔm-pän'yon<sup>2</sup> [A comrade or associate].

**company:** kum'pə-ni<sup>1</sup>; ɔm'pa-ny<sup>2</sup> [An assemblage of persons].

**comparable:** kəm'pə-rə-bl<sup>1</sup>; ɔm'pa-ra-bl<sup>2</sup>. Of all lexicographers Ash (1775) alone indicated the stress on the antepenult—kəm-pär'a-bl<sup>1</sup>.

**comparative:** kəm-par'ə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ɔm-pär'a-tiv<sup>2</sup>.

**compare:** kəm-pär<sup>1</sup>; ɔm-pär<sup>2</sup>.

**comparison:** kəm-par'i-sən<sup>1</sup>; ɔm-pär'i-son<sup>2</sup>; *not* kəm-par'i-zen<sup>1</sup>.

**compass:** kum'päs<sup>1</sup>; ɔm'pas<sup>2</sup> [An instrument for determining direction].

**compassion:** kəm-pash'an<sup>1</sup>; ɔm-päsh'on<sup>2</sup> [Pity; sympathy].

**compatriot:** kəm-pē'tri-at<sup>1</sup> or kəm-pat'ri-at<sup>1</sup>; ɔm-pä'tri-ot<sup>2</sup> or ɔm-pät'-ri-ot<sup>2</sup> [A fellow-countryman]. Both pronunciations of this word are heard, but the former the more frequently. The latter was indicated by Webster (1828) and Knowles (1835).

**compeer:** kəm-pir<sup>1</sup>; ɔm-pēr<sup>2</sup> [An equal in rank].

**compelled:** kəm-peld<sup>1</sup>; ɔm-pēld<sup>2</sup>. See BEQUEATHED.

**compendious:** kəm-pen'di-us<sup>1</sup>; ɔm-pēn'di-üs<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated four syllables as above; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) noted but three—kəm-pen'dyas<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) kəm-pen'ji-es<sup>1</sup> [Compact; direct].

**compensate:** kəm-pen-sēt or kəm-pen'sēt<sup>1</sup>; ɔm'pēn-sāt or ɔm-pēn'sāt<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, E., M., & W.* indicate the stress on the first syllable; *C., I., St., & Wr.* place it on the second. Murray gives the penult as obscure, kəm-pän-sēt<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers, Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Goodrich (Webster, 1847), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) stressed the second syllable, and only Knowles (1835) indicated it on the first.

**compensative:** kəm-pen'sə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ɔm-pēn'sa-tiv<sup>2</sup>.

**Complègne:** kōn'pi'ē'nyä<sup>1</sup>; ɔn'pi'ē'nye<sup>2</sup>. [Fr. town, where Joan of Arc was captured, May 25, 1430].

**complaisance:** kəm'plē-zans<sup>1</sup>; ɔm'plā-sānç<sup>2</sup>. *M. & W.; Standard, kem'-plē-zans<sup>1</sup>; C. kem'pli-zans<sup>1</sup>; E. kum-plēz'ans<sup>1</sup>; I. kem'plē-zans<sup>1</sup>; St. kem'plē-zans<sup>1</sup>.* The word dates from 1651 and may be found in Blount's "Glossographia" (1656), who defined it as "Fellowship in joy." Johnson (1755), Bailey (1775), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Walker (1791) indicated the stress on the last syllable; to-day it is correctly placed on the first [Desire to please].

**complaisant:** kəm'plē-zant<sup>1</sup>; ɔm'plā-sānt<sup>2</sup>.

**complanate:** kəm'plā-nēt<sup>1</sup>; ɔm'pla-nāt<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, M., & W.; C. kem'-pli-nēt<sup>1</sup>; E. kem'plēn-ət<sup>1</sup>; I. kem'plē-nēt; Wr. kem'plē-nēt<sup>1</sup>* [Leveled].

**complement:** kəm'pli-ment<sup>1</sup>; ɔm'ple-mēnt<sup>2</sup>; *not* kəm'pli-ment<sup>1</sup> as noted by Phye [Full number].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

**complete:** kem-plīt<sup>1</sup>; eöm-plēt<sup>2</sup> [Entire].

**complex:** kem'pleks<sup>1</sup>; eöm'plēks<sup>2</sup> [Involved].

**complexion:** kem-plek'shən<sup>1</sup>; eöm-plek'shon<sup>2</sup> [The color or appearance of the skin, especially that of the face].

**complicacy:** kem'pli-kə-si<sup>1</sup>; eöm'pli-ea-çy<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), *E., I., M., W., & Wr.*; *C.* kem'pli-ka-si<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kem'pli-ka-si<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* (1915), kem'pli-kē-si<sup>1</sup> [The state or quality of being complex].

**complicate:** kem'ph-kēt<sup>1</sup>; eöm'pli-eāt<sup>2</sup> [Involve].

[being involved].

**complication:** kem'ph-kē'shən<sup>1</sup>; eöm'pli-eā'shon<sup>2</sup> [The condition of

**complicative:** kem'ph-kə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; eöm'pli-ea-tiv<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893); *Standard* (1915) kem'ph-kē-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *C.* kem'ph-ki-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kem'plik-ē-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* kem'pli-kē-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* kem'pli-kē-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kem'pli-kē-tiv<sup>1</sup> [Producing complication].

**compliment:** kem'ph-ment or -mēt<sup>1</sup>; eöm'pli-ment<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* alone gave the final syllable as obscure [Praise with delicacy].

**complin, compline:** kem'phn<sup>1</sup>; eöm'plin<sup>2</sup>; *not* kem'plain<sup>1</sup> [The last service of common prayer for a day].

**Complutensian:** kem'plu-ten'si-an<sup>1</sup>; eöm'plu-tēn'si-an<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), *E., M., St.*; *Standard* (1915), kem'plu-ten'shən<sup>1</sup>; *C.* kem'plu-ten'shi-an<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kem'plu-ten'si-an<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kem'plū-ten'shən<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kem'pla-ten'shən<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Complutum in Spain].

**Complutum:** kem-plū'tum<sup>1</sup>; eöm-plū'tūm<sup>2</sup> [An ancient Roman town in Spain where the first complete polyglot Bible was issued].

**component:** kem-pō'nent<sup>1</sup>; eöm-pō'nēt<sup>2</sup>; *not* kem'pa-nent<sup>1</sup> [A part].

**comport:** kem-pōrt<sup>1</sup>; eöm-pōrt<sup>2</sup>, rather than kem-pōrt<sup>1</sup>, a book pronunciation now seldom heard, but indicated by the dictionaries except Murray's New Eng. Dict., which gives the ultima the sound of o in "boar," "bore," not that of o in "go."

**composite:** kem-pež'it or kem'po-zit<sup>1</sup>; eöm-pōž'it or eöm'po-sīt<sup>2</sup>. Among the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1837) stressed the second syllable, a practise which all the modern American dictionaries still continue. Brande (1842) indicated the stress on the first syllable, as do all the modern British dictionaries. This distinction of accentuation has become a national characteristic [Made up of parts; as, the *composite* order of columns in architecture].

**compost:** kem'pōst<sup>1</sup>; eöm'pōst<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C., E., W., & Wr.*; *I. & St.* kem'pest<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kem'pest<sup>1</sup> [A mixture used as manure to enrich the soil].

**compound (v.):** kem'paund<sup>1</sup>; eöm-pound<sup>2</sup> [1. To make up as of different ingredients. 2. To come to an agreement for the settlement of].

**compound:** kem'paund<sup>1</sup>; eöm-pound<sup>2</sup> [I. a. Consisting of many ingredients or parts. II. n. Something made up of many ingredients or parts].

**comprador:** kem'pra-dōr<sup>1</sup>; eöm'prā-dōr<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* kem'prā-dōr<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kem'pra-dōr<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kem'pra-dōr<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kem'pra-dōr<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kem'pra-dōr<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kem'prā-dōr<sup>1</sup> [A commission-merchant; also, a purchaser, customer]. *compradore*].

**compress (v.):** kem-pres<sup>1</sup>; eöm-prēs<sup>2</sup> [To press together].

Note the position of the accent on the following word.

**compress (n.):** kem'pres<sup>1</sup>; eöm'prēs<sup>2</sup> [Something pressed together].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whæt, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

**compromise:** kem'pro-maiz<sup>1</sup>; ɛəm'pro-miʒ<sup>2</sup> [An adjustment by mutual concessions].

**Compton:** kump'tən<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔmp'ton<sup>2</sup>; not kemp'tən<sup>1</sup> [Eng. actor (1805-77)].

**comptroller:** ken-trōl'ər<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-trōl'er<sup>2</sup> [An official accountant].

**computable:** kem-piū'ta-bl<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔm-pū'ta-bl<sup>2</sup>. Murray indicates kem'piū-ta-bl<sup>1</sup> as alternative, but from Johnson (1755) to Standard (1915) the stress is noted on the antepenult [Capable of being calculated].

**computist:** kem-piū'tist<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔm-pū'tist<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Reid (1844) placed the accent on the first syllable, but Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849) on the second as here [One skilled in calculation].

**comrade:** kem'rad<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔm'rād<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., & W.; E. kum'rad<sup>1</sup>; I., St., & W. kem'rad<sup>1</sup>*, also indicated by Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1837-57), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864); *M., kem'rad<sup>1</sup>*. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) noted kum'rād<sup>1</sup> [A companion].

**Comte:** kōnt<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔnt<sup>2</sup> [Fr. philosopher (1798-1857)]. But in its Anglicized relatives, **Comtian**, **Comtism**, and **Comtist**, the *m* in the first syllable is given its normal value.

**con amore** [It.]: kōn a-mō'rē<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn ä-mō're<sup>2</sup>. The first element of this phrase is frequently rendered erroneously ken<sup>1</sup>, as if Anglicized [With love]. [(R. V.)].

**Conanlah:** ken'a-nai'ā or kō'nä-nai'ā<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn'a-ni'ä or ɛɔ'nä-ni'ä<sup>2</sup> [Bible]

**conative:** kō'nä-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔ'nä-tiv<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.; E., I., M., & W. ken'a-tiv<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kə-nē'tiv<sup>1</sup>* [Acting; as, conative powers].

**concave:** ken'kēv<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn'ēāv<sup>2</sup>. Walker (1791) & Wr. (1859) ken'kēv<sup>1</sup> [Hollow and rounded].

**conceal:** ken-sil<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-çēl<sup>2</sup> [To hide].

**concede:** ken-sid<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-çēd<sup>2</sup> [To allow, as a right].

**conceit:** ken-sit<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-çēt<sup>2</sup> [Vanity].

**conceive:** ken-siv<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-çēv<sup>2</sup> [To form an idea of].

**concentrate:** kon'sen-trēt or ken-sen'trēt<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn'çen-trät or ɛɔn'çen'trät<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, E., M., & W. place the accent on the first syllable; C., I., St., & W. on the second, as did also Perry (1775) and Walker (1791). M. & W. give the e in the second syllable as obscure.*

**Concepcion:** ken-sep-syōn<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-çep-çyōn<sup>2</sup> [Province and city in Chile].

**conception:** ken-sep'shän<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-çep'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of conceiving. See CONCEIVE].

**concert (v.):** ken-sürt<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-çärt<sup>2</sup> [To arrange in agreement]. [formance].

**concert (n.):** ken'särt<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn'çert<sup>2</sup> [A vocal or instrumental musical performance].

**concerto** [It.]: ken-cher'to<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-çēr'to<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & M.; C. ken-chär'to<sup>1</sup>; E. kum-sür'tō<sup>1</sup>; I. ken-çēr'tō<sup>1</sup>; W. kōn-cher'tō<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ken-sür'tō<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1775) ken-sür'tō<sup>1</sup>* [A musical composition].

**conpetto** [It.]: ken-çet'to<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-çēt'to<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & M.; E. kum-çet'tō<sup>1</sup>; I. ken-çet'tō<sup>1</sup>; W. kōn-çet'tō<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ken-set'tō<sup>1</sup>* [Affected wit; conceit].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʌll, rʌle, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ɕhin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**conch:** *kən*k<sup>1</sup>; *eōn*e<sup>2</sup>; *not* *kən*ch<sup>1</sup>, *nor* *kən*sh<sup>1</sup>, but *M.* gives latter as in use in Eng. [A marine shell].

**concha** [*L.*]: *kən*'kə<sup>1</sup>; *eōn*'ea<sup>2</sup> [The large cavity of the external ear].

**conchology:** *kən*-kəl'o-jū<sup>1</sup>; *eōn*-eöl'o-gy<sup>2</sup>; *not* *kən*-kəl'o-jū<sup>1</sup>, *nor* *kən*ch-el'-o-jū<sup>1</sup> [The science of the shells of mollusks].

**conclerge** [*Fr.*]: *kən*'syärz<sup>1</sup>; *eōn*'çyärzh<sup>2</sup> [The doorkeeper or janitor of an apartment house or private hotel].

**Conclergerie** [*Fr.*]: *kən*'syär'zə-rī<sup>1</sup>; *eōn*'çyär'zhe-rē<sup>2</sup> [A historic prison in Paris].

**conciliate:** *kən*-sil'i-ēt<sup>1</sup>; *eōn*-çil'i-āt<sup>2</sup>. Pronounced as three syllables, *kən*-sil'yēt<sup>1</sup>, by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827), but as first indicated here by Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) [To secure the friendship of].

**conciliatory:** *kən*-sil'i-a-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; *eōn*-çil'i-a-to-ry<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), *kən*-sil'yē'ter-i; Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1840), *kən*-sil'i-a-tar-i. Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775) placed the accent on the *i* in the second syllable [Tending to conciliate].

**concise:** *kən*-sais<sup>1</sup>; *eōn*-çis<sup>2</sup> [Brief; short].

**conclamant:** *kən*'klə-mənt<sup>1</sup>; *eōn*'ela-mant<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *M.* *kən*-klam'ənt<sup>1</sup>; *W.* *kən*-klə'mənt<sup>1</sup> [Calling out together].

**conclave:** *kən*'klēv<sup>1</sup>; *eōn*'elāv<sup>2</sup>. *Walker & Wr.* *kən*'klēv<sup>1</sup> [A secret council].

**conclude:** *kən*-klūd<sup>1</sup>; *eōn*-elūd<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & St.*; *C.* *kən*-klūd<sup>1</sup>; *E.* *kun*-klūd<sup>1</sup>; *I.* *kən*-klūd<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* (1909) *kən*-klūd<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1890) *kən*-klūd<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *kən*-klūd<sup>1</sup> [To settle finally; also, arrive at a decision].—**conclusive:** *kən*-klū'siv<sup>1</sup>; *eōn*-elū'siv<sup>2</sup>.

**concord:** *kən*'kōrd<sup>1</sup>; *eōn*'eōrd<sup>2</sup> [Agreement; harmony].

**Concord:** *kən*'kōrd<sup>1</sup>; *eōn*'eōrd<sup>2</sup>. Locally *kən*'kōrd<sup>1</sup> [1. A historic village in Mass. 2. The capital of New Hampshire].

**concordance:** *kən*-kōr'dəns<sup>1</sup>; *eōn*-eōr'dənc<sup>2</sup>. Walker noted that some persons, when speaking of a concordance to the Bible, placed the accent on the first syllable, but orthoepists and lexicographers from Bailey's time have all indicated it on the second [A list of words used in a book together with references to the places where they are used].

**concordat:** *kən*-kōr'dat<sup>1</sup>; *eōn*-eōr'dät<sup>2</sup> [Papal treaty].

**concourse:** *kən*'kōrs<sup>1</sup>; *eōn*'eōrs<sup>2</sup> [An assembly, as of people; also, a place where people assemble].

**concrete** (*v.*): *kən*-krit<sup>1</sup>; *eōn*-erēt<sup>2</sup> [To unite in one mass].

**concrete** (*a. & n.*): *kən*'krit<sup>1</sup>; *eōn*'erēt<sup>2</sup>. *M.* *kən*-krit<sup>1</sup>, which is indicated as alternative for the adjective by *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*, but was preferred by Asn (1775), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) stressed the first syllable of the adjective (a practise still in use in England), and Perry alone the last of the noun [I. *a.* Joined together in one mass. II. *n.* A composition of stone, gravel, etc., united with cement].

**concubinage:** *kən*-kiū'bi-nij<sup>1</sup>; *eōn*-eū'bi-nag<sup>2</sup>. See CONCUBINE.

**concubine:** *kən*'kiu-bain<sup>1</sup>; *eōn*'eū-bin<sup>2</sup> [A quasi-wife or a substitute for a barren wife].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlɪ = out; ɔɪ; ɪə = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**concupiscence:** kən-kiu'pi-sens<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-eu'pi-sɛŋc<sup>2</sup> [Lust].

**concur:** kən-kūr<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-eūr<sup>2</sup> [To agree with].

**concussion:** kən-kuʃ'an<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-euʃ'on<sup>2</sup> [A violent shock].

**Condé (de):** də kɔn'de<sup>1</sup>; de ɛɔn'de<sup>2</sup> [Fr. soldier (1621-1686)].

**condemn:** kən-dem<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-dɛm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, St., & I.*—the *n* is silent. See *N. C., M., W., & W. r. kən-dem<sup>1</sup>; E. kən-dem<sup>1</sup> [To censure].*

It is no unusual thing to hear persons painfully striving to pronounce the final *n* of *condemn*, . . . making themselves very miserable when they fail and others very miserable when they succeed.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. 5, p. 264. [H. '09.]

**condemner:** kən-dem'ər<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-dɛm'er<sup>2</sup>.—**condemning** (*n.*): kən-dem'-ing<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-dɛm'ing<sup>2</sup>.—**condemning** (*ppr.*): kən-dem'ning<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-dɛm'ning<sup>2</sup>.

**condescend:** kən'di-sɛnd<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn'de-sɛnd<sup>2</sup> [To be kind and affable to].

**condign:** kən-dain<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-din<sup>2</sup>. Formerly, kən'dain<sup>1</sup> [Deserved]. [80].

**Condillac (de):** də kɔn'di'yūk<sup>1</sup>; de ɛɔn'di'yäe<sup>2</sup> [Fr. philosopher (1715-

**condition:** kən-dish'an<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-dish'on<sup>2</sup> [The state or position of a person or thing].

**condole:** kən-döl<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-döl<sup>2</sup> [Grieve; sympathize].

**condolence:** kən-döl'ens<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-döl'ɛŋc<sup>2</sup>. An accentuation, kən'do-lens<sup>1</sup>, based on Latin analogy, is sometimes heard, as in *confidence, continence, indolence, innocence, insolence*, etc. [Expression of sympathy in grief].

**condone:** kən-dön<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-dön<sup>2</sup> [Forgive].

[(1743-94)].

**Condorcet (de):** də kɔn'dɔr'sɛ<sup>1</sup>; de ɛɔn'dör'çɛ<sup>2</sup> [Fr. mathematician

**condottiere** [It.]: kən'dɔt-tyɛ'rɛ<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn'döt-tyɛ'rɛ<sup>2</sup> [A military leader of the 14th and 15th centuries, who sold his services and those of his men].

**conduce:** kən-diūs<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-düç<sup>2</sup> [To contribute].

**conduct** (*v.*): kən-duct<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-düet<sup>2</sup> [To lead; guide; escort].

**conduct** (*n.*): kən'dukt<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn'düet<sup>2</sup> [Behavior].

**conduit:** kən'dit<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn'dit<sup>2</sup>. Ash (1775), Perry (1775), and Enfield (1807) indicated this; but Walker (1791) said "*Conduit* is pronounced *cundit*," and was supported by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). Sheridan (1780) and Craig (1849) gave kən'dwit<sup>1</sup>, the latter remarking that kən'dit<sup>1</sup> was vulgar, but to-day this last pronunciation is indicated by *E., M., St., & W.*, while kən'dit<sup>1</sup> is recorded by *Standard, C., I., & W.* Thus, the difference now practically amounts to a national characteristic, the British preferring kən'dit<sup>1</sup>, the Americans kən'dit<sup>1</sup> [A tube, pipe, or passageway to serve as a conductor]. [a bone].

**condyle:** kən'dil<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn'dyl<sup>2</sup>; *not* kən'dail<sup>1</sup> [An enlarged, prominent end of

**cone:** kɔn<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn<sup>2</sup> [A solid figure that tapers from a circular base to a point]. Compare GONE; NONE.

**confer:** kən-für<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-fēr<sup>2</sup> [1. To hold a conference. 2. To bestow].

**conference:** kən'fär-ens<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn'fer-ɛŋc<sup>2</sup> [An official consultation].

**confess:** kən-fes<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-fɛs<sup>2</sup> [To avow; acknowledge].—**confessed:** kən-fɛst<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-fɛst<sup>2</sup>.—**confessedly:** kən-fɛs'ɛd-lɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-fɛs'ɛd-ly<sup>2</sup>—four syllables, *not* as the preceding word.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.



1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

**confessor:** kən-fes'ar<sup>1</sup>; eön-fēs'er<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. & M. kan-fes'ar<sup>1</sup>; E. kun-fes'sūr<sup>1</sup>; I. ken-fes'ūr<sup>1</sup>; St. kən-fes'ser<sup>1</sup>; W. kən-fes'ūr<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kən-fes'er<sup>1</sup>. This word has been accented, at different times, on the first, on the second, and on the third syllable. The historic pronunciation is *kon-fes-sor*, found in all the poets, but by such of the earlier lexicographers as Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), and Cull (1864) the accent was indicated on the second syllable, a practise which prevails to-day.

By Entick (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Smart (1837), Worcester (1859), and Cooley (1863), the accent was placed on the first syllable. Scott (1797) put it upon the first and second syllables, and John Kersey, in his edition of Edward Phillips's "New World of Words" (1706), placed it on the last. Walker (1791) remarked that the impropriety of accenting the first syllable "is become so universal, that not one who has the least pretension to politeness dares to pronounce it otherwise," yet every modern lexicographer corrects it by accenting the second syllable [1. One who confesses. 2. In the Roman Catholic Church, a priest empowered to administer the sacrament of penance].

**confetti** [It.]: kon-fet'tī<sup>1</sup>; eön-fēt'tī<sup>2</sup>; *not* as commonly heard kən-fet'tī<sup>1</sup> [Bonbons or plaster imitations used as carnival missiles; also, pieces of brightly colored paper used by revelers for pelting].

**confidant:** kən'fi-dant<sup>1</sup>; eön'fi-dānt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), M., St., & W.; C. kən-fi-dant<sup>1</sup>; E. kən'fi-dānt<sup>1</sup>; I. kən'fi-dant<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kən-fi-dant<sup>1</sup>. *Standard* (1913) gives the *i* as weak, a notation also indicated by Wr. Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Cull (1864) accented only the first syllable. Walker (1791) remarked that "some affected speakers on the stage pronounce the first syllable like *come*, as it is marked in the first edition of Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary" (1780). He and Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and Cooley (1863) indicated the stress on the last syllable [A person taken into the confidence of another].

**confidante** [Fr.]: kən'fi-dant' or kən'fi-dant<sup>1</sup>; eön'fi-dānt' or eön'fi-dānt<sup>2</sup> [A woman in whom one confides]. [contour of an object].

**configuration:** kən-fig'yur-ē'shən<sup>1</sup>; eön-fīg'yur-ā'shon<sup>2</sup> [The outline or

**confine** (v.): kən-fain<sup>1</sup>; eön-fīn<sup>2</sup>. All the modern dictionaries agree that the position of the stress is on the last syllable. Of the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Knowles (1835), and Cull (1864) indicated it in the same place, but Bailey (1732), Jameson (1827), and Cooley (1863) placed it on the first syllable [To restrict within limits or boundaries].

**confine** (n.): kən'fain<sup>1</sup>; eön'fīn<sup>2</sup>. Of all the lexicographers Bailey alone indicated the accent in this word on the final syllable [A boundary or limit; as, the *confines* of the British empire].

**confiner:** kən-fai'nər<sup>1</sup>; eön-fi'ner<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), C., E., M., & St., Ash & Walker; *Standard* (1913), W., & Wr. kən-fain'er<sup>1</sup>, also indicated by Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835).

**confiscate** (v.): kən'fis-kēt<sup>1</sup>; eön'fis-cāt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), E., M., & W.; C. & Wr. kən-fis'kēt<sup>1</sup>; I. & St. kən-fis'kēt<sup>1</sup>. Kenrick (1773) indicated *kən-fis-kēt*, but Bailey, Johnson, Ash, Perry, Sheridan, Walker, and Jones accented the second syllable, a practise followed also by Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) [To appropriate private property in penalty for offense].

In the Elizabethan period Shakespeare said, indifferently, *confiscate* or *confiscate*.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. 2, p. 128. [E. '04.]

**confiscate** (a.): kən'fis-kēt<sup>1</sup>; eön'fis-cāt<sup>2</sup>. So indicated also by Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835), but Johnson (1755), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) put the accent on the penult.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, grēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊ = out; ɔɪ = out; ɔɪ; ɪ = feud; ɛɦn; go; ɪ = sing; ɦn, this.

**confiscator:** kən'fɪs-kə'tər<sup>1</sup>; ɔɪn'fɪs-ɛə'tor<sup>2</sup>. The accentuation of this word may be summarized as follows: Smart accented the *con* in 1837; Knowles accented the *ɪs* in 1835, and Jameson the *ca* in 1827. To-day the chief stress is placed on the first syllable. A secondary stress is indicated on the third by *Standard*, *W.*, & *St.*, but omitted by *E.*, *I.*, *C.*, *M.*, & *Wr.*

**confiserie:** kɔn'fɪ'zə-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɔɪn'fɪ'ge-rē<sup>2</sup>; not three syllables, as *Phyfe*, kɔn'-fɪz'rɪ<sup>1</sup> [A confectionery].

**conflict** (v.): kən'flikt<sup>1</sup>; ɔɪn'flikt<sup>2</sup> [To come into collision].

**conflict** (n.): kən'flikt<sup>1</sup>; ɔɪn'flikt<sup>2</sup> [A contest of opposing forces].

**confluence:** kən'flu-ens<sup>1</sup>; ɔɪn'flu-ens<sup>2</sup>. In England the *u* is pronounced as *u* in "rule."

**confraternity:** kən'fra-tūr'nɪ-tɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɔɪn'fra-tēr'nɪ-ty<sup>2</sup>; *Standard*—*Murray* indicates the same pronunciation, but puts the same stress on the first as on the third syllable; *C.* kən'fra-tūr'nɪ-tɪ<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kən'fra-tūr'nɪ-tɪ<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kən'fra-tūr'nɪ-tɪ<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kən'fra-tūr'nɪ-tɪ<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kən'fra-tūr'nɪ-tɪ<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kən'fra-tūr'nɪ-tɪ<sup>1</sup> [A brotherhood].

**confère** [Fr.]: kɔn'frār<sup>1</sup>; ɔɪn'frēr<sup>2</sup> [An associate or fellow member].

**confront:** kən'frunt<sup>1</sup>; ɔɪn'frɒnt<sup>2</sup> [To stand face to face with]. Of the earlier lexicographers Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) kən'frɒnt<sup>1</sup>—a pronunciation not now accepted.

**Confucius:** kən'fiū'shʊs<sup>1</sup>; ɔɪn'fū'shʊs<sup>2</sup> [Chin. sage (551–478 B. C.)].

**confusion:** kən'fiū'zən<sup>1</sup>; ɔɪn'fū'zən<sup>2</sup>.

**confutant:** kən'fiū'tənt<sup>1</sup>; ɔɪn'fū'tant<sup>2</sup>; Todd (1818) indicated the stress on the first syllable: kən'fə-tənt<sup>1</sup> [One who proves another wrong].

**confute:** kən'fiūt<sup>1</sup>; ɔɪn'fūt<sup>2</sup>; not kən'fūt<sup>1</sup> [To prove to be wrong].

**congé** [Fr.]: kɔn'ʒɛ<sup>1</sup>; ɔɪn'ʒhe<sup>2</sup>; *Standard* & *W.*; *C.* kɔn'ʒɛ<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kən'jɛ<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kən'jɪ<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kən'ʒɛ<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kən'ʒɛ<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kən'jɪ<sup>1</sup>. This word, altho completely naturalized in Eng. from the 15th to the 17th centuries, does not seem to have fared much better among the earlier lexicographers. Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1837) indicated kən'jɪ<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) and Fulton & Knight (1802), kɔn'jɪ<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), kən'jɪ<sup>1</sup>; Jones (1798), kɔn'jɪ<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827), kən'jɪ<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835), kən'ʒɛ<sup>1</sup>; Worcester (1859), kən'jɛ<sup>1</sup>; Webster (1864), kən'jɛ<sup>1</sup>. The modern tendency is to treat the word as an alien word opposed to Anglicization.

**congeal:** kən'jɪl<sup>1</sup>; ɔɪn'gæl<sup>2</sup>; not kən'jɪl<sup>1</sup> [To harden by cooling; freeze].

**congener:** kən'jɪ-nər<sup>1</sup>; ɔɪn'ge-ner<sup>2</sup>; *Standard*, *M.*, & *Wr.*; *C.* & *W.* kən'jɪ-nūr<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kən'jɪ-nūr<sup>1</sup>; *I.* & *St.* kən'jɪ-nūr<sup>1</sup>. Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Smart (1837), Reid (1844), Clarke (1855), Worcester (1859), and Cooley (1863) all indicated the stress on the first syllable; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Perry (1805—the word is not in the 1775 edition), and Knowles (1835) stressed the second syllable and gave the *e* the sound it has in "me"—a pronunciation preferred by Scottish lexicographers.

**congenial:** kən'jɪn'yal<sup>1</sup>; ɔɪn'gɛn'yal<sup>2</sup>; *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*; *C.* kən'jɪ-ni-əl<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kən'jɪ-ni-əl<sup>1</sup>; *I.* & *St.* kən'jɪ-ni-əl<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kən'jɪ-ni-əl<sup>1</sup>. Bailey (1742), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775) indicated the stress after the *n*. Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) noted kən'jɪ-ni-əl<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1837) recorded kən'jɪ-ni-əl<sup>1</sup> [Having kindred character or tastes].—**congeniality:** kən'jɪ'nɪ-əl<sup>1</sup>-tɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɔɪn'gɛ'nɪ-əl<sup>1</sup>-tɪ<sup>2</sup>.

**conger:** kən'gɛr<sup>1</sup>; ɔɪn'gɛr<sup>2</sup> [A marine eel].

**congeries:** kən'jɪ-rɪ-ɪz<sup>1</sup>; ɔɪn'gɛ-rɪ-ɛs<sup>2</sup> [A collection or heap of things].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒɛm; ɪnk; ɦn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**congest:** *ken-jest'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön-göst'*<sup>2</sup> [1. To collect or crowd together. 2. To overcharge, as an organ with blood].—**congestion:** *ken-jes'chen'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön-gös'chon'*<sup>2</sup> [An abnormal accumulation].

**conglobate:** *ken'glo-bët'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön'glo-bät'*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & M.; C., W., & Wr.* *ken-glö'bët'*<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., & St. ken-glö-bët'*<sup>1</sup>. Bailey (1775), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Cooley (1863) indicated *ken-glö'bët'*<sup>1</sup>; Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), *ken'glo-bët'*<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1837), *ken'glo-bët'*<sup>1</sup>; Cull (1864), *ken-glöb'ët* [To form into a globular mass].

**conglomerate:** *ken-glöm'er-it'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön-glöm'er-at'*<sup>2</sup> [A mass of heterogeneous matter].

**Congo:** *ken'go'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön'go'*<sup>2</sup> [Region and river of Africa].

**congratulate:** *ken-grat'yu-lët'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön-grät'yu-lät'*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893). This is the pronunciation noted by all lexicographers, from Johnson (1755) to Webster's New International (1909), hence *ken-grach'u-lët'*<sup>1</sup> (*Standard*, 1913) is probably an editorial idiosyncrasy.

**congregate:** *ken'gri-gët'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön'gre-gät'*<sup>2</sup> [To gather together].

**Congresbury:** *küms'br'*<sup>1</sup>; *eöms'bry'*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. village in Somerset]. Compare ALCESTER; ANSTRUTHER; BELVOIR.

**congress:** *ken'gres'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön'grës'*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *ken'gres'*<sup>1</sup>, as too frequently heard. See Introductory, p. xix-xx [An assembly; specif. [C-] the national legislative assembly of the United States of America].

**congressional:** *ken-gresh'an-al'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön-grësh'on-al'*<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to congress].

**Congreve:** *ken'griv'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön'gräv'*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. dramatist of the Restoration (1670-1729)].

**congruence:** *ken'gru-ens'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön'gru-ënc'*<sup>2</sup> [Appropriateness].—**congruent:** *ken'gru-ent'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön'gru-ënt'*<sup>2</sup>.—**congruity:** *ken-grü'ti-ty'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön-grü'i-ty'*<sup>2</sup>.

**Coniah:** *ko-nai'a'*<sup>1</sup>; *eo-ni'a'*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**conic:** *ken'ik'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön'ie'*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *kö'nik'*<sup>1</sup> [Shaped like a cone].

**conifer:** *ken'i-fär'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön'i-fer'*<sup>2</sup> [A plant bearing cones].—**coniferous:** *ko-ni'är-us'*<sup>1</sup>; *eo-ni'är-üs'*<sup>2</sup>. [name].

**Coningsby:** *ken'ingz-bi'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön'ingz-by'*<sup>2</sup> [Hero of Disraeli's novel of the same

**Conisborough:** *kuns'bro'*<sup>1</sup>; *eöns'bro'*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. village]. Compare ALCESTER; ANSTRUTHER; BELVOIR.

**conium:** *ko-nai'um'*<sup>1</sup>; *eo-ni'üm'*<sup>2</sup> [Poisonous parsley].

**conjecture:** *ken-jek'tiur'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön-jëe'tür'*<sup>2</sup>. The weight of usage, as traced from Johnson (1755) to the present day, is in favor of the pronunciation indicated here, but *Walker & Standard* indicate *ken-jek'chur'*<sup>1</sup>.

**conjunctiva:** *ken'jungk-tai'və'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön'jüne-ti'va'*<sup>2</sup> [Membrane of eyelid].

**conjure:** *ken-jür'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön-jür'*<sup>2</sup> [To implore].

**conjure:** *kun'jər'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön'jur'*<sup>2</sup> [To enchant].

**conjurer:** *ken-jür'ər'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön-jür'er'*<sup>2</sup> [One who implores].

**conjurer:** *kun'jər'ər'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön'jur'er'*<sup>2</sup> [One who enchants; a magician].

**connate:** *ken-nët'*<sup>1</sup>; *eön-nät'*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), *I. & St.; C., M., & W.* (1909) *ken'ët'*<sup>1</sup>; *E. ken'nët'*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. ken-nët'*<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* (1913) *ke-nët'*<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1890) *ken'*

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gö, nôt, ör, wön,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊ = final; ɔ = out; ɔɪ; ɪ = feud; ʃin; go; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

nit<sup>1</sup>. The majority of the earlier lexicographers from Johnson (1755) to March (1893) indicated the stress on the ultima; Goodrich (1847) and Craig (1849) alone put it on the penult [Born with one].

**Connaught:** kən'et<sup>1</sup>; eɒn'et<sup>2</sup>; not kən'et<sup>1</sup> [Ir. province].

**connellite:** kən'nel-ait<sup>1</sup>; eɒn'nɛl-it<sup>1</sup>, *Standard* (1893); *C.* kə-nel'ait<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kən'nel-lait<sup>1</sup>; *I.* & *Standard* (1913), kən'el-ait<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kən'el-ait<sup>1</sup> [A mineral].

**conner<sup>1</sup>:** kən'ar<sup>1</sup>; eɒn'er<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, & *I.*; *M.* & *W.* kən'ər<sup>1</sup> [One who examines closely].

**conner<sup>2</sup>:** kən'ar<sup>1</sup> or kən'ar<sup>1</sup>; eɒn'er<sup>2</sup> or eɒn'er<sup>2</sup> [One who directs the steer-

**conner<sup>3</sup>:** kən'ər<sup>1</sup>; eɒn'er<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* & *C.*; *M.* kən'ər<sup>1</sup> [A fish]. See CUNNER.

**connive:** kən-naiv<sup>1</sup>; eɒn-niv<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893) & *Wr.*; *C.*, *M.*, & *W.* (1909), kə-naiv<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kən-niv<sup>1</sup>; *I.*, *St.*, & *W.* (1890), kən-naiv<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* (1913), kə-naiv<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1775) indicated kən-naiv<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) kən-naiv<sup>1</sup> [To permit by pretending not to see].

**connaisseur:** kən'i-sūr<sup>1</sup>; eɒn'i-sūr<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* kən-i-sūr<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kən-nus-sūr<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kən'is-sūr<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kə-nē-sūr<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kən'nis-sūr<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kən'i-sūr<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kən-nis-sūr<sup>1</sup>; *Cooley* (1863) kən-nis-sēr<sup>1</sup>; *Cull* (1864) kən'nē-siūr<sup>1</sup>; *Abernethy* (1912), kən-nis-sūr<sup>1</sup>; *Phyfe* (1914) kən-is-ūr<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) agreed on kən-nis-sūr<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) noted kə-nis-sūr<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827) indicated kə-nis-sēr<sup>1</sup>; Enfield (1807), kən'is-siūr<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835), kən-nis-sēr<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1837), kən-nēs-siūr<sup>1</sup>. The word is found in Bernard De Mandeville's "Fable of the Bees," published 1723, but issued originally as "The Gambling Hive; or Knaves Turned Honest" in 1714. Dr. Johnson noted it in his Dictionary (1755), where to indicate its pronunciation he cited the lines following from Swift:

Your lesson learnt, you'll be secure  
To get the name of *connaisseur*. *Poetry*.

[A critical judge, as of art].

**connotate:** kən'o-tēt<sup>1</sup>; eɒn'o-tāt<sup>2</sup> [To mention by implication].

**connotative:** kə-nō'ta-tiv<sup>1</sup>; eɒ-nō'ta-tiv<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* & *C.*; *E.* & *I.* kən-nō'ta-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *M.* & *W.* kə-nō'ta-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kən-nō'ta-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kən'na-tō-tiv<sup>1</sup> [That connotates].

**Cononiah:** kən'o-[or kō'no]-nai'ə<sup>1</sup>; eɒn'o-[or eɒ'no]-ni'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**conquer:** kən'kər<sup>1</sup>; eɒn'ker<sup>2</sup>; not kən'kər<sup>1</sup> [To overcome by force].

**conquest:** kən'kwɛst<sup>1</sup>; eɒn'kwɛst<sup>2</sup>.

**Conrad:** kən'rad<sup>1</sup>; eɒn'rād<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan., kōn'-rath<sup>1</sup>; eɒn'rāth<sup>2</sup>; Ger., kōn'rat<sup>1</sup>; eɒn'rāt<sup>2</sup>; Dutch, **Koenraad** kōn'rat<sup>1</sup>; kōn'rāt<sup>2</sup>; Fr., **Conrade** kōn'rād<sup>1</sup>; eɒn'rād<sup>2</sup>; It. & Sp., **Conrado** kōn-ra'do<sup>1</sup>; eɒn-rā'do<sup>2</sup>; Sw., **Conrad** kən'rad<sup>1</sup>; eɒn'rād<sup>2</sup>.

**conscience:** kən'shens<sup>1</sup>; eɒn'shɛnç<sup>2</sup>; not kən'si-ens<sup>1</sup> [Conformity to one's views of right and wrong].

**conscientious:** kən'shi-ən'shus<sup>1</sup>; eɒn'shɪ-ən'shūs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.*, *Wr.*, & *Walker* (1791); *Standard* (1913) and Perry (1775), kən'sr-ən'shus<sup>1</sup>.

From an ignorance of the principles of pronunciation, we not unfrequently hear the second syllable of this word sounded *se*, without the aspiration; but this is the same incorrectness we sometimes hear in the word *Pronunciation*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* (1806).

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪ, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

**conscious:** ken'shus<sup>1</sup>; eön'shüs<sup>2</sup> [Mentally alert].

**consequence:** ken'si-kwens<sup>1</sup>; eön'se-kwēnç<sup>2</sup> [The effect of a cause].

**conservancy:** ken-sūr-vən-si<sup>1</sup>; eön-sēr'van-gy<sup>2</sup> [The act of protecting from loss, as by waste].

**conservation:** ken'sar-vē'shən<sup>1</sup>; eön'ser-vā'shon<sup>2</sup> [Preservation, especially of natural resources].

**conservative:** ken-sūr'vā-tiv<sup>1</sup>; eön-sēr'va-tiv<sup>2</sup> [Opposed to change; not [extreme].

**conservatoire:** ken-sūr'vā-twār<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) kēn'sār'vā'twār<sup>1</sup>; eön-sēr'vā-twār<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) eön'sār'vā'twār<sup>2</sup>. C. ken-ser-va-twor<sup>1</sup>; I. ken-sēr'va-twār<sup>1</sup>; M. kōn-sār-va-twār<sup>1</sup>; St. ken-sūr'va-twār<sup>1</sup>; W. kēn'ser'va'twār<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ken-sūr'vā-twār<sup>1</sup> [An institution for instruction in music].

**conservator:** ken'sar-vē'tar<sup>1</sup> or -ter<sup>1</sup>; eön'ser-vā'tor<sup>2</sup>. Johnson (1755), Ash, Bailey, and Perry (1775), and Smart (1849) indicated the chief stress on the penult; E. placed it on the antepenult—kun-sur'vā-tūr<sup>1</sup> [One who protects or preserves].

**conserve (v.):** ken-sūr'v<sup>1</sup>; eön-sēr'v<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C., I., & St. ken'sūr'v<sup>1</sup>; E. kun-sūr'v<sup>1</sup>; M., W., & Wr. ken-sūr'v<sup>1</sup>. [To keep from decay or injury: preserve].

**conserve (n.):** ken'sūr'v<sup>1</sup> or (Eng.) ken-sūr'v<sup>1</sup>; eön'sēr'v<sup>2</sup> or (Eng.) eön-sēr'v<sup>2</sup> [A sweetmeat in which fruit is preserved with sugar].

**considerable:** ken-sid'er-a-bl<sup>1</sup>; eön-sid'er-a-bl<sup>2</sup>. Frequently mispronounced as four syllables—ken-sid'rā-bl<sup>1</sup>.

**consign:** ken-soin<sup>1</sup>; eön-sin<sup>2</sup> [To entrust to the care of]. [quarters].

**consigné [Fr.]:** kōn'si'nye<sup>1</sup>; eön'si'nye<sup>2</sup> [A military officer ordered to his

**consignee:** ken'soin-i<sup>1</sup>; eön'sin-ē<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C., E., & I. ken-sui-ni<sup>1</sup>; M. & W. (1909), ken-sai-ni<sup>1</sup>; St. & W. (1890) ken'si-ni<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kon-si-ni<sup>1</sup> [One to whom goods are entrusted].

**consignor:** ken-sai'nor<sup>1</sup>; eön-si'nör<sup>2</sup>; C. ken-sai'nar<sup>1</sup>; E. kun-sain-ör<sup>1</sup>; I. ken-sain'ür<sup>1</sup>; M. ken-sai-nēr<sup>1</sup>; St. ken-sai'nür<sup>1</sup>; W. ken-sain'ür<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ken-sain'ör<sup>1</sup> [One who makes a consignment].

**consistory:** ken-sis'to-ri<sup>1</sup>; eön-sis'to-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. & W. ken-sis'to-ri<sup>1</sup>; E. ken-sis-tür-i<sup>1</sup>; I. ken-sis'ter-i<sup>1</sup>; M. ken-sis'ter-i<sup>1</sup>; St. ken-sis'tür-i<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kon-sis'te-ri<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849) indicated the stress on the second syllable; Bailey (1728) put it on the third syllable, and Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827), on the first syllable [A council of dignitaries, as of the church].

**consolation:** ken'so-lē'shən<sup>1</sup>; eön'so-lā'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of consoling]. Compare CONSOLATORY.

**consolatory:** ken-sel'a-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; eön-söl'a-to-ry<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849) all placed the stress on the second syllable; Ash (1775) put it on the first, and Bailey (1742) and Johnson (1755) indicated *con-sol'a-to-ry*.

**console (v.):** ken-söl<sup>1</sup>; eön-söl<sup>2</sup> [To comfort in distress]. See the following [word.

**console (n.):** ken'söl<sup>1</sup>; eön'söl<sup>2</sup> [A bracket].

**consols:** ken-selz<sup>1</sup>; eön-sölz<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, E., & Wr.; C., I., St., W. (1890), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), ken'solz<sup>1</sup>; M. & W.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=f; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

(1909), *kən-selz*<sup>1</sup>. Smart (1837), who indicated *kən-selz*<sup>1</sup>, remarked that "the uninitiated talk of selling *con'sols*, till they learn on the stock exchange that the technical pronunciation is *consols*." [Contraction of *Consolidated Annuities*, the official name of the securities of the British Government constituted by Act 25, of George II., passed in 1751].

**consommé:** *kən'so-mē*<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) *kən'so-mē*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'so-mē*<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) *ēn'so-mē*<sup>2</sup> [*Fr.*, a clear concentrated soup].

**consort (v.):** *kən'sērt*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'sōrt*<sup>2</sup> [To associate with].

**consort (n.):** *kən'sērt*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'sōrt*<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732) indicated a stress on the last syllable and Johnson (1755) remarked, "It had anciently the accent on the latter syllable, but it has it now on the former." [A companion, especially a husband or wife].

**conspiracy:** *kən-spir'a-si*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn-spir'a-γy*<sup>2</sup>; *not kən'spi-rē-si*<sup>1</sup>, *nor kən'spi-rē-si*<sup>1</sup> [A plot by several persons to commit crime].

**conspire:** *kən-spair*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn-spir*<sup>2</sup> [To plot in conspiracy].

[peace].

**constable:** *kən'stā-bl*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'stā-bl*<sup>2</sup> [An officer empowered to maintain

**Constance:** *kən'stəns*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'stənc*<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal and a geographic name]. *Fr.*, *kən'stāns*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'stānc*<sup>2</sup>; *Dutch*, *Constantia*: *kən'stān'tsi-a*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'stān'tsi-ā*<sup>2</sup>; *Ger.*, *Constanza*: *kən'stān'tsa*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'stān'tsa*<sup>2</sup>; *It.*, *Costanza*: *ko'stān'tsa*<sup>1</sup>; *eo'stān'tsā*<sup>2</sup>; *Pg.*, *Constancia*: *kən'stān'si-a*<sup>1</sup>; *con'stān'ci-ā*<sup>2</sup>; *Sp.*, *Constanza*: *kən'stān'tsa*<sup>1</sup>; *con'stān'thā*<sup>2</sup>.

**Constant:** *kən'stənt*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'stənt*<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *Ger.*

**Constantz:** *kən'stānts*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'stānts*<sup>2</sup>; *It.*, **Costante:** *kō'stān'tē*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'stān'tē*<sup>2</sup>; *L.*

**Constans:** *kən'stənz*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'stənz*<sup>2</sup>; *Pg.*, **Constancio:** *kō'stān'si-ō*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'stān'ci-ō*<sup>2</sup>;

*Sp.*, **Constancio:** *kōn'stān'thi-ō*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'stān'thē-ō*<sup>2</sup>.

**Constantine:** *kən'stən-tin*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'stān-tin*<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

*Dan.* *Ger.* **Constantin:** *kōn'stān-tin*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'stān-tin*<sup>2</sup>; *Dutch*, **Constantijn:**

*kōn'stān-tain*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'stān-tin*<sup>2</sup>; *Fr.* **Constantin:** *kōn'stān'tān*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'stān'tān*<sup>2</sup>; *It.*

**Costantino:** *kō'stān-ti-no*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'stān-ti-no*<sup>2</sup>; *L.* **Constantinus:** *kōn'stān-tai-nus*<sup>1</sup>;

*ēn'stān-ti-nūs*<sup>2</sup>; *Pg.* & *Sp.* **Constantino:** *kōn'stān-ti-no*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'stān-ti-no*<sup>2</sup>.

**constellate:** *kən'stē-lēt*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'stē-lāt*<sup>2</sup>. *Standard*; *C.* *kən'stel-ēt*<sup>1</sup>; *E.* *kən'stel-lēt*<sup>1</sup>; *I.* *kōn'stel-lēt*<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *kōn'stā-lēt*<sup>1</sup>; *W.* *kōn'stā-lēt*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *kōn'stel-lēt*<sup>1</sup>. While Ash (1775) and Smart (1840) stressed the first syllable, Johnson (1755), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805)—the word is not in the edition of 1775, Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) stressed the second syllable [To group into constellations].

**construe:** *kən'strū*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'strū*<sup>2</sup>. This pronunciation is indicated by all lexicographers but Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807), who indicated *kən'strē*<sup>1</sup>, of which Walker remarked, "It is a scandal to seminaries of learning that the latter pronunciation of this word should prevail there." Of the modern dictionaries *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.* note *kən'strū*<sup>1</sup> as alternative.

**Consuelo:** *kən'sū-ī-lo* or (*Fr.*) *kōn'sū-ē-lō*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'sū-ē-lo* or (*Fr.*) *ēn'sū-ē-lō*<sup>2</sup> [The heroine of a story of the same name by George Sand].

**consular:** *kən'siu-lar*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'sū-lar*<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated *kən'se-lar*<sup>1</sup>, while Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) recorded *kən'she-lar*<sup>1</sup> [Pertaining to a consul].

**consult (v.):** *kən-sult*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn-sült*<sup>2</sup> [To ask the advice of].

**consult (n.):** *kən'sult*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn'sült*<sup>2</sup> [A council or consultation]. This word, now almost obsolete, was used by Bacon, Dryden, Milton, Pope, and Swift, and, as Ash (1775) remarked, it was "frequently accented by the poets on the last syllable."

2: wolf, dē; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ōo, ōem; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Sheridan (1780), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (1847) so indicated it. Scott uses the word in Chapter 23 of his "Peveril of the Peak" (1823), and also John Austin, in Volume II, Chapter 28 of his work on the "Province of Jurisprudence" (1832).

**consultation:** ken'sul-tē'shan<sup>1</sup>; eön'sül-tā'shon<sup>2</sup> [A meeting to secure advice and compare views].

**consultative:** ken-sult'ə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; eön-sült'a-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* ken'sal-tē'tiv<sup>1</sup>.<sup>°</sup> [xx, note 9.

**consume:** ken-siūm<sup>1</sup>; eön-sūm<sup>2</sup>; *not* ken-sūm<sup>1</sup>. See Introductory, page

**consummate (v.):** ken'su-mēt or ken-sum'ēt<sup>1</sup>; eön'sū-māt or eön-sūm'āt<sup>2</sup>.

Of the earlier lexicographers (1732-1850) eleven stressed the penult, and but two the antepenult. Those who stressed the penult were Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fennings (1760), Ash (1775), Walker (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Green (1844), Craig (1849). Those who stressed the antepenult were Knowles (1835), Walker (1847). In 1864 Cull did the same. Among the modern dictionaries *Standard, I., M., & W.* stress the antepenult and *C., E., St., & Wr.* the penult [To bring to completion].

**consummate (a.):** ken-sum'it or ken'su-mit<sup>1</sup>; eön-sūm'at or eön'sū-mat<sup>2</sup>.

In best usage the accentuation of the adjective is the reverse of the verb. See above [Of the highest degree; complete, perfect].

**consummative:** ken-sum'a-tiv<sup>1</sup>; eön-sūm'a-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *Standard; C. & Wr.* ken-sum'a-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ken-sum'ēt-iv<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* ken'se-mē-tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**consummator:** ken'su-mē'tar or -ter<sup>1</sup>; eön'sū-mā'tor<sup>2</sup>.

**contemn:** ken-tem'<sup>1</sup>; eön-tēm'<sup>2</sup>—the *n* is silent. See CONDEMN [To treat with neglect; despise].

Public speakers are occasionally heard who strive painfully to pronounce the *n* of . . . *contemn*. T. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 185. [H. '04.]

**contemner:** ken-tem'nar<sup>1</sup> or ken-tem'ar<sup>1</sup>; eön-tēm'ner<sup>2</sup> or eön-tēm'er<sup>2</sup>.

**contemning:** ken-tem'ing<sup>1</sup>; eön-tēm'ing<sup>2</sup>.

**contemplate:** ken'tem-plēt<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, M., & W., or* ken-tem'plēt<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., St., & Wr.*; eön'tēm-plāt or eön-tēm'plāt<sup>2</sup>. Notwithstanding Walker's view, that the "very prevailing propensity to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, a propensity which ought to be checked," and the fact that twelve out of fourteen of the earlier lexicographers—from Johnson (1755) to Worcester (1859)—indicated the stress on the second syllable, modern usage supports the first accentuation indicated here. Kenrick (1773) and Webster (1828) stressed it *con'template*. Byron, Shelley, and Tennyson used both *con'template* and *contem'plate*, but the latter form was preferred by orthoepists to the third quarter of the 19th cent. Subsequently the former prevailed and is accepted as best usage to-day. [To consider thoughtfully].

**contemplative:** ken-tem'plā-tiv<sup>1</sup>; eön-tēm'plā-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* plē-tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**contemplator:** ken'tem-plē'tar or -ter<sup>1</sup>; eön'tēm-plā'tor<sup>2</sup>. In the accentuation of this word Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) indicated the chief stress on the penult; Bailey (1742), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) placed it on the antepenult; Enfield (1764), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (1847) put it on the first syllable, as do also *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W.*, but *E. & Wr.* prefer it on the antepenult. [at the same time].

**contemporaneous:** ken-tem'po-rē-ni-us<sup>1</sup>; eön-tēm'po-rā-ne-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Living

**contemporaneity:** ken-tem'po-ra-nī'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; eön-tēm'po-ra-nē'i-ty<sup>2</sup>.

**content (a. & v.):** ken-tent'<sup>1</sup>; eön-tēnt'<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, I., & St.; C., M., & Wr.* ken-tent'<sup>1</sup>; *E. & W.* ken'tent'<sup>1</sup> [I. a. Satisfied. II. v. To please; delight].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; au = out; ɔl; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

**contents:** kən'tents or kən-tents<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn'tents or ɛɔn-tents<sup>2</sup>. Modern authorities are equally divided as to the position of the stress in this word—*Standard, C., E., & W.* indicate the accent on the first syllable; *I., M., St., & Wr.* put it on the last, as did also Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). See quotation.

The stress *content'* is historical, and still common among the educated, but *con'tent* is now used by many. . . . Printers often use *con'tents* technically, while saying *contents'* generally.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dict.* vol. II, p. 397. [Oxford, 1893.]

**contest** (v.): kən-test<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-tɛst<sup>2</sup> [To oppose with force].

**contest** (n.): kən'test<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn'tɛst<sup>2</sup> [A struggle for supremacy].

**contiguity:** kən'ti-giū'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn'ti-gū'i-ty<sup>2</sup> [Nearness]. See the next word.

**contiguous:** kən-tig'yū-us<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-tig'yū-ūs<sup>2</sup>. Compare CONTIGUITY.

**continue:** kən-tin'yū-ēt<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-tin'yū-āt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & St.; C., kən-tin'-yū-ēt<sup>1</sup>; E. kən-tin'yū-ēt<sup>1</sup>; I. kən-tin'yū-ēt<sup>1</sup>; W. & Wr. kən-tin'yū-ūt<sup>1</sup>*. Murray merely indicates the stress.

**contour:** kən-tūr<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-tūr<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., S., & Wr.; M. & W. kən'tūr<sup>1</sup>*. The best American usage prefers the stress on the final syllable, which is its original position as indicated by Bailey (1742), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), and others. The word is found unstressed in Phillips (1706) and Kersey (1706), but not in Blount (1656) [The line bounding a figure or body].

**contract** (v.): kən-trakt<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-trækt<sup>2</sup>. In words of two syllables the position of the accent varies. Nouns are generally accented on the first syllable, verbs on the last. This has been attributed to the fact that the pronouncing of the participles of verbs, and of derivatives formed therefrom, would be rendered more difficult if the stress were retained on the first syllable in verbs as it is commonly in nouns. But see ABSENT; ACCOST; CEMENT; COMBAT; COMMENT; CONTROL [1. To draw together. 2. To undertake to do or to make something].

**contract** (n.): kən'trakt<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn'trækt<sup>2</sup>. Johnson (1755) indicated the stress on the last syllable and noted that the word was "anciently accented on the first." This led Nares (1784) to remark ("English Orthoepy," p. 338): "The word should stand with the accent on the first syllable," a view shared by Walker (1791). Dr. Murray says tersely: "Formerly *contract<sup>1</sup>*" [A written agreement].

**contractile:** kən-trak'til<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-træ'til<sup>2</sup>; *not* -tail<sup>1</sup> [Producing contraction].

**contractor:** kən-trak'tər<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-trae'tör<sup>2</sup>; *not* kən-trak'tər<sup>1</sup>.

**contralto:** kən-tral'to<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-träl'to<sup>2</sup> [A woman singer of the deepest tones that can be sung by the female voice.]

**contrariety:** kən'trä-ri-i-ti<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn'trä-ri'e-ty<sup>2</sup>—the *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "cel" [The state of being contrary].

**contrarily:** kən'trä-ri-i-l<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn'trä-ri-ly<sup>2</sup>. Johnson (1755) and Perry (1777) indicated the accent on the second syllable; Ash (1775), Walker (1791), and the modern dictionaries put it on the first. See CONTRARY.

**contrary:** kən'trä-ri<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn'trä-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893)—the accent on the first syllable and the *a* of the penult obscure. Bailey (1742) recognized only *con'trä-ry*—the *a* as in "fare," a pronunciation made familiar by the nursery rhyme:

Mary, Mary,  
Quite *contra-ry*,  
How does your garden grow?



1: artistic, ărt; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

From Chaucer's time the word has been accented on the first as well as on the second syllable. The latter method was more frequently used by the poets, especially Spenser. Shakespeare and Milton used both:

Standing on slippers . . . thrust upon *contra'ry* feet.

*King John*, act iv, sc. 2.

Themselves banding in *contra'ry* parts.

*I Henry VI*, act iii, sc. 1.

And my trust . . . did beget of him

A falsehood, in its *contra'ry* as great

As my trust was.

*The Tempest*, act 1, sc. 2.

Milton accented the second syllable in his lines:

Fame if not double-faced is double-mouth'd,

And with *contra'ry* blasts proclaims most deeds

*Samson Agonistes* l. 971

Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Walker (1791) accented the first syllable.

The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable of this word by all correct speakers, and as constantly removed to the second by the illiterate and vulgar.

WALKER *A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1828).

**contrast** (v.): kən-trast<sup>1</sup>; ɔn-trast<sup>2</sup>. See ABSENT; CONTRACT [To show side by side so as to present points of difference]. [in contrast]

**contrast** (n.): kən'trast<sup>1</sup>; ɔn'trast<sup>2</sup> [Opposition between things placed

**contravene**: kən'tra-vīn<sup>1</sup>; ɔn'tra-vēn<sup>2</sup> [To oppose in principle].

**contretemps** [Fr.]: kən'tra-tān<sup>1</sup>; ɔn'tre-tān<sup>2</sup> [An awkward situation or embarrassing occurrence].

**contribute**: kən-trib'yūt<sup>1</sup>; ɔn-trib'yut<sup>2</sup>. Dialectally, kən'tri-biūt<sup>1</sup>.

**contrite**: kən'trait<sup>1</sup>; ɔn'trit<sup>2</sup>. Among eighteen of the earlier lexicographers who indicated the stress on the first syllable were Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), the last of whom said, however, that "this word ought to have the accent on the last syllable"—Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Scott (1797), and Smart (1840) so indicated it, but modern lexicographers give *con'trite*, which may be found in Langland's "Vision of Piers Ploughman" (B. xiv, 89: 1377). Blount in his "Glossographia" (1656) defines the term: "Contrite, worn or bruised; but is most commonly used for penitent or sorrowful for misdeeds; remorseful."

**contrition**: kən-trīsh'an<sup>1</sup>; ɔn-trīsh'on<sup>2</sup>.

**control** (v.): kən-trōl<sup>1</sup>; ɔn-trōl<sup>2</sup> [To restrain; regulate].

**control** (n.): kən-trōl<sup>1</sup>; ɔn-trōl<sup>2</sup> [Guidance; regulating power].

**controversial**: kən'tro-vūr'shal<sup>1</sup>; ɔn'tro-vēr'shal<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to controversy].

**controversy**: kən'tro-vūr'si<sup>1</sup>; ɔn'tro-vēr'sy<sup>2</sup> [A dispute].

**controvert**: kən'tro-vart<sup>1</sup>; ɔn'tro-vert<sup>2</sup>. C. indicates kən'tro-vūrt<sup>1</sup>, which *Standard*, M., & W. note as alternative.

**Contucci**: kən-tut'chī<sup>1</sup>; ɔn-tut'chī<sup>2</sup> [It. sculptor (1460-1529)].

**contumacy**: kən'tiu-mā-si<sup>1</sup>; ɔn'tū-mā-cy<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), E., M., W. (1913), W., & Perry; not kən'tiu-mā-si<sup>1</sup>; C. kən'tiu-mi-si<sup>1</sup>; I., St., & Walker, kən'tiu-mā-si<sup>1</sup>; W. (1890), kən'tiu-mā-si<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* (1913), kən'tiu-mā-si<sup>1</sup> [Willful or persistent contempt of court].

**contumelious**: kən'tiu-mī'h-us<sup>1</sup>; ɔn'tū-mē'li-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Rude; insolent].

**contumely**: kən'tiu-mi-hi<sup>1</sup>; ɔn'tū-me-ly<sup>2</sup> [Insulting speech or conduct].

**convene**: kən-vīn<sup>1</sup>; ɔn-vēn<sup>2</sup>; not kən'vīn<sup>1</sup> [To bring together].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, färe, făst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪθ = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**convenience:** kən-vi'nyens<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-vē'nyēnç<sup>2</sup> [The quality of being convenient].

**convenient:** kən-vi'nyent<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-vē'nyēnt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), also indicated by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835); *C. & M.* kən-vi'niənt<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kən-vi'ni-ent<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* kən-vi'ni-ent<sup>1</sup>, also indicated by Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1821), and Craig (1849); *W.* kən-vi'ni-ent<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kən-vi'nyent<sup>2</sup>; *Standard* (1915), kən-vi'ni-ent<sup>1</sup> [Easily used].

**conventicle:** kən-ven'ti-kl<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-vēn'ti-el<sup>2</sup>. The stress in this word was indicated on the first syllable by Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), but on the second by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Walker (1795), and Scott (1797), and it is so indicated to-day [A meeting for religious worship].

**conversant:** kən-ver-sant<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-ver-sant<sup>2</sup>. Among the earlier lexicographers Bailey, Buchanan, Johnson, Kenrick, Perry, and Ash indicated the stress on the second syllable, but Entick, Johnston, Sheridan, Nares, Walker, Enfield, Jameson, Smart, Reid, and Craig placed it on the first and there it still remains [Well informed].

**conversazione** [It.]: kōn-ver-sā'tsi-ō'nē<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-vēr-sā'tsi-ō'ne<sup>2</sup>. More frequently heard with the *a* pronounced as in "at," in an effort to Anglicize the word.

**converse (v.):** kən-vūrs<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-vērs<sup>2</sup> [To talk together]. See the noun.

If we may not then be said to be able to converse before we are able to talk . . . so we may be said not to be able to "talk" before we are able to speak.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 9. [H. M. & Co. '05.]

**converse (n.):** kən'vars<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn'vers<sup>2</sup> [Familiar talk].

There studious let me sit,  
And hold high converse with the mighty dead.

THOMSON *The Seasons*, Winter l. 431.

**conversely:** kən'vars-h<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn'vers-ly<sup>2</sup>. Formerly the stress was indicated on the second syllable; at least, this position was noted by Perry, Sheridan, Walker, Fulton & Knight, Knowles, and Smart. It was put on the first syllable by Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), and Webster (1864). Of the modern dictionaries Stormonth's alone stresses the penult [In such a manner that two parts are interchanged].

**convert (v.):** kən-vūrt<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-vērt<sup>2</sup> [To adapt to a different purpose].

**convert (n.):** kən'vart<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn'vert<sup>2</sup> [A person of one faith or belief who has adopted another].

**convex (a. & n.):** kən'veks<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn'veks<sup>2</sup>. Stressed also on the ultima by Milton, Prior, Pope, Goldsmith, and other poets.

Through the large *Convex* of the Azure Sky. PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 514.

Ten zones of brass its ample brim surround:

And twice ten bosses the bright *convex* crown'd.

POPE *Homer's Iliad* bk. xi, l. 45.

**convict (v.):** kən-vikt<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-viet<sup>2</sup> [To find guilty of an offense]. See  
ABSENT; CONTRACT.

**convict (n.):** kən-vikt<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-viet<sup>2</sup> [One who has been adjudged guilty of  
[crime].

**convivial:** kən-viv'i-əl<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔn-viv'i-əl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C., M., & W.* kən-viv'i-əl<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kən-viv'i-əl<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kən-vi'vi-əl<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kən-viv'i-əl<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kən-viv'i-əl<sup>1</sup>. Formerly pronounced as three syllables—kən-viv'yel<sup>1</sup> by Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, Jameson, and Knowles, but as here first indicated by Perry, Smart, and Craig [Social; festive].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

**convoke:** *kən-vōk*<sup>1</sup>; *eōn-vōk*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *kən-vōk*<sup>1</sup> [To summon to meet].

**convolvulin:** *kən-vel'viu-lin*<sup>1</sup>; *eōn-vōl'vū-līn*<sup>2</sup> [A purgative chemical compound].

**convoy** (*v.*): *kən-vei*<sup>1</sup>; *eōn-vōy*<sup>2</sup>. See ABSENT; CONTRACT [To accompany for protection].

**convoy** (*n.*): *kən'vei*<sup>1</sup>; *eōn-vōy*<sup>2</sup> [A protecting force].

**cony:** *kō'nī*<sup>1</sup>; *eō'ny*<sup>2</sup>. The obsolescence of this word is responsible for its variant forms of spelling, as *couny* (1591), *cunney* (1625), *cunnie* (1655), *coney* (1669), etc., and for its pronunciation, which, from the 16th to the 18th centuries, rimed with *honey*, *money*, as indicated by its spelling *coney*. *Wr.* indicates *kun*<sup>1</sup>, which was noted by Perry, Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, Jameson, and Knowles, but which is no longer heard. Bailey, Johnson, and Ash indicated *cō'ny* [A rabbit].

**Conyngham:** *kun'īn-ham*<sup>1</sup>; *eōn'ynghām*<sup>2</sup>—note that the *h* is pronounced [Eng. personal name]. See BEAUCHAMP; CHOLMONDELEY.

**cook:** *kuk*<sup>1</sup>; *eōōk*<sup>2</sup>. So indicated by modern dictionaries, and also by Sheridan, Walker, Enfield, Jameson, and Knowles, but by Perry, Nares, Jones, Fulton & Knight, and Smart—*kūk*<sup>1</sup>.

**cool:** *kūl*<sup>1</sup>; *eōōl*<sup>2</sup>.—**coon:** *kūn*<sup>1</sup>; *eōōn*<sup>2</sup>.—**coop:** *kūp*<sup>1</sup>; *eōōp*<sup>2</sup>.

**cooper:** *kū'par*<sup>1</sup>; *eōō'per*<sup>2</sup>. Smart (1840) noted that in his time this word and its derivatives were of doubtful sound except in the common speech in London, in which the *oo* was shortened to *u* as in "full."

**cooperate:** *ko-ep'ar-ēt*<sup>1</sup>; *eo-ōp'er-āt*<sup>2</sup>; *never* *kūp'ar-et*<sup>1</sup> [To act together]. The derivatives of this word, **cooperation**, **cooperative**, **cooperator**, etc., follow the same rule.

**Coos**<sup>1</sup>: *kō'es*<sup>1</sup>; *eō'ōs*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Coos**<sup>2</sup>: *kō'es*<sup>1</sup>; *eō'ōs*<sup>2</sup> [A county in New Hampshire].

**Coos**<sup>3</sup>: *kūs*<sup>1</sup>; *eōōs*<sup>2</sup> [A county in Oregon].

**coot:** *kūt*<sup>1</sup>; *eōōt*<sup>2</sup> [An aquatic bird].

**Coote:** *kūt*<sup>1</sup>; *eōōt*<sup>2</sup> [Ir. family name].

**copaiba:** *ko-pē'bā* or *-pai'bā*<sup>1</sup>; *eo-pā'bā* or *-pī'bā*<sup>2</sup>. The difference here noted is one of national characteristic, the first being used in the United States, the second in Great Britain. Worcester, however, indicates a third—*kā-pī'bā*<sup>1</sup> [A South Am. balsam used in medicine].

**copalva:** *ko-pē'vā* or *-pai'vā*<sup>1</sup>; *eo-pā'vā* or *-pī'vā*<sup>2</sup> [A genus of trees that produce *copaiba*].

**copal:** *kō'pal*<sup>1</sup>; *eō'pal*<sup>2</sup>. *E.* & *I.* put the stress on the final syllable and Perry (1775) indicated *kep'al*<sup>1</sup> [A resin].

**Copernicus:** *ko-pūr'ni-kus*<sup>1</sup>; *eo-pēr'ni-eūs*<sup>2</sup> [Pol. astronomer (1473-1543)].

**Cophetua:** *ko-fet'yu-a*<sup>1</sup>; *eo-fēt'yu-a*<sup>2</sup> [In Percy's *Reliques*, an African king who marries a beggar maid]. See Tennyson's "Beggars Maid."

**Copleston:** *kep'al-stān*<sup>1</sup>; *eōp'el-ston*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**copple:** *kep'is*<sup>1</sup>; *eōp'is*<sup>2</sup> [A wood of small trees].

**copse:** *kōps*<sup>1</sup>; *eōps*<sup>2</sup> [A coppice].

**copula:** *kep'yu-lā*<sup>1</sup>; *eōp'yu-lā*<sup>2</sup> [A term that forms union: used in grammar].

**Coquellin:** *kōk'lan*<sup>1</sup>; *eōk'lān*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. actor (1841-1909)].

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *lee*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; òil; iù = feud; chin; go; ñ = sing; chin, this.

**coquet** (v. & n.): ko-ket<sup>1</sup>; eò-kèt<sup>2</sup>. In the feminine spelled **coquette**, but pronounced the same way. See ABSENT; CONTROL [A flirt].

**coquetry**: ko'ket-rì<sup>1</sup>; eò'kèt-ry<sup>2</sup> [Trifling in love]. [part].

**coquille** [Fr.]: ko-kí'yà<sup>1</sup>; eò-kí'ye<sup>2</sup>; not ko-kil<sup>1</sup> [A marine shell or shell-like

**coquina**: ko-kí'nà<sup>1</sup>; eò-kí'na<sup>2</sup> [Sp. soft rock composed of fragments of [marine shells].

**coral**: ker'ál<sup>1</sup>; eòr'al<sup>2</sup>; not kër'ál.

**coralline**: ker'a-lín<sup>1</sup>; eòr'a-lín<sup>2</sup>; not kër'ál-lain<sup>1</sup>.

**Corashan**: kër"=ash'an<sup>1</sup>; eòr"=ash'an<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Corbe**: kër'bi<sup>1</sup>; eòr'be<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

[Am. family name].

**Corcoran**: kër'k'ràn<sup>1</sup> or kër'ko-ràn<sup>1</sup>; eòre'ràn<sup>2</sup> or eòr'eo-ràn<sup>2</sup> [An Ir. and

**Coreyra**: ker-sai'ra<sup>1</sup>; eòr-çy'ra<sup>2</sup> [Ionian island].

**cordial**: kër'di-ál<sup>1</sup>; eòr'di-ál<sup>2</sup>, *E. & M.*; *Standard, C., & W.* kër'jál<sup>1</sup>; *St. ker'di-ál*; *Wr. kër'dyál*. Perry (1775), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827) indicated the first pronunciation noted here, which is used by careful speakers; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) gave kër'-dyál<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), kër'ji-ál<sup>1</sup> [I. a. Hearty; affectionate. II. a. A sweet aromatic liquor that invigorates].

**cordiality**: kër'di-ál-ti<sup>1</sup> or kër-jál-ti<sup>1</sup>; eòr'di-ál-i-ty<sup>2</sup> or eòr-jál-i-ty<sup>2</sup>.

**cordillera** [Sp.]: kër"dil-yé'ra<sup>1</sup>; eòr"dil-yé'ra<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. kër-dil-lá'ra*; *I. kër-dil-lí'ra*; *M. kër-dil-yé'ra*; *Wr. kër-dil-lé'ra* [A system of mountain ranges].

**Córdoba**: kër'do-va<sup>1</sup>; eòr'do-vá<sup>2</sup>. In Sp. b, when occurring between vowels, becomes a bilabial v [Sp. province and its capital].

**cordón**: kër'dan<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) kër'dôn<sup>1</sup>; eòr'dôn<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) eòr'dôn<sup>2</sup>.

**Córdova**: kër'do-va<sup>1</sup>; eòr'do-vá<sup>2</sup>. Same as CORDOBA.

**corduroy**: kër'du-rei<sup>1</sup>; eòr'du-roy<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C.* kër'diu-rei<sup>1</sup>; *E. kër-dü-rei<sup>1</sup>*; *I. kër-diü-rei<sup>1</sup>*; *M. kër-dä-rei<sup>1</sup>*; *St. kër'du-rei<sup>1</sup>*; *W. kër'dä-rei<sup>1</sup>*; *Wr. kër-dä-rei<sup>1</sup>*. In the stressing, Am. lexicographers indicate the chief stress on the first syllable, but Eng. lexicographers put it on the last [A thick, corded or ribbed cotton goods: the word is of Eng. coinage].

**core**<sup>1</sup>: kër<sup>1</sup>; eòr<sup>2</sup>; not kër<sup>1</sup>—the o as in "for," not as in "go."

**Core**<sup>2</sup>: kër<sup>1</sup>; eòr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Corea**: ko-rí'a<sup>1</sup>; eò-ré'a<sup>2</sup>. Same as KOREA.

**Corinth**: ker'inth<sup>1</sup>; eòr'inth<sup>2</sup> [Gr. city].

**Corinthian**: ko-rin'thi-en<sup>1</sup>; eò-rin'thi-an<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & M.*; *C. & W. ko-rin'thi-en<sup>1</sup>*; *E. ke-rin'thi-an<sup>1</sup>*; *I. & St. ke-rin'thi-an<sup>1</sup>*; *Wr. ka-rin'thi-an<sup>1</sup>* [Pert. to Corinth or its inhabitants].

**Corinthus**: ko-rin'thus<sup>1</sup>; eò-rin'thüs<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [spears's "Coriolanus"].

**Coriolanus**: kō'ri-o-lē'nus<sup>1</sup>; eō'ri-o-lā'nüs<sup>2</sup> [Rom. hero, subject of Shake-

**Corkran**: kër'k'ràn<sup>1</sup>; eòrk'ran<sup>2</sup> [Ir. family name].

**cornea**: kër'ni-a<sup>1</sup>; eòr'ne-a<sup>2</sup> [Part of eyeball].

**Cornelle**: kër'né'yà<sup>1</sup>; eòr'ng'ye<sup>2</sup> [Fr. dramatist (1606-84)].

**Cornelia**: ker-ní'h-a<sup>1</sup> or -nìl'yà<sup>1</sup>; eòr-nē'li-a<sup>2</sup> or -nēl'ya<sup>2</sup> [A feminine per-

2: wɒlf, dg; bōók, bōōt; iùll, rùle, cùre, büt, bürn; òil, bōy; gō, gēm; iñk; thín, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hlt, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

sonal name]. F. **Cornélie**: kōr'nē'lī'; eör'ne'lē'; Ger. & It. **Cornelia**: kōr'nē'lī-a'; eör-ne'li-ä'.  
sonal name].

**Cornelius**: ker-nī'h-us or -nī'yus'; eör-nē'li-üs or -nē'l'yūs<sup>2</sup> [1. Bible. 2. A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Cornelius**: kōr-nē'li-us'; eör-ne'li-üs'; D. **Kornells**: kōr-nē'lis'; eör-ne'lis'; F. **Cornelle**: kōr'nē'vā'; eör'ne'vā'; **Cornelius**: kōr'nē'li'ūs'; eör'ne'li'ūs'; Ger. **Cornelius**: kōr-nē'li-ūs'; eör-ne'li-ūs'; It., Pg. & Sp. **Cornelio**: kōr-nē'li-ō'; eör-ne'li-ō'.

**cornet**: kōr'net'; eör'nēt<sup>2</sup> [1. A musical instrument. 2. A former cavalry officer in the English army]. In pronouncing this word some persons, when referring to the military officer, put the accent on the final syllable. This practise is noted only in *Standard* (1893 & 1915).

**cornice**: kōr'nīs'; eör'niç<sup>2</sup> [An ornamental molding].

**cornu** [L.]: kōr'niū'; eör'niū<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, C., & M.; E., I., & W., kōr'niū; Wr. kōr'ni' [A horn or horn-like part].

**cornucopia**: kōr'niū-kō'pī-a'; eör'nū-eō'pī-a<sup>2</sup> [The horn of plenty].

**Cornustibīl**: kōr'niū-stīb'i-oi'; eör'nū-stīb'i-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**corolla**: kōr-el'a'; eo-röl'a<sup>2</sup> [Petal].

**corollary**: kōr'ə-li-rī'; eör'o-la-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), C., & W. (1909); E. kōr'el-lə-rī'; I. kōr'el-lə-rī'; M. kōr-el'ə-rī'; St. kōr'el-lər-i'; W. (1890) kōr'el-li-rī'. *Standard* (1913) kōr'ə-lē-rī'. Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) indicated the stress on the second syllable, as does Dr. Murray, but Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Reid (1844) put it upon the first as indicated above.

*Corollary*, is a useful Consequence drawn from something that has been already advanced, or demonstrated. "EDWARD PHILLIPS *The New World of Words* s. v. (London, 1706).

**coronal**: kōr'o-nāl' or kō-rō-nāl'; eör'o-nāl' or eo-rō-nāl<sup>2</sup>. Lexicographical works appear to have been almost evenly divided on the position of the stress in this word. Eleven—Johnson, Ash, Perry, Knowles, Smart, Craig, *Standard*, C., I., St., & W.—indicate it on the first syllable; ten—Bailey, Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, Cull, E., M., & W.—put it on the second [A crown; garland].

**Coronel**: kō'ro-nel'; eō'ro-nēl'<sup>2</sup> [Chilean seaport].

**coronet**: kōr'o-net'; eör'o-nēt<sup>2</sup>; not ker-o-net'<sup>1</sup> [A crown of inferior degree].

**Corot**: kō'rō'; eo'rō'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter (1796-1875)].

**Corozain**: kō-rō-zēn'; eo-rō-zān<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**corpal**: kōr'po-rāl'; eör'po-rāl<sup>2</sup>; not kerp'rāl<sup>1</sup>.

**corporate**: kōr'po-rīt'; eör'po-rat<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, C., M., & W.; E. kōr'pur-ēt; I. kōr'pe-rit'; St. kōr'pō-rēt'; Wr. kōr'pe-rit' [Combined as a whole; incorporated].

**corporeal**: kōr'pō'rī-al'; eör-pō're-al<sup>2</sup>; not kōr-pēr'i-əl<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the body].

**corps**: kōr'; eör<sup>2</sup>; not kōr—the o as in "nor," not as in "note." The plural, altho spelled the same way, is pronounced kōrz'; eōrz<sup>2</sup> [A division of an army]. Nothing can be more frightful to an elegant ear, than the sound it [corps] has from the mouth of those who are wholly unacquainted with its fashionable and military usage.

WALKER *A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1791).

**Corps Législatif** [Fr.]: kōr lē'zīs'lā'tīf'; eör lē'zhīs'lā'tīf<sup>2</sup> [The House of Representatives in the Assembly of the First Consulate and the First and Second Empires].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪf = feud; ɛɦin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ɦin, ɦis.

**corpse:** kɔɪps<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔɪps<sup>2</sup>. In Eng. the *p* was originally silent, but at the close of the 15th cent. some speakers began to pronounce it, and this became the custom [A dead body].

**corpulence:** kɔɪ'piu-lens<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔɪ'pũ-lɛnɔ<sup>2</sup> [An excess of fat in the body].

**corpusele:** kɔɪ'pus-l<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔɪ'pũs-l<sup>2</sup> [A minute body; atom].

**corral:** kɔ-ral<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) kɔ-rāl<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔ-rāl<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) ɛɔ-rāl<sup>2</sup> [A pen for live <sup>[stock]</sup>].

**Correggio:** kɔ-rɛj<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔɪ-rɛg<sup>2</sup>; not kɔɪ-rɛj<sup>3</sup>. In It. *g* and *gg* before *e* and *i* has the sound of *j* [It. painter (1494-1534)].

**corridor:** kɔɪ'i-dɔɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔɪ'i-dɔɪ<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), *C., E., M., & W.*; *Standard* (1913) kɔɪ'i-dɛɪ<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kɔɪ'i-dɔɪ<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kɔɪ'i-dɔɪ<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kɔɪ'i-dɔɪ<sup>1</sup>. Webster (1828) indicated kɔɪ'i-dɔɪ<sup>1</sup>, Smart (1836-49) kɔɪ'i-dɛɪ<sup>1</sup> [A passage in a building].

**corrosive:** kɔ-rɔ'siv<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔ-rɔ'siv<sup>2</sup>. Originally this word was stressed on the last syllable and later on the first, then the second syllable became obscure and the word was spelled *corresif* (1386), *corrasive* (1560), and *corrizie* (1581), but since the 17th cent. *cor-ro-sive* has prevailed [An agent that eats away gradually, as an acid that wears metal away].

**corsage:** kɔɪ'sij<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) kɔɪ'sɛg<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔɪ'sag<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) ɛɔɪ'sɛzh<sup>2</sup>. *Standard*, *E., M., & W.* indicate the first; *C. & W.* give the second [The bodice of a woman's dress].

**corsair:** kɔɪ'sɛɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔɪ'sɛɪ<sup>2</sup> [A pirate].

**corse:** kɔɪs<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔɪs<sup>2</sup>; not kɔɪs<sup>3</sup> as formerly indicated by Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, and Worcester. Perry, Knowles, Smart, Webster, and the modern dictionaries indicate the pronunciation given here.

**cortège** [Fr.]: kɔɪ'tɛg<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔɪ'tɛzh<sup>2</sup> [A train of attendants].

**Cortelyou:** kɔɪ'tel-yũ<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔɪ'tel-yũ<sup>2</sup> [Am. family name].

**Cortes:** kɔɪ'tɛs<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔɪ'tɛs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C., & W.*; *E.* kɔɪ'tɛz; *I. & St.* kɔɪ'tɛz<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kɔɪ'tɛs<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kɔɪ'tɛz<sup>1</sup> [Sp. or Pg. legislative assembly or parliament].

**Cortez:** kɔɪ'tɛz or (Sp.) kɔɪ'tɛs<sup>1</sup>, ɛɔɪ'tɛz or (Sp.) ɛɔɪ-tɛs<sup>2</sup> [Sp. conqueror (1485-1547)]. *Cortes*.

**cortile** [It.]: kɔɪ-tɪ'lɛ<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔɪ-tɪ'lɛ<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* kɔɪ-tɪ'lɛ<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kɔɪ-tɪ'lɛ<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kɔɪ-tɪ'lɛ<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kɔɪ-tɪ'lɛ<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kɔɪ-tɪ'lɛ<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kɔɪ-tɪ'l<sup>1</sup> [A courtyard]. <sup>[in 1809].</sup>

**Coruña:** kɔ-rũ'nyɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔ-rũ'nyɪ<sup>2</sup> [Sp. town where British defeated French].

**Corunna:** kɔ-run'na<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔ-rũ'n'na<sup>2</sup> [Eng. pronunciation of the preceding].

**coruscate:** kɔɪ'us-kɛt<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & E., or* kɔ-rus'kɛt<sup>1</sup>, *C., I., & St.*; ɛɔɪ'ũs-kɛt<sup>2</sup> or ɛɔ-rũs'kɛt<sup>2</sup>; *M. & W.* kɔɪ'us-kɛt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kɔ-rus'kɛt<sup>1</sup> [To sparkle; glitter]. Webster and Clarke stressed the first syllable, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, and Reid the second.

**corvette:** kɔɪ-vet<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔɪ-vɛt<sup>2</sup> [A sloop of war].

**corybant:** kɔɪ'i-bant<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔɪ'i-bɛnt<sup>2</sup>. Pl. **corybantes:** kɔɪ'i-ban'tɛz<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔɪ'y-bɛntɛg<sup>2</sup> [A fanatic reveler]. <sup>[shepherd].</sup>

**Corydon:** kɔɪ'i-dɛn<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔɪ'y-dɔn<sup>2</sup> [In pastoral poetry a common name for a

**corymb:** kɔɪ'imb<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔɪ'ymb<sup>2</sup> [A flower-cluster].

**coryphée** [Fr.]: kɔɪ'ri-fɛ<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔɪ'ry-fɛ<sup>2</sup> [A ballet-dancer].

**corypheus:** kɔɪ'i-fi'us<sup>1</sup>; ɛɔɪ'y-fɛ'us<sup>2</sup> [A chorus-leader].

2: wɔɪf, dɔɪ; bɔɔk, bɔɔt; fɔɪl, rɔɪl, ɛɪrɛ, bɔɪt, bɔɪn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡɔ, ɡɛm; ɪnk; ɦin, ɦis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *prey*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Cos:** *kes*<sup>1</sup>; *eös*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Cosam:** *kö'sam*<sup>1</sup>; *eö'säm*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**coscinomaney:** *kes'i-no-man'si*<sup>1</sup>; *eös'i-no-män'cy*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & M.*; *C.* *kes'i-no-man-si*<sup>1</sup>; *E.* *kes-sin-u-man'si*<sup>1</sup>; *I.* *kes'sin-ö-man-si*<sup>1</sup>; *W.* *kes'i-no-man'si*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *kes-sin'a-man-si*<sup>1</sup> [Divination by sieve and shears still practised in Guinea].

**cosine:** *kö'suin*<sup>1</sup>; *eö'sin*<sup>2</sup> [A function in trigonometry].

**cosmetic:** *kez-met'ik*<sup>1</sup>; *eös-mët'ie*<sup>2</sup> [A compound applied to the skin].

**cosmic:** *kez'mik*<sup>1</sup>; *eös'mie*<sup>2</sup>—pronounce the *s* as *z* [Pert. to the cosmos or universe]. All related words follow the same rule.

**cosmogony:** *kez-mög'o-ni*<sup>1</sup>; *eös-mög'o-ny*<sup>2</sup> [An account of the origin of the world].

**cosmography:** *kez-mög'ra-fi*<sup>1</sup>; *eös-mög'ra-fy*<sup>2</sup> [The science that describes the universe].

**cosmopolitan:** *kez'mo-pel'i-tän*<sup>1</sup>; *eös'mo-pöl'i-tan*<sup>2</sup> [A citizen of the world].

**cosmopolite:** *kez-möp'o-lait*<sup>1</sup>; *eös-möp'o-lit*<sup>2</sup> [A person who is at home everywhere].

**cosmorama:** *kez'mo-rä'mä*<sup>1</sup>; *eös'mo-rä'mä*<sup>2</sup>. Formerly, Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), *kez-mo-rä'mä*<sup>1</sup> [An exhibit of views of different countries reflected by mirrors and seen through a lens: first set up in Paris by Abbé Gazzera in 1811].

**cost:** *kest*<sup>1</sup>; *eöst*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *C. & E.*, *köst*<sup>1</sup>. Perry, Sheridan, Walker, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, and Smart, *kest*<sup>1</sup>; Nares, Jones, Knowles, and Webster, *köst*<sup>1</sup>—a pronunciation frequently heard in rural districts of southern England. Dryden, as quoted by Dr. Johnson in his Dictionary, rimed the word with "most—" He whose tale is best, and pleases most,  
Should win his supper at our common cost.

**Costa Rica:** *kes'tä ri'kä*<sup>1</sup>; *eös'tä ri'ea*<sup>2</sup> [Country in Cent. Am.].

**costean:** *kes'tin*<sup>1</sup>; *eös'ten*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., St., & W.*; *E.* *kes'ti-on*<sup>1</sup>; *I.* *kes'ti-an*<sup>1</sup> [To try to find a lode by digging pits: a Cornish mining term].

**costly:** *kest'h*<sup>1</sup>; *eöst'ly*<sup>2</sup>. See *cost*.

**costume:** *kes'tiüm*<sup>1</sup>; *eös'tüm*<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, E., I., & W.* indicate the stress on the first syllable; *C., M., St., & Wr.* put it on the last.

**costumer:** *kes-tiüm'är*<sup>1</sup>; *eös-tüm'er*<sup>2</sup> [One who makes costumes].

**costumier** [Fr.]: *kös'tü'myē*<sup>1</sup>; *eös'tü'myē*<sup>2</sup> [A costumer].

**cot:** *ket*<sup>1</sup>; *eöt*<sup>2</sup> [1. A hut. 2. A light bedstead].

**cote:** *köt*<sup>1</sup>; *eöt*<sup>2</sup>; sometimes, but incorrectly, *ket*<sup>1</sup> [A little house or shelter].

**coterie:** *kö'tä-ri*<sup>1</sup>; *eö'te-rē*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* *kö'tä-ri*<sup>1</sup>; *E.* *kö'tür-i*<sup>1</sup>; *I.* *kö'te-ri*<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *kö'tä-ri*<sup>1</sup>; *St.* *kö'tür-i*<sup>1</sup>; *W.* *kö'tä-ri*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *kö'tä-ri*<sup>1</sup>. Walker, Jones, and Jameson indicated the chief stress on the last syllable; Knowles put it on the first, and Smart noted *ket-ä-n*<sup>2</sup>. Byron wrote: —Fame is but a *tottery*  
Drawn by the blue-coat misses of a *coterie*. *Don Juan* iv. cix.

**cotillion:** *ko-til'yan*<sup>1</sup>; *eo-til'yon*<sup>2</sup> [In the United States, a generic name for quadrilles; in England used to designate several dances]. See *COTILLON*.

**cotillon** [Fr.]: *kö'ti'yön*<sup>1</sup>; *eö'ti'yön*<sup>2</sup>. Same as *COTILLION*.

**Cotopaxi:** *kö'to-paks'i*<sup>1</sup>; *eö'to-päks'i*<sup>2</sup>; *not-paks'oi*<sup>1</sup> [A volcano in Ecuador].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prey*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *i=ē*; *i=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; ɪd = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**Cottenham:** ket'en-əm<sup>1</sup>; ɛd't'en-əm<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is silent [An Eng. family name]. See ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP; BELVOIR.

**Cottesloe:** ket'slo<sup>1</sup>; ɛd't'slo<sup>2</sup> [Baronage of Great Britain].

**cotyle:** ket'i-li<sup>1</sup>; ɛd't'y-lē<sup>2</sup>; not ko-tai'h<sup>1</sup> [An ancient Gr. drinking-cup].

**cotyledon:** ket'i-li'dən<sup>1</sup>; ɛd't'y-lē'don<sup>2</sup> [A seed-leaf].

**cotyledonal:** ket'i-led'o-nəl<sup>1</sup>; ɛd't'y-lēd'o-nəl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* ket-i-li'dən-əl<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ket-il'i'dun-əl<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ket'il-i'den-əl<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ket-i-lid'a-nəl<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ket'i-li'den-əl<sup>1</sup>; *W.* ket'i-li'den-əl<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ket-i-led'a-nəl<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to cotyledons].

**cotyledonous:** ket'i-led'a-nus<sup>1</sup>; ɛd't'y-lēd'o-nūs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* ket-i-li'den-us<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ket-il'i'den-us<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ket-i-lid'a-nus<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ket'i-li'de-nus<sup>1</sup>; *W.* ket'i-li'den-us<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ket-i-led'a-nus<sup>1</sup> [Having cotyledons].

**couch<sup>1</sup>:** kauch<sup>1</sup>; eouch<sup>2</sup> [A bed- or lounge-like structure].

**Couch<sup>2</sup>:** kūch<sup>1</sup> or kauch<sup>1</sup>; eūch<sup>2</sup> or eouch<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**couchant:** kauch'ənt<sup>1</sup>; eouch'ant<sup>2</sup> [Lying down; crouching].

**couché** [Fr.]: kū'shē<sup>1</sup>; eū'chē<sup>2</sup> [**I.** *a.* Recumbent. **II.** *n.* An evening reception: distinguish from LEVEE]. [kū'dī<sup>1</sup> [A measure of length].

**coudée** [Fr.]: kū'dē<sup>1</sup>; eū'dē<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* & *W.*; *C.* kū-dē<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kū-dā<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.*

**cough:** kef<sup>1</sup> or kōf<sup>1</sup>; ɛd't or ɛd<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849) indicate the first; Nares (1784) and Jones (1798), the second. Of the modern dictionaries *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.* (1909), and *Wr.* give the first pronunciation, but *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, and *W.* (1890) prefer the second.

**could:** kud<sup>1</sup>; eud<sup>2</sup>—the *l* is silent.

[Zone, 1914-18].

**Coulommiers:** kū'lōm'myē<sup>1</sup>; eū'lōm'myē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town in European War

**council:** kaun'sil<sup>1</sup>; eoun'çil<sup>2</sup> [A body of men]. Compare COUNSEL. Pronounce the final syllable of the derivative **councillor** -ər<sup>1</sup>; -ər<sup>2</sup>; not -ər<sup>1</sup>.

**counsel:** kaun'sel<sup>1</sup>; eoun'sēl<sup>2</sup> [**I.** *a.* Advice. **II.** *n.* A trained legal adviser]. Pronounce the final syllable of the derivative **counselor** -ər<sup>1</sup>; -ər<sup>2</sup>; not -ər<sup>1</sup>.

**count** (*v.* & *n.*): kaunt<sup>1</sup>; eount<sup>2</sup>.—**counterfeit:** kaun'tər-fit<sup>1</sup>; eoun'tər-fit<sup>2</sup>. *M.* notes kaun'tər-fit<sup>1</sup> as alternative [Imitation with intent to defraud].

**countermand:** kaun'tər-mānd<sup>1</sup>; eoun'tər-mānd<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), *C.*, & *W.*, *M.*, & *Wr.* kaun-tər-mānd<sup>1</sup>. See *ASK*. *Standard* (1913), *E.*, *I.*, and *St.* give *a* as in "at" as the sound of *a* in the last syllable, and *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, and *W.* indicate *er* as in "fern" as the sound of *er* in the penult [To recall or revoke as an order].

**counterpoise:** kaun'tər-peiz<sup>1</sup>; eoun'tər-pōis<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* kaun-tūr-peiz<sup>1</sup>; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* kaun'tūr-peiz<sup>1</sup>; *M.* & *Wr.* kaun-tər-peiz<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kaun'tūr-peiz<sup>1</sup> [To equalize].

**countersign** (*v.* & *n.*): kaun'tər-sain<sup>1</sup>; eoun'tər-sin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* & *E.* kaun-tūr-sain<sup>1</sup>; *I.* & *St.* kaun'tūr-sain<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kaun'tər-sain<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kaun'tūr-sain<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kaun-tər-sain<sup>1</sup> [**I.** *v.* To authenticate by additional signature. **II.** *n.* A watchword].

**countersink** (*v.*): kaun'tər-sink<sup>1</sup>; eoun'tər-sink<sup>2</sup>. *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *W.* give the *er* of the penult the sound of *er* in "fern" [To sink by drilling]. In the noun the chief stress is put on the first syllable and the secondary stress on the last.

**country:** kūn'tri<sup>1</sup>; eūn'try<sup>2</sup>; not kaun'tri<sup>1</sup> as said by foreigners [A nation].

**county:** kaun'ti<sup>1</sup>; eoun'ty<sup>2</sup> [A civil division as of a state or country].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

**coup** [Fr.]: *kūl*<sup>1</sup>; *eu*<sup>2</sup> [A master-stroke].—**coup de grâce** [Fr.]: *kū də grās*<sup>1</sup>; *eu də grās*<sup>2</sup> [Literally, a stroke of mercy; a mortal stroke].—**coup d'état** [Fr.]: *kū də tā*<sup>1</sup>; *eu də tā*<sup>2</sup> [A brilliant political stroke or "stroke of state"].—**coupe** [Fr.]: *kūpē*<sup>1</sup>; *eupe*<sup>2</sup> [A four-wheeled closed carriage].

**couple**: *kup*<sup>1</sup>; *eüp*<sup>2</sup> [Two things of a kind].

**couplet**: *kup*<sup>1</sup>; *eüp*<sup>2</sup> [Two like things considered together].

**coupon**: *kūpen*<sup>1</sup>; *eüpön*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *kiūpen*<sup>1</sup> [A dated certificate attached, as to a bond].

**courage**: *kur*<sup>1</sup>; *eür*<sup>2</sup> [Bravery].

**courant** (a.): *kūrant*<sup>1</sup> or *kūrant*<sup>2</sup>; *eu*<sup>2</sup> *rant*<sup>2</sup> or *eu*<sup>2</sup> *rant*<sup>2</sup>; *C.* alone indicates the stress on the first syllable [Fr., running, as a dog or stag, in heraldry].

**courant** (n.): *kūrant*<sup>1</sup>; *eu*<sup>2</sup> *rant*<sup>2</sup> [Fr., a newspaper]. In England, the *a* is usually pronounced as in "arm" and in the United States as in "at."

**courier**: *kūri-ar*<sup>1</sup>; *eu*<sup>2</sup> *ri-er*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C., I., St., & W.* *kūri-ür*<sup>1</sup>; *E.* *kur-i-ür*<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *kur-i-ar*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *kūri*<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732) indicated *couri'er*; Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775), *couri'er*; Perry (1777), *kur-i-ür*<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807), *kūryar*<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1797), *kūri*<sup>1</sup>; Jones (1798) and Jameson (1827), *kūri*<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835), *kūryar*<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840), *kur-i-ar*<sup>1</sup>. The practise of pronouncing the word to rhyme with *currier* led Walker to say that "this word is perfectly French, and often makes a plain Englishman the object of laughter to the polite world by pronouncing it like *Currier*," but the word had been in the language four hundred years (since 1382) at the time [A messenger]. **Courier**<sup>1</sup>.

**Courtenay**: *kört*<sup>1</sup>; *eört*<sup>2</sup> [An Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

**courteous**: *kūr*<sup>1</sup> *ti-us*<sup>1</sup>; *eür*<sup>2</sup> *te-üs*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C., & Wr.*; *E.* *kört'e-us*<sup>1</sup>; *I.* *kört-i-us*<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *kört'yas*<sup>1</sup>; *St.* *kürt'yus*<sup>1</sup>; *W.* *kūr*<sup>1</sup> *ti-as*<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775) indicated *kürt-i-us*<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), *kür'chas*<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1797), *kür-chi-us*<sup>1</sup>; Jones (1798), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), *kürt-i-us*<sup>1</sup>; Fulton & Knight (1802), *kürt'yas*<sup>1</sup>; Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1837), *kört'yas*<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827), *kört-i-us*<sup>1</sup> [Polite; well-bred].

**courtesy**<sup>1</sup>: *kūr*<sup>1</sup> *ti-si*<sup>1</sup>; *eür*<sup>2</sup> *te-sy*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr.*; *C. & W.* *kūr*<sup>1</sup> *ti-si*<sup>1</sup>; *E. & I.* *kört'e-si*<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *kört-si*<sup>1</sup>; *St.* *kürt'e-si*<sup>1</sup> [Politeness].

**courtesy**<sup>2</sup>: *kürt*<sup>1</sup> *si*<sup>1</sup>; *eürt*<sup>2</sup> *sy*<sup>2</sup> [A gesture of civility in salutation].

The syncope in this case [*courtesy*], and in some others, as *medicine*, *venison*, &c., may be fairly attributed to an affectation of pert brevity often enough to be met with. It is obvious that the word under consideration should be pronounced exactly as the preceding, in three syllables; and as to *medicine* and *venison*, they have almost thoroughly asserted their rights.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in Walker's *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. [Dublin, 1859].

**courtezan**: *kūr*<sup>1</sup> *ti-zan*<sup>1</sup>; *eür*<sup>2</sup> *te-san*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *E.* *kört'e-zan*<sup>1</sup>; *I.* *kört-i-zan*<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *kört'zi-zan*<sup>1</sup>; *St.* *kürt'ze-zan*<sup>1</sup>; *W.* *kört'zi-zan*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *kūr*<sup>1</sup> *ti-zan*<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1775) indicated *kur*<sup>1</sup> *ti-zan*<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), noted *kürt-zi-zan*<sup>1</sup>; Enfield (1807) and Jameson (1827), *kört-zi-zan*<sup>1</sup>; Reid (1844) *kürt-zi-zan*<sup>1</sup>. Sir James Murray notes that in Great Britain the word was formerly always pronounced *kür*<sup>1</sup>, which is still said by many, though *kört*<sup>1</sup> is the growing usage [A woman of easy virtue]. **courtesan**<sup>1</sup>.

**Courthope**: *kört*<sup>1</sup> *öp*<sup>1</sup>; *eört*<sup>2</sup> *öp*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**courtier**: *kört'yar*<sup>1</sup>; *eört'yer*<sup>2</sup> [A member of the court of a sovereign].

**Coutrai**: *kūr*<sup>1</sup> *trē*<sup>1</sup>; *eu*<sup>2</sup> *trā*<sup>2</sup> [Belg. town].

**Cousens**: *kuz'en*<sup>1</sup>; *eüs'ēns*<sup>2</sup>. See BEAUCHAMP [Eng. family name].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; əu = out; ɔɪ; ɪt = feud; ʃin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃin, ʃis.

**cousin**<sup>1</sup>: kuz'n<sup>1</sup>; əʊs'n<sup>2</sup> [A child of a brother or sister].

**Cousin**<sup>2</sup>: kū'zən<sup>1</sup>; əu'ʃən<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter (1500?-89)].

**coussinet**: kūs'i-net<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) kūs'i'nē<sup>1</sup>; əʊs'i-nēt<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) əʊs'i'nē<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. kūs-si-nē<sup>1</sup>; E. & I. kūs'si-net<sup>1</sup>; I. & M. kūs'i-net<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kūs'si-net<sup>1</sup> [Fr., in architecture, a stone that supports the first stone of an arch].

**Coutha**: kū'ʃə<sup>1</sup>; əu'ʃə<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Couthon**: kū'tōn<sup>1</sup>; əu'tōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. revolutionist (1756-94)].

**cove**: kōv<sup>1</sup>; əōv<sup>2</sup> [A small bay].

**covenant**: kuv'i-nənt<sup>1</sup>; əōv'e-nant<sup>2</sup> [An agreement; a compact].

**Covent**: kev'ent or kuv'ent<sup>1</sup>; əōv'ent or əōv'ent<sup>2</sup> [An early spelling of *convent* which survives in proper names as in *Covent Garden*, a market square in London].

In O.F. usually spelt *convent*, but already in 16th c. pronounced *covenant*, to which the spelling was conformed in the Academy's Dict. after the first ed. In England on the contrary the latinized spelling *convent* was introduced c. 1550, and by c. 1650 superseded the M.E. form; the latter remains in *Covent Garden*.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New Eng. Dict.* vol. ii, p. 935 [Oxford, 1893].

**Coventry**: kev'en-tri<sup>1</sup>; əōv'en-try<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation kuv'en-tri<sup>1</sup> is an affection still heard in some parts of Eng. [Eng. city which derives its name from three tall convent spires around which it was built]. [anything].

**covey**: kuv'ər<sup>1</sup>; əōv'er<sup>2</sup> [That which is spread or fitted over, or encloses

**covetous**: kuv'et-us<sup>1</sup>; əōv'ēt-ūs<sup>2</sup>. Walker (1791) states that Sheridan (1780) indicated *cuv'e-chus* for this word and its related terms—"a vulgarism of which one could scarcely have suspected him" [Eager to obtain; inordinately desirous of acquiring, as wealth].

**covey**: kuv'ɪ<sup>1</sup>; əōv'y<sup>2</sup>; *not* kōv'vɪ<sup>1</sup> [A brood or flock of birds].

**cow**: kau<sup>1</sup>; eow<sup>2</sup>; *not* kō<sup>1</sup>, as sometimes spoken by foreigners [The female of domestic cattle].

**coward**: kau'ərd<sup>1</sup>; eow'ərd<sup>2</sup> [One who lacks courage].

**cowardice**: kau'ərd-is<sup>1</sup>; eow'ərd-ɪç<sup>2</sup> [Lack of courage].

**Cowell**: kau'el<sup>1</sup> or kō'el<sup>1</sup>; eow'əl<sup>2</sup> or əō'əl<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See BEAU-CHAMP. [BEAUCHAMP.]

**Cowen**: kō'en<sup>1</sup> or kau'en<sup>1</sup>; əō'en<sup>2</sup> or eow'ən<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See

**cowhage**: kau'ɪj<sup>1</sup>; eow'ag<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries except I., which gives kau'ej<sup>1</sup>. Note that the *h* is silent [A tropical plant or its stinging hairs]. **cowage**†.

**cowherd**: kau'hūrd<sup>1</sup>; eow'hērd<sup>2</sup> [One who tends cows].

**cowl**: kau<sup>1</sup>; eow<sup>2</sup> [A monk's hood; also, a hood-shaped top for a chimney].

**Cowles**: kōlz<sup>1</sup>; əōls<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Cowper**: kau'pər or kū'pər<sup>1</sup>; eow'pər or əō'pər<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name; specif., an Eng. poet (1731-1800)]. See COOPER.

**coxcomb**: kēks'kōm<sup>1</sup>; əōks'eōm<sup>2</sup>—the *b* is silent in this word and its relatives [A pretentious, conceited person]. See COMB.—**coxcombical**: kēks-kōm'ī-kəl<sup>1</sup>; əōks-eōm'ī-eal<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* & M.; C., St., & W. kēks-kem'ī-kəl<sup>1</sup>; E. & I. kēks-kem'ik-el<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kēks-kem'ī-kəl<sup>1</sup> [Foppish; conceited]. [boat].

**coxswain**: kēk'swēn<sup>1</sup> or kēk'sn<sup>1</sup>; əōk'swān<sup>2</sup> or əōk'sn<sup>2</sup> [The helmsman of a

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn.

**coyote:** ko-yō'ti<sup>1</sup>, kai'ōt<sup>1</sup>, or (*Sp.*) ko-yō'tē<sup>1</sup>; eo-yō'tē<sup>2</sup>, kŷ'ōt<sup>2</sup>, or (*Sp.*) eo-yō'tē<sup>2</sup>; *I.* kai'ōt<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ko-yō'tē<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kai'ō'ti<sup>1</sup> [A burrowing dog-like mammal: the prairie-wolf]. [*zi'ba'i*; eo-zē'ba<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Coz:** kez<sup>1</sup>; eōz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Cozbi:** kez'bai<sup>1</sup>; eōz'bi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Cozeba:** ko-Cozens-Hardy: kuz'ens-hār'di<sup>1</sup>; eōz'ens-hār'dy<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**crabbed:** krab'ed<sup>1</sup>; erāb'ēd<sup>2</sup>; not krabd<sup>1</sup> [Sour-tempered].

**Cracow:** krā'kō<sup>1</sup>; erā'eō<sup>2</sup> [Pol. city]. See KRAKAW.

**crape:** krēp<sup>1</sup>; erāp<sup>2</sup> [A gauze-like woven material].

**crass:** kras<sup>1</sup>; erās<sup>2</sup>. See ASK [Dense; stupid].

**crate:** krēt<sup>1</sup>; erāt<sup>2</sup> [A protective framework].

**Crates:** krē'tiz<sup>1</sup>; erā'tēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Cratinus:** krā-tai'nus<sup>1</sup>; era-ti'nūs<sup>2</sup> [Athenian dramatist (520-423 B. C.)].

**Cratylus:** krat'i-lus<sup>1</sup>; erāt'y-lūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher; teacher of Plato (5th century B. C.)]. [crunching noise]. See CRUNCH.

**craunch:** krānch<sup>1</sup> or krēnch<sup>1</sup>; erānch<sup>2</sup> or erōnch<sup>2</sup> [To chew or bite with a cravat: krā-vat<sup>1</sup>; era-vāt<sup>2</sup>—uniformly stressed on the last syllable by all lexicographers from Bailey (1742) to Funk (1913) but Buchanan (1757) and Ash (1775), who accented the first [A scarf for men's or women's wear].

**Creagh:** krē<sup>1</sup> or krēn<sup>1</sup>; erā<sup>2</sup> or erān<sup>2</sup> [Ir. family name].

**cream:** krīm<sup>1</sup>; erēm<sup>2</sup> [The yellowish, oily substance that floats on the surface of milk when cooled and undisturbed].

**crease:** krīs<sup>1</sup>; erēs<sup>2</sup> [A fold or wrinkle].

**create:** kri-ēt<sup>1</sup>; erē-āt<sup>2</sup> [To cause to come into existence].

**creator:** kri-ē'ter<sup>1</sup>; erē-ā'tōr<sup>2</sup>.

**creature:** kri'chur or -tiur<sup>1</sup>; erē'chur or -tūr<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1775), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798), kri'chiur<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), kri'cher<sup>1</sup>; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840), kri'tiur<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835), krē'tyər<sup>1</sup>. In the 17th cent. the ending -ture was generally pronounced -ter [A human being or a domestic animal].

**Crébillon:** krē'bi'yōn<sup>1</sup>; erē'bi'yōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. dramatist (1674-1762)].

**crèche** [Fr.]: krāsh<sup>1</sup>; erēch<sup>2</sup> [A public nursery for the care of children].

**Crécy:** krē'si<sup>1</sup>; erē'çy<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town; battle, 1346].

**credence:** kri'dens<sup>1</sup>; erē'dēng<sup>2</sup> [Belief].

**credo** [L.]: kri'do<sup>1</sup>; erē'do<sup>2</sup> [A creed].

**credulous:** kred'yu-lus<sup>1</sup>; erē'dy-lūs<sup>2</sup> [Believing incredible things].

**creek:** krik<sup>1</sup>; erēk<sup>2</sup>. Frequently heard krik<sup>1</sup>; erik<sup>2</sup>, in various parts of the United States [An inlet or tidal or valley stream].

**Creighton:** krē'tan or krai'tan<sup>1</sup>; erē'ton or erī'ton<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**cremate:** kri-mēt<sup>1</sup>; erē-māt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, I., & St.*; C. kri'mēt<sup>1</sup>; E. kre-mēt<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* (1909) kri-mēt<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1890) kri'mēt<sup>1</sup> [To reduce to ashes by heat].

**crematory:** kri'ma-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; erē'ma-to-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. kri'mi-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; E. kri'ma-tō-ri<sup>1</sup>; *I.* krē'ma-tō-ri<sup>1</sup>; *M.* krem'a-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; *St.* krem'a-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; *W.* krem'a-to-ri<sup>1</sup> [A place where bodies are cremated].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsə; au = out; ɔl; ɪl = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

**crème de menthe** [Fr.]: krām də mǎnt<sup>1</sup>; erēm de mǎnt<sup>2</sup>; *not* krēm [Essence of mint: a liqueur].

**crenulate**: kren'ɪ-lēt<sup>1</sup>; erēn'e-lāt<sup>2</sup>. Formerly, in Eng., krī'nel-lēt<sup>1</sup> (*E. & I.*) [To fortify with battlements].

**creole**: krī'ol<sup>1</sup>; erē'ol<sup>2</sup>; *not* krē'ol<sup>1</sup> unless Fr. and spelt **créole** [A native of Fr. or Sp. America of European parentage].

**creosote**: krī'o-sōt<sup>1</sup>; erē'o-sōt<sup>2</sup> [An oily antiseptic liquid].

**crêpe**: krāp<sup>1</sup>; erēp<sup>2</sup> [Same as **CRAPE**].—**crêpe de chine** [Fr.]: krāp də shīn<sup>1</sup>; erēp de chin<sup>2</sup> [A soft, gauzy woven material].

**crepon**: krep'an<sup>1</sup>; erēp'on<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. krep'en<sup>1</sup>; E. krep'en<sup>1</sup>; I. kre'-pen<sup>1</sup>; M. kre'pon<sup>1</sup>; W. kre'pen<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kre'pan<sup>1</sup> [A woven fabric of silk and wool].

**crescendo** [It.]: kre-shen'do or kre-sen'do<sup>1</sup>; erē-shēn'do or erē-sēn'do<sup>2</sup>; *St. & Wr.* only indicate the latter [With increasing loudness].

**Crescens**: kres'enz<sup>1</sup>; erēs'ēns<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Crescimbeni**: krē'shīm-bēnī<sup>1</sup>; erē'ghīm-bēnī<sup>2</sup> [It. poet and historian (1663-1728)]. [Cressida<sup>1</sup>].

**Cressida**: kres'ɪ-də<sup>1</sup>; erēs'ɪ-də<sup>2</sup> [The heroine of Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida"].

**cretaceous**: kri-tē'shūs<sup>1</sup>; ere-tā'shūs<sup>2</sup> [Chalky].

**Crete**: krit<sup>1</sup>; erēt<sup>2</sup> [An island in the Mediterranean sea].

**Creüsa**: kri-ū'sə<sup>1</sup>; ere-ū'sə<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Priam and the [wife of Æneas].

**crevasse**: kri-vas<sup>1</sup>; ere-vās<sup>2</sup> [A deep crack in the ice of a glacier].

**crevice**: krev'is<sup>1</sup>; erēv'iq<sup>2</sup> [A small crack or cleft, as in a rock].

**crew**: krū<sup>1</sup>; erū<sup>2</sup>; *not* kriū<sup>1</sup> [A ship's company].

**cribbage**: krib'ij<sup>1</sup>; erib'ag<sup>2</sup> [A game of cards].

**cribriform**: krib'ri-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; erīb'ri-fōrm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr.*; C., E., St., & W. krib'ri-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; I. kri'bri-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; M. kraib'ri-fōrm<sup>1</sup> [Sieve-like].

**Crichton**: krai'tən<sup>1</sup> or (*Scot.*) krii'tən<sup>1</sup>; erī'ton<sup>2</sup> or (*Scot.*) erīi'ton<sup>2</sup> [Scot. scholar and soldier (1560-82)].

**crick**: krik<sup>1</sup>; erik<sup>2</sup> [A muscular affection producing stiffness].

**cricket**: krik'et<sup>1</sup>; erik'ēt<sup>2</sup> [1. A chirping insect. 2. An outdoor game].

**crier**: krai'ər<sup>1</sup>; erī'er<sup>2</sup> [One who publicly announces the orders of a court].

**Crimea**: kri-mī'ə<sup>1</sup>; erī-mə'a<sup>2</sup>. In Eng., commonly krai'mī-ə<sup>1</sup> [A region of S. Russia].

**cringe**: krinj<sup>1</sup>; erīng<sup>2</sup> [To bow in servility to].

**crinoid**: krai'noid or krin'oid<sup>1</sup>; erī'noid or erīn'oid<sup>2</sup> [An echinoderm].

**crinoline**: krin'o-lin<sup>1</sup>; erīn'o-lin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, C., & W.; E. krin'ū-lin<sup>1</sup>; I. & St. krin'ō-lin<sup>1</sup>; M. krin'o-lin<sup>1</sup>; Wr. krin'e-lin<sup>1</sup> [1. A fabric for stiffening dress-goods. 2. A hoop-skirt].

**Crispin**: kris'pin<sup>1</sup>; erīs'pīn<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dutch, **Kris'-pijn**: kris'pān<sup>1</sup>; erīs'pān<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Crépin**: krē'pān<sup>1</sup>; erē'pān<sup>2</sup>; Ger. **Crispus**: kris'pūs<sup>1</sup>; erīs'pūs<sup>2</sup>; It. **Crispino**: kris-pī'no<sup>1</sup>; erīs-pī'no<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Crispo**: kris'po<sup>1</sup>; erīs'po<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Crispin**: kris-pin<sup>1</sup>; erīs-pin<sup>2</sup>; L. **Crispinus**: kris-pai'nus<sup>1</sup>; erīs-pī'nus<sup>2</sup>.

2: wɒf, dɜː, bōk, bōt, fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn, ɔl, bɔy, ʒo, ʒem, ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rúle; but, būrn;

**Crispus:** kris'pūs<sup>1</sup>; eris'pūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [century B. C.].

**Critias:** kriś'h-as<sup>1</sup>; erish'i-as<sup>2</sup> [Gr. poet, one of the thirty tyrants (5th

**critique** [Fr.]: kri-tik'<sup>1</sup>; eri-tik'<sup>2</sup> [A critical review].

**Criton:** krai'ton<sup>1</sup>; eri'ton<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher, disciple of Socrates]. **Cri'to**†.

**croak:** krōk<sup>1</sup>; erōk<sup>2</sup> [To make a harsh guttural sound like a frog].

**Croat:** krō'at<sup>1</sup>; erō'āt<sup>2</sup> [A native of Croatia].

**Croatia:** kro-ē'shi-a<sup>1</sup>; ero-ā'shi-a<sup>2</sup> [A region of southern Austria].

**crochet** (*v.*): kro-shē'<sup>1</sup>; ero-ghē'<sup>2</sup> [To knit, with silk or thread, into a fabric with a single-hooked needle].

**crochet** (*n.*): kro-shē'<sup>1</sup> or krō'shē<sup>1</sup>; ero-ghē'<sup>2</sup> or erō'ghē<sup>2</sup>. Am. lexicographers indicate the first, Eng. lexicographers note the second [Fancy-work produced by crocheting]. See the verb.

**crocodile:** krēk'o-dil<sup>1</sup>; erō'e'o-dil<sup>2</sup>. Modern dictionaries agree on the stressing and pronouncing of this word. All indicate the diphthongal sound of *i* in the last syllable, but by the early lexicographers the syllable was rendered differently. Buchanan (1757), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849) indicated krēk'o-dail<sup>1</sup>, but Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield noted krēk'o-dil<sup>1</sup> [A large amphibious lizard-like reptile].

**Crombie:** krum'bi<sup>1</sup>; erōm'bi<sup>2</sup> [Scot. surname and geographical name].

**cromlech:** krēm'lek<sup>1</sup>; erōm'lēc<sup>2</sup> [A stone structure of prehistoric age].

**Cromwell:** krēm'wel or krum'wel<sup>1</sup>; erōm'wel or erōm'wel<sup>2</sup> [Lord Protector of Eng. (1599-1658)].

**Cronje:** kren'yū<sup>1</sup>; eren'ye<sup>2</sup>—the *e* as *e* in "valley"; not as in "moment" [Boer general (1835-1911)]. [Rus. seaport].

**Cronstadt:** krōn'stat<sup>1</sup>; erōn'stāt<sup>2</sup>, but more frequently heard kren'stat<sup>1</sup>

**crook:** kruk<sup>1</sup>; erōōk<sup>2</sup>. This pronunciation is indicated by modern dictionaries; formerly, lexicographers were of divided opinion on usage. Perry (1775), Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) indicated kruk<sup>1</sup>; but Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) noted krūk<sup>1</sup> [Something bent or curved; as, a shepherd's crook].

**crooked** (*a.*): kruk'ed<sup>1</sup>; erōōk'ēd<sup>2</sup>; not krukt<sup>1</sup> [Not straight]. Compare BEQUEATHED.

**croquet:** kro-kē'<sup>1</sup>; ero-kē'<sup>2</sup>. In Eng., formerly, the stress was put on the first syllable, and it is so noted by *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* [A lawn-game played with wooden balls and mallets and wire hoops].

**croquette** [Fr.]: kro-ket'<sup>1</sup>; ero-kēt'<sup>2</sup> [A cake of fried minced food].

**Croquis**<sup>1</sup> (Alfred): krō'kwis<sup>1</sup>; erō'kwis<sup>2</sup> [Pen name of Daniel Maclise].

**croquis**<sup>2</sup> [Fr.]: krō'ki'<sup>1</sup>; erō'ki'<sup>2</sup> [A rapid drawing in outline giving the general effect of a composition].

**cross:** krōs<sup>1</sup> or kres<sup>1</sup>; erōs<sup>2</sup> or erōs<sup>2</sup>. Of the Am. dictionaries *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.* indicate the first; *W.* notes the second. Of the British works, *E.* indicates the first, which was noted also by Nares (1784) and by Jones (1798); but *I.*, *M.*, & *St.* note the second, which is also recorded by Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker

2: árt, ápe, fát, fáre, fást, whát, ál; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, íce; í=ē; í=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔɪ; lū = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

(1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). The first is heard still in the south of Eng., the second is common in the north and northwest [The emblem of Christianity].

**crossed:** krɒst<sup>1</sup>; ɛrɒst<sup>2</sup>; *not* krɒs'ed<sup>1</sup> [Placed at right angles over another: said of two bodies, timbers, etc.]. Compare BEQUEATHED.

**crotchet:** krɒtʃ'et<sup>1</sup>; ɛrɒtʃ'et<sup>2</sup> [1. A whim. 2. In music, a quarter note. 3. A small hook]. Compare CROCHET.

**erouch:** krautʃ<sup>1</sup>; erouch<sup>2</sup> [To stoop low, as an animal about to spring].

**croup:** krūp<sup>1</sup>; erup<sup>2</sup>—*not* krup<sup>1</sup> [A disease of the throat].

**creupier** [Fr.]: krū'pyē<sup>1</sup>; erū'pyē<sup>2</sup>—not three syllables as frequently noted, for the word dates only from the gaming days of the 18th cent. (1731) and has not been in wide usage since 1850. Altho it is not completely Anglicized, some modern dictionaries pronounce it as an Eng. word, krū'pi-ər<sup>1</sup> (*Standard, C., I., M., W., & Wr.*); others (*Knobles, B., & St.*) note it as a foreign word, indicating the first pronunciation given above [The cashier at a gambling-table].

**crow:** krō<sup>1</sup>; ɛrō<sup>2</sup> [A bird].

**crowd:** kraud<sup>1</sup>; ɛrowd<sup>2</sup> [A number of persons together].

**crown:** kraun<sup>1</sup>; ɛrown<sup>2</sup> [An ornamental circlet worn on the head as a sign of kingly power].

**crozier:** krō'ziər<sup>1</sup>; ɛrō'zhier<sup>2</sup>; *not* krō'zər<sup>1</sup>—the tendency to disregard the *z* is pernicious; it should be given the sound it has in "rabbit" [A cross or crook borne by a bishop or archbishop].

**crucial:** krū'shəl<sup>1</sup>; ɛrū'shal<sup>2</sup>; *not* krū'si-əl<sup>2</sup>.

**crucifix:** krū'si-fiks<sup>1</sup>; ɛrū'çi-fiks<sup>2</sup> [A cross bearing a representation of Christ].

**crude:** krūd<sup>1</sup>; ɛrud<sup>2</sup> [Not mature; not refined].

**cruel:** krū'el<sup>1</sup>; ɛrū'əl<sup>2</sup> [Disposed to cause or inflict suffering].

**Cruikshank:** kruk'shank<sup>1</sup>; ɛruk'shānk<sup>2</sup> [Eng. artist and caricaturist (1792-1878)].

**cruiſe<sup>1</sup>:** krūs<sup>1</sup>; ɛrūs<sup>2</sup> [Archaic spelling of CRUSE].

**cruiſe<sup>2</sup>:** krüz<sup>1</sup>; ɛrūs<sup>2</sup>—note that the *s* should be pronounced as *z* [Voyage].

**cruiskeen:** krūs'kin<sup>1</sup>; ɛrūs'kēn<sup>2</sup> [A small jug for liquor: Ir. & Scot. use].

**crumb:** krum<sup>1</sup>; ɛrüm<sup>2</sup>—the *b* is silent and did not occur in the original word [A fragment as of bread or cake].

*Crumb, Umb, numb, and thumb.* In all of these the last letter is not only useless, but . . . it is either a blunder or a corruption. It did not exist in the original.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. III, § 4, p. 167. [x. '09.]

**crunch:** krunch<sup>1</sup>; ɛrunch<sup>2</sup> [1. To crush with the teeth. 2. To press down or grind, as gravel, with the heel in walking].

**crupper:** krup'ər<sup>1</sup>; ɛrūp'er<sup>2</sup> [A looped strap through which a horse's tail is passed that serves to keep the harness from slipping forward].

**crus:** krus<sup>1</sup>; ɛrūs<sup>2</sup> [The leg between the knee and the ankle].

**crusade:** krū-səd<sup>1</sup>; ɛrū-sād<sup>2</sup> [A holy war].

**crusado:** krū-zū'do<sup>1</sup>; ɛrū-sā'do<sup>2</sup>—the *s* is given the *z* sound [Pg. coin].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃhɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**cruse:** krūs<sup>1</sup> or krüz<sup>1</sup>; erūs<sup>2</sup> or erūs<sup>2</sup>. The first is indicated by Eng. & Am. dictionaries; the second by the Scottish [A small jug]. See CRUISE.

**Crustacea:** krus-tē'shi-a<sup>1</sup>; erūs-tā'she-a<sup>2</sup> [A division of zoology that includes crabs, lobsters, crawfish, etc.].

**crustaceous:** krus-tē'shus<sup>1</sup>; erūs-tā'shūs<sup>2</sup>.

**crux:** kruks<sup>1</sup>; erüks<sup>2</sup>—not kruks<sup>1</sup> [1. A cross. 2. A central point].

**cry:** krai<sup>1</sup>; erȳ<sup>2</sup> [To weep; also, to call out].

**crypt:** kript<sup>1</sup>; erȳpt<sup>2</sup> [A vault under a church].

**cryptogam:** krip'to-gam<sup>1</sup>; erȳp'to-gām<sup>2</sup> [A plant of the class *Cryptogamia*].

**Cryptogamia:** krip'to-gē'mi-a<sup>1</sup>; erȳp'to-gā'mi-a<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.; C., E., & I.*, krip-to-gē'mi-a<sup>1</sup>; *M.* krip-to-gam'i-a<sup>1</sup>; *St.* krip'tō-gē'mi-a<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* krip-to-gē'mi-a<sup>1</sup> [A series of plants that have no true flowers and that reproduce by means of spores].

**cryptogamous:** krip-teg'a-mus<sup>1</sup>; erȳp-tōg'a-mūs<sup>2</sup>.

**crystal:** kris'tal<sup>1</sup>; erȳs'tal<sup>2</sup> [Flint glass].

**crystalline:** kris'tal-in<sup>1</sup>; erȳs'tal-in<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C. & M.* kris'tā-lin<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kris'tal-lain<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kris'tal-lain<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kris'tal-lin<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kris'tal-in<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kris'tal-lain<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated kris'tal-ain<sup>1</sup>; Kenrick (1773), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) noted kris'tal-lin<sup>1</sup> [Of the nature of crystal].

**crystallization:** kris'tal-i-zē'shan<sup>1</sup> or -āi-zē'shan<sup>1</sup>; erȳs'tal-i-zā'shon<sup>2</sup> or -i-zā'shon<sup>2</sup>. The first is indicated by the American dictionaries, the second by the English—the distinction is a national characteristic.

**Cub:** kub<sup>1</sup>; eub<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

[kuk'oid<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* kuk'oid<sup>1</sup> [An adulteress].

**cuckold:** kuk'ald<sup>1</sup>; euk'old<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C.* kuk'old<sup>1</sup>; *E.*

**cucullate:** kiu-kul'ēt<sup>1</sup>; eu-eül'ät<sup>2</sup>. By Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated as kiu-kul'-it<sup>1</sup>; by Jameson (1827) and Reid (1844) as kiū'ke-lēt<sup>1</sup> [Shaped like a hood].

**cucumber:** kiū'kum-bær<sup>1</sup>; eū'eüm-ber<sup>2</sup>. Kenrick (1773), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), and Fulton & Knight (1802) pronounced the first syllable *cov*, but Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) as indicated above. See ASPARAGUS [An oblong vegetable].

"Best usage" has given up pronouncing the first syllable like *cov*. When people of fashion relinquish an absurdity, men of letters should be deeply grateful. The *b* is now seldom heard, and the omission is not blameable either in the pronunciation or spelling, though I dare not recommend it in either.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. [Dublin, 1859].

Dr. Murray states that the spelling *cucumber* prevailed in the 17th century and at the beginning of the 18th. To this fact the pronunciations noted above may be attributed. The dropping of the *b* noted by Dr. Young was a simple reversion to the original form of the word, which was spelt without a *b* by Wyclif (1382), Trevisa (1398), Lanfranc (1400), and Turner ("Names of Herbes," 1548). The *b* appears to have been introduced by the last writer, who used the form *cucumbre* in his "Herbal" (1551). The spelling *cucowber* has been traced by Dr. Murray to Lichefield's translation of Castaneda's "Discoverie and Conquest of the East Indies" (1582).

The pronunciation *cucumber* was not a corruption. During a considerable period of time that was not only the prevalent but a legitimate spelling of the word. When Mr. Pepys tells us in his "Diary" (Aug. 22, 1663) that a certain gentleman was "dead of eating cucumbers," he was conforming in his orthography to the practice of his age.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 86. [N. '04.]

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whæt, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

**cudgel:** kuɪ'el<sup>1</sup>; eüdǵ'əl<sup>2</sup> [A wooden staff or weapon].

**cue:** kiū<sup>1</sup>; eū<sup>2</sup> [1. A catchword. 2. A braid of hair. 3. A file of persons].

**cui bono** [L.]: kai bō'no<sup>1</sup>; eī bō'no<sup>2</sup>—*not* kwai bō'no<sup>1</sup> [For whose benefit? of what use?].

**cuirass:** kwī-ras'<sup>1</sup>; ewī-rās'<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr.*; C. kwi-ras'<sup>1</sup>; E., I., M., & St. kwi-ras'<sup>1</sup>; W. kwi-ras'<sup>1</sup>. By Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) pronounced and stressed as the first pronunciation indicated above; by Perry (1775), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) noted as kwī'ras<sup>1</sup>, with the stress on the first syllable; by Sheridan (1780) given as kiū'ras<sup>1</sup> [An armor covering to protect the breast and back].

**cuirassier:** kwī'rə-sīr'<sup>1</sup>; ewī'ra-sēr'<sup>2</sup> [A mounted soldier who wears a cuirass].

**culsh:** kwish<sup>1</sup>; ewish<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1775) kwish<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) kush<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), kwis<sup>1</sup> [Thigh-armor]. **cuisse:** [of cooking].

**cuisine** [Fr.]: kwī-zīn'<sup>1</sup>; ewī-šin'<sup>2</sup> [The kitchen; also, the style or quality]

**Culdee:** kul'dī<sup>1</sup>; eūl'dē<sup>2</sup>, stressed on the first syllable by all lexicographers but Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Worcester (1859), who stressed the final [An order of Scottish and Irish monks (9th to 14th cent.)].

**cul-de-sac:** kū'də-sak'<sup>1</sup>; eū'də-sā'e'<sup>2</sup>; C. kül'də-sak'<sup>1</sup>; E. kül'də-sak'<sup>1</sup>; I. kül'di-sak'<sup>1</sup>; M. kü-d'-sak<sup>1</sup>; St. ku'də-sak'<sup>1</sup>; W. kü'd'-sak'<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kül'də-sak'<sup>1</sup>. In Fr. the *l* is silent, but in Eng. it is frequently pronounced; the Fr. pronunciation also has some vogue [A passage open only at one end]. [Canal].

**Culebra:** kū-lē'bra<sup>1</sup>; eū-lē'brā<sup>2</sup> [A cut, eight miles long, in the Panama

**cullinary:** kiū'h-nē-rī<sup>1</sup>; eū'li-nā-ry<sup>2</sup> [Relating to cooking].

**cullion:** kul'yən<sup>1</sup>; eū'yon<sup>2</sup> [A despicable fellow].

**culm:** kulm<sup>1</sup>; eūlm<sup>2</sup> [Coal refuse].

**culot** [Fr.]: kū'lō'<sup>1</sup>; eū'lō'<sup>2</sup> [In decorative art, a cup or sheath from which [a scroll issues].

**culture:** kul'chur<sup>1</sup> or -tiur<sup>1</sup>; eū'chur<sup>2</sup> or -tūr<sup>2</sup>; *not* -char<sup>1</sup>.

The last of American idiosyncrasies, the last by which we can be conceived as "represented" in the international concert of *culture*, would be the pretension to a tone-standard, to our woeful comparison with that of other nations.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 12. [H. M. & Co. '05.]

**Cumæ:** kiū'mī<sup>1</sup>; eū'mē<sup>2</sup> [It. town; earliest Greek colony in Italy].

**cumin:** kum'mī<sup>1</sup>; eūm'in<sup>2</sup> [A plant of the parsley family whose seeds are used as a condiment]. [cumulation].

**cumulative:** kiū'miu-lə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; eū'mu-la-tiv<sup>2</sup> [Gained or acquired by ac-

**cumulus:** kiū'miu-lūs<sup>1</sup>; eū'mu-lūs<sup>2</sup> [A type of cloud].

**Cun:** kun<sup>1</sup>; eūn<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**cuneiform:** kiū'nī-i-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; eū'nē-i-fōrm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *not* kiū'nī-fōrm<sup>1</sup>. C. kiū'nī-i-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; E. & I. kiū'nī-i-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; M., St., & W. kiū'nī-i-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ku-nī-i-fōrm<sup>1</sup> [Wedge-shaped: said of characters used by the ancient Babylonians].

**Cunningham, Cunningham, Cunnigham, or Cunyngham:** kun'ɪŋham<sup>1</sup>; eūn'ing-hām<sup>2</sup>.

A considerable number of Scottish surnames are derived from places. Such are Crawford, Dundas, *Cunningham* (the home of the King).

S. BARING-GOULD *Family Names and their Story* ch. xviii, p. 382. [J. B. L. Co. '10.]

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ǵo, ǵem; ɪŋk; thin, this.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

**cunner**: *kun'ərī*; *eün'er*<sup>2</sup> [A fish]. See CONNER.

**cunning**: *kun'ın*<sup>1</sup>; *eün'ing*<sup>2</sup>. Frequently, but erroneously, *kun'nın*<sup>1</sup> [1. Deceitful; sly. 2. Bright and amusing]. [(1784-1842)].

**Cunningham**: *kun'ın-ham* or *-əm*<sup>1</sup>; *eün'ing-hām* or *-am*<sup>2</sup> [Scot. poet]

**cup**: *kup*<sup>1</sup>; *eüp*<sup>2</sup>.

**cupboard**: *kub'ərd*<sup>1</sup>; *eüb'ord*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & M.*; *C. kub'örd*<sup>1</sup>; *E. & I. kub'-börd*<sup>1</sup>; *St. kub'börd*<sup>1</sup>; *W. kub'örd*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. kub'börd*<sup>1</sup>. By Perry (1775) indicated as *kup'börd*<sup>1</sup>; Jones (1798) *kup'börd*<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849), *kub'börd*<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840), *kub'börd*<sup>1</sup>. The corruption of the spelling of this word to *cobbarde*, *cubbard*, and *cub-boorde* in the 16th cent., is responsible for the survival of a pronunciation which violates the original orthography that has prevailed since the 18th century.

**cupel**: *kiū'pel*<sup>1</sup>; *eū'pēl*<sup>2</sup> [A shallow vessel used in assaying].

**cupola**: *kiū'po-la*<sup>1</sup>; *eū'po-la*<sup>2</sup>; *not kiū'pa-lo*<sup>1</sup>—avoid this transposition of the vowel-sounds common among careless speakers.

**cur**: *kūr*<sup>1</sup>; *eūr*<sup>2</sup> [A mongrel dog].

**Curaçao**<sup>1</sup>: *kū'ra-sā'o*<sup>1</sup>; *eū'rā-çā'o*<sup>2</sup> [An island in Dutch West Indies].

**curaçao**<sup>2</sup>: *kū'rā-sō*<sup>1</sup>; *eū'ra-çō*<sup>2</sup> [A liqueur].

**curare**: *kū-rā-rē*<sup>1</sup>; *ēy-rā-rē*<sup>2</sup> [A S.-Am. arrow-poison].

**curassow**: *kiū-rās'o* or *kiū'rā-sō*<sup>1</sup>; *eū-rās'o* or *eū'rā-sō*<sup>2</sup> [A turkey-like bird of S. Am.]. [museum].

**curator**: *kiu-rē'tar* or *-ter*<sup>1</sup>; *eū-rā'tor*<sup>2</sup> [A person in charge of a library or

**curb**: *kūrb*<sup>1</sup>; *eūrb*<sup>2</sup> [Something that checks].

**cure**: *kiūr*<sup>1</sup>; *eūr*<sup>2</sup> [To restore to health].

**curé** [Fr.]: *kū-rē*<sup>1</sup>; *eū-rē*<sup>2</sup> [A parish priest of the Roman Catholic Church].

**Curie**: *kū'ri*<sup>1</sup>; *eū'rē*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. scientist (1859-1906)].

**curio**: *kiū'ri-ō*<sup>1</sup>; *eū'ri-ō*<sup>2</sup>.

**curiosity**: *kiū'ri-ēs-i-tī*<sup>1</sup>; *eū'ri-ōs-i-ty*<sup>2</sup> [A mental condition that awakens interest and causes one to inquire into some subject].

**curreant**: *kur'ant*<sup>1</sup>; *eūr'ant*<sup>2</sup>. By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), indicated *kur'ən*<sup>1</sup>—the *t* silent (see quotation). Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) pronounced it *kur'ant*<sup>1</sup> [A small seedless raisin].

It was not until the nineteenth century that the *t* of *curreant* was generally pronounced. THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 185. [S. '04.]

**current**: *kur'ent*<sup>1</sup>; *eūr'ent*<sup>2</sup> [A continuous movement, as of a fluid, flow; as, the *current* of a river].

**currier**: *kur'i-ər*<sup>1</sup>; *eūr'i-er*<sup>2</sup> [A leather-dresser].

**cursed** (*a.*): *kūrs'ed*<sup>1</sup>; *eūrs'ed*<sup>2</sup> [Under a curse]. See BEQUEATHED.

**cursed** (*p.*): *kūrst*<sup>1</sup>; *eūrst*<sup>2</sup>. [1. Condemned. 2. Ill-tempered; malignant].

**curtail**: *kər-tēl*<sup>1</sup>; *eūr-tāl*<sup>2</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) stressed on the first syllable [To cut short]. [a window].

**curtain**: *kūr'tin*<sup>1</sup>; *eūr'tin*<sup>2</sup> [A protective or ornamental hanging, as before

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Curtels:** kūr'tis<sup>1</sup>; eūr'tis<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**curule:** kiū'rūl<sup>1</sup>; eū'rūl<sup>2</sup> [Relating to a chariot].

**curvet:** kūr'vet<sup>1</sup>; eūr'vet<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., St., & W.; E. & I. kūr-vet<sup>1</sup>; M. kūr'vit<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kər-vet<sup>1</sup>*. Stressed on the first syllable by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), and on the last by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) [A prance or light low leap of a horse].

**curvilinear:** kūr'vi-lin'ī-ar<sup>1</sup>; eūr'vi-lin'e-ar<sup>2</sup>; also indicated by Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Reid (1844), Craig (1849). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) noted as kūr-vi-lin'yər<sup>1</sup> [Formed by curved lines].

**Cush:** kuš<sup>1</sup>; eūsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Cushan:** kū'shan<sup>1</sup>; eū'shan<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Cushan-rishathaim:** kū'shan-rish'a-thē'im<sup>1</sup>; eū'shan-rish'a-thā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R.V.)].—**Cushi:** kū'shoi<sup>1</sup>; eū'shi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**cushion:** kuš'ən<sup>1</sup>; eūsh'on<sup>2</sup> [A pillow-like bag or casing of cloth and feathers or rubber and air].

[Ham].

**Cushite:** kuš'ait<sup>1</sup>; eūsh'it<sup>2</sup> [A reputed descendant of Cush, the son of

**cuspidor:** kus'pi-dōr<sup>1</sup>; eūs'pi-dōr<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C. & M. kus'pi-dōr<sup>1</sup>; W. kus'pi-dōr<sup>1</sup>* [A spittoon].

**Cuth:** kuθ<sup>1</sup>; eūth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Cutha:** kiū'θa<sup>1</sup>; eū'tha<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible (R.V.)].—**Cuthah:** kiū'θa<sup>1</sup>; eū'tha<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[skin].

**cuticle:** kiū'ti-kl<sup>1</sup>; eū'ti-el<sup>2</sup> [The outer layer of cells that protects the true

**cutlas:** kut'lās<sup>1</sup>; eūt'lās<sup>2</sup> [A sword-like weapon].

**Cuvier:** kū'vyē<sup>1</sup>; eū'vyē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. naturalist (1769-1832)].

[port].

**Cuxhaven:** kūks'ha'fēn<sup>1</sup>; eūks'hā'fēn<sup>2</sup> [Ger. naval base and fortified sea-

**Cuyahoga:** kai'ə-hō'gā<sup>1</sup>; eū'a-hō'gā<sup>2</sup> [River and county in Ohio].

**Cuyyp:** keip<sup>1</sup>; eōyp<sup>2</sup> [Two Dutch painters (1) 1605-91; (2) (1575-1649?)].

**Cuzco:** kū'sko<sup>1</sup>; eūs'eo<sup>2</sup> [Dept. in Peru and its capital].

**Cyamon:** sai'ə-men<sup>1</sup>; çy'a-mōn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**cyan-, cyano-:** sai'an-, sai'ə-no-<sup>1</sup>; çy'an-, çy'a-no-<sup>2</sup> [A combining form derived from the Gr. κύανος (kyanos), dark-blue, used in Eng. scientific terminology, especially chemistry]. See CYANOGEN.

**cyanate:** sai'ə-nēt<sup>1</sup>; çy'a-nāt<sup>2</sup> [A salt of cyanic acid].

**cyanic:** sai-an'ik<sup>1</sup>; çy-ān'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to cyanogen].

**cyanid, cyanide:** sai'ə-nid, -nid or -nīd<sup>1</sup>; çy'a-nīd, -nīd or -nīd<sup>2</sup> [A compound of cyanogen with a metallic element].

**cyanite:** sai'ə-nīt<sup>1</sup>; çy'a-nīt<sup>2</sup> [A blue, gray, or black aluminum silicate].

**cyanogen:** sai-an'o-jen<sup>1</sup>; çy-ān'o-gēn<sup>2</sup> [A colorless, poisonous liquefiable gas].

[Nineveh].

**Cyaxares:** sai-aks'ə-riz<sup>1</sup>; çy-āks'a-rēs<sup>2</sup> [Median king (4th cent.); destroyed

**Cybele:** sib'ī-lī<sup>1</sup>; çyb'e-lē<sup>2</sup> [A goddess of Phrygian origin; the mother of the gods].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollice; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

**Cyclades:** sik'la-diz<sup>1</sup>; çye'la-dēs<sup>2</sup>—sometimes, but erroneously, sai'kla-diz<sup>1</sup> [Ægean islands]. [family].

**Cyclamen:** sik'la-men<sup>1</sup>; çye'la-mēn<sup>2</sup> [A genus of plants of the primrose

**cycle:** sai'kl<sup>1</sup>; çy'el<sup>2</sup> [A period of time, as a round of years or ages; also, a circle]. Compare BICYCLE.

Through the shadow of the globe we sweep into the younger day:

Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay. TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* l. 173.

**cycle:** sik'lk<sup>1</sup>; çye'lie<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr.*; *C., E., M., & W.* sik'lik<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* sai'klik<sup>1</sup>—best modern usage gives the *y* the sound of *i* as in "pin" [Recurring in cycles].

**cyclide:** sai'klid<sup>1</sup> or sik'laid<sup>1</sup>; çy'elid<sup>2</sup> or çye'lid<sup>2</sup> [A term in geometry].

**cycloid:** sai'kleid<sup>1</sup> or sik'leid<sup>1</sup>; çy'eloid<sup>2</sup> or çye'loid<sup>2</sup>. Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), and Walker (1791) indicated the *y* long as do modern dictionaries; Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) gave it short [A curve in geometry].

**Cyclopean:** sai'klo-pi'an<sup>1</sup>; çy'elo-pē'an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Cyclops or the Cyclopes].

**cyclopædia:** sai'klo-pi'di-a<sup>1</sup>; çy'elo-pē'di-a<sup>2</sup>. This pronunciation was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). Fulton & Knight (1802) and Knowles (1835) noted sai'klo-pid'ye<sup>1</sup> and Johnson (1755) and Sheridan (1780) sai'klo-pi-di'a<sup>1</sup> [A work that gives a comprehensive summary of all branches of learning]. Written also **cyclopædia** but pronounced the same way. See ENCYCLOPEDIA.

**Cyclopes:** sai'klo-piz<sup>1</sup>; çy'elo-pēs<sup>2</sup> [In Homeric legend, a group of one-eyed giant shepherds of Sicily].

**Cyclops:** sai'kleps<sup>1</sup>; çy'elōps<sup>2</sup> [One of the Cyclopes of whom Polyphemus was chief]. [rama].

**cyclorama:** sai'klo-rā'ma<sup>1</sup>; çy'elo-rā'ma<sup>2</sup>; not -rē'ma<sup>1</sup> [A circular pano-

**Cydippe:** sai-dip<sup>1</sup>; çy-dīp'e<sup>2</sup> [In Ovid's story of "Acontius and Cydippe" ("Epistolæ Heroidum," 20, 21), the wife of Acontius, whose marriage was caused by Artemis].

**cygnet:** sig'net<sup>1</sup>; çy'g'nēt<sup>2</sup> [A young swan].

**cylinder:** sil'in-dar<sup>1</sup>; çyl'in-der<sup>2</sup> [A barrel-like solid figure].

**cylindric:** si-lin'drik<sup>1</sup>; çy-lin'drie<sup>2</sup> [Shaped like a cylinder].

**Cymbeline:** sim'bi-lin<sup>1</sup>; çym'be-lin<sup>2</sup>; not sim'ba-lain<sup>1</sup> [In Shakespeare's play of the same name, a king of Britain].

**cyme:** saim<sup>1</sup>; çym<sup>2</sup> [A form of inflorescence].

**cymose:** sai'mōs<sup>1</sup>; çy'mōs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & W.*; *I.* saim'ōs<sup>1</sup>; *M.* sai-mōs<sup>1</sup>; *St.* sai'mōz<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* si-mōs<sup>1</sup> [Bearing cymes].

**Cymry:** sim'ri<sup>1</sup> or kim'ri<sup>1</sup>; çym'ry<sup>2</sup> or eym'ry<sup>2</sup>. In Eng. kim'ri is preferred; in the United States both pronunciations are heard [The Welsh and their kin].

**Cynwulf:** kin'wulf<sup>1</sup>; eyn'e-wulf<sup>2</sup> [Eng. poet of 8th or 9th cent.].

**cynic:** sin'ik<sup>1</sup>; çyn'ie<sup>2</sup> [One given to sneering at the moral motives of others.]

**cynosure:** sai'no-shūr<sup>1</sup>; çy'no-shur<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* sai'no-shiur<sup>1</sup>; *E.* sai'no-shiur<sup>1</sup>; *E.* sai'n-u-siur<sup>1</sup>; *I.* sai'no-gūr<sup>1</sup>; *M.* sin'o-siur<sup>1</sup>; *St.* sai'nō-zur<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* sai'no-siur<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers Entick (1764), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844) indicated sai'no-siur<sup>1</sup>; Scott (1797), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; ɪt = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

(1802) gave sin'o-siūr<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) noted sin'o-shiūr<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827), sai'no-shiūr<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835), sin-o-shūr<sup>1</sup>, and Smart (1840), sai'no-ziūr<sup>1</sup>. How Dr. Townsend Young felt on the pronunciation of this word may be seen from the following comment from his edition of Walker's "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary" (Dublin, 1859): "The length of the first syllable is a matter of indifference. Orthoëpists waste too much time in endeavouring to settle trifling points of this kind" [An object toward which all eyes are turned; that which commands general attention].

**Cynthia**: sin'ʃi-ə<sup>1</sup>; çyn'thi-ə<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Cyprian**: sip'n-ən<sup>1</sup>; çyp'ri-ən<sup>2</sup> [Father of the Church (200?-258)].

**Cyprian**: sip'ri-ən<sup>1</sup>; çyp'ri-ən<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dutch, si'pri-ən<sup>1</sup>; çy'pri-ən<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Cyprien**: si'pri-ən<sup>1</sup>; çy'pri-ən<sup>2</sup>; Ger. **Cyprian**: tsɪ'pri-ən<sup>1</sup>; tsy'pri-ən<sup>2</sup>; It. **Cypriano**: chi'pri-ə'no<sup>1</sup>; chy'pri-ə'no<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Cipriano**: tʃi'pri-ə'no<sup>1</sup>; tʃy'pri-ə'no<sup>2</sup>; Pg. si'pri-ə'no<sup>1</sup>; çy'pri-ə'no<sup>2</sup>.

**Cyprus**: sai'prus<sup>1</sup>; çy'prūs<sup>2</sup> [Levantine island].

**Cyrama**: sir'ə-mə<sup>1</sup> or si-rē-mə<sup>1</sup>; çyr'a-ma or çy-rā-ma<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Cyrene**: sai-rī-nī<sup>1</sup>; çy-rē-nē<sup>2</sup> [Anc. city in N. Africa].

**Cyrenian**: si-rī-ni-ən<sup>1</sup>; çy-rē-ni-ən<sup>2</sup> [A native or inhabitant of Cyrene].

**Cyrenius**: sai-rī-ni-us<sup>1</sup>; çy-rē-ni-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Cyrenus**: sai-rī-nus<sup>1</sup>; çy-rē-nūs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Cyril**: sir'il<sup>1</sup>; çyr'il<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan., Dutch **Cyrillus**: si-ril'us<sup>1</sup>; çy-ril'us<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Cyrille**: si'rīl'ɪ; çy'rīl'ɪ; Ger. **Cyrill**: tsɪ'rīl; tsy'rīl; Gr. **Kyrrillos**: kai'rīl-loi; ky'rīl-loi; It. **Cirillo**: chi-rīl'lo; chi-rīl'lo; L. **Cyrillus**: si-ril'us<sup>1</sup>; çy-ril'us<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Cirilo**: tʃi-rīl'o; tʃi-rīl'o.

**Cyrus**: sai'rūs<sup>1</sup>; çy'rūs<sup>2</sup> [1. Pers. king ( -528 B. C.). 2. A masculine personal name]. Fr., si'rū'ɪ; çy'rū'ɪ; Ger., tsɪ'rūs; tsy'rūs; It. **Ciro**: chi'ro; chi'ro; Sp., tʃi'ro; tʃi'ro.

**cyst**: sist<sup>1</sup>; çyst<sup>2</sup> [A membranous sac].

**cystitis**: sis-tai'tis<sup>1</sup>; çys-ti'tis<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of the bladder]. [Cerigo].

**Cythera**: si-ʃi'rə<sup>1</sup>; çy-thē'ra<sup>2</sup> [An island in the Ægean sea: modern

**Cytherea**: si'ʃi-rə<sup>1</sup>; çy'ʃi-rə<sup>2</sup> [Aphrodite: so called from the island of Cythera, near which she was reputed to have risen from the sea].

**czar**: zār<sup>1</sup>; zār<sup>2</sup> [Rus. emperor]. See TSAR.

**czarevitz**: zār'ı-vich<sup>1</sup>; zār'e-vich<sup>2</sup> [The eldest son of the Czar of Russia]. Spelt also **czarewitch** but pronounced the same way.

**czarevna**: zə-rev'nə<sup>1</sup>; za-rēv'na<sup>2</sup> [The wife of the czarevitz].

**czarina**: zə-rī'nə<sup>1</sup>; za-rī'na<sup>2</sup> [The empress of Russia].

**czarowitz**: zār'o-vich<sup>1</sup>; zār'o-vich<sup>2</sup>. Same as CZAREVITZ.

**Czech**: çek<sup>1</sup>; chē<sup>2</sup> [One of a Slavic people inhabiting Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary]. [(1817)].

**Czerni=George**: cher'nī-jərj<sup>1</sup>; chēr'nī-gōrg<sup>2</sup> [Hospodar of Servia (1766-1817)].

**Czernowitz**: cher'no-vits<sup>1</sup>; chēr'no-vits<sup>2</sup> [Aust. city, capital of Bukowina].

**Czerny**: tser'nī<sup>1</sup>; tsēr'nj<sup>2</sup> [Aust. composer (1791-1817)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ǵo, ǵem; ɪnk; ʃin, ʃis.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **büt**, **börn**;

## D

**d**: **dī**<sup>1</sup>; **dē**<sup>2</sup>. In English this letter is used to indicate its own sound, but a variety of *d* is heard in uttering the composite letter *J*, which see.

**Dabareh**: **dab'**ā-rā<sup>1</sup>; **dāb'**ā-re<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Dabbasheth**: **dab'**ā-shēth<sup>1</sup>; **dāb'**ā-shēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Dabbesheth**: **dab'**ī-shēth<sup>1</sup>; **dāb'**ē-shēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Daberath**: **dab'**ī-rafh<sup>1</sup>; **dāb'**ē-rāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Dabereh**: **dab'**ī-reth<sup>1</sup>; **dāb'**ē-rēth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Dabria**: **dab'**ī-rā<sup>1</sup>; **dāb'**ī-rā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**dachshund** [Ger.]: **dāhs'**hūnt<sup>1</sup>; **dāhs'**hūnt<sup>2</sup> [A German badger-hound].

**Dacia**: **dē'**shī-ā<sup>1</sup>; **dā'**shī-ā<sup>2</sup> [An ancient Roman province].

**Dacian**: **dē'**shān<sup>1</sup>; **dā'**shān<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Dacia].

**Dacier**: **dā'**syē<sup>1</sup>; **dā'**cyē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. scholar (1651-1722)].

**Dacobi**: **dā-kō'**bai<sup>1</sup>; **dā-eō'**bī<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Dacre**: **dē'**kār<sup>1</sup>; **dā'**eer<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Dacres**: **dē'**kār<sup>1</sup>; **dā'**eer<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**dactyl**: **dak'**tīl<sup>1</sup>; **dā'e'**tīl<sup>2</sup> [A three-syllable measure in prosody].

**dactylic**: **dak'**tīl'ik<sup>1</sup>; **dā'e'**tīl'ie<sup>2</sup>. By Todd (1818), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835), stressed on the first syllable [Pertaining to a dactyl].

**Dacubi**: **dā-kiū'**bai<sup>1</sup>; **dā-eū'**bī<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Daddeus**: **dā-dī'**us<sup>1</sup>; **dā-dē'**ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**dado**: **dē'**dō<sup>1</sup>; **dā'**dō<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* indicates **dā'**dō<sup>1</sup>, as did also Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847) [A finishing of wood or incrusting skirting for the lower walls of a room].

[Athens and Crete].

**Dædalus**: **dēd'**ā-lus<sup>1</sup>; **dēd'**ā-lūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a legendary sculptor of

**dæva**: **dī'**vā<sup>1</sup> or **dē'**vā<sup>1</sup>; **dē'**vā<sup>2</sup> or **dē'**vā<sup>2</sup> [In Zend, an evil spirit].

**Daghestan**: **dā'**ges-tān<sup>1</sup>; **dā'**gēs-tān<sup>2</sup> [Rus. province].

**Dagmar**: **dag'**mar<sup>1</sup>; **dāg'**mār<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Dagobert**: **dag'**ō-būrt<sup>1</sup> or **dā'**gō-bār<sup>1</sup>; **dāg'**ō-bērt<sup>2</sup> or **dā'**gō-bēr<sup>2</sup> [One of several Frankish kings].

**Dagon**: **dē'**gān<sup>1</sup>; **dā'**gān<sup>2</sup> [Philistine god, represented as half man, half fish].

**Daguerre**: **dā'**gār<sup>1</sup>; **dā'**gēr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. artist (1789-1851)].

**daguerreotype**: **dā-ger'**ō-taip<sup>1</sup>; **dā-ger'**ō-tīp<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E. da-ger'*re-ō-taip<sup>1</sup>; *I. da-gūr'*ē-taip<sup>1</sup>; *St. da-ger'*ē-taip<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. da-ger'*ē-taip<sup>1</sup> [An early photographic process].

**dahabiyeh**: **dā'**hā-bī'ē<sup>1</sup>; **dā'**hā-bī'ē<sup>2</sup>—when spelt **dahabeah** or **dahabee-yah** the final syllable is weakened: **dā-hā-bī'**ā<sup>1</sup>; **dā-hā-bē'**ā<sup>2</sup> [Ar. sail-boat used on the Nile].

**Dahlgren**<sup>1</sup>: **dāl'**grēn<sup>1</sup>; **dāl'**grēn<sup>2</sup> [Am. admiral (1809-70)].

**Dahlgren**<sup>2</sup>: **dāl'**grēn<sup>1</sup>; **dāl'**grēn<sup>2</sup> [Sw. poet (1791-1844)].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äll**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fērn**; **hit**, **Ice**; **ī=ē**; **ī=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ör**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle = out; ɔɪl; ɪū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**dahlia:** dāl'yə<sup>1</sup> or dē'li-a<sup>1</sup>; dāl'ya<sup>2</sup> or dā'li-a<sup>2</sup>. The difference of pronunciation is a national characteristic. In the United States the first is used; in Great Britain, the second. The word, being derived from *Dahl*, the name of a Swedish botanist, is correctly pronounced with a broad *a* in the first syllable [A plant of the aster family].

**Dahomey:** də-hō'mi<sup>1</sup>; da-hō'my<sup>2</sup>; not da-hō'mē<sup>1</sup>. In Eng. frequently, but erroneously, dē'a-mi<sup>1</sup> [Fr. colony in W. Africa]. [are sold].

**dairy:** dē'rɪ<sup>1</sup> or dār'ɪ<sup>1</sup>; dā'ry<sup>2</sup> or dār'y<sup>2</sup> [A place where milk and its products

**dais:** dē'is<sup>1</sup>; dā'is<sup>2</sup>. Dr. Murray indicates dēs<sup>1</sup> as the pronunciation in Eng., but *Chambers, E., I., & St.*, all British lexicons, note dē'is<sup>1</sup>, the pronunciation commonly used in the United States. The word may be found spelled *daiz*, in Phillips' "New World of Words" (1706), and *dais* and *daiz* (both noted as obsolete) in Ash's "Dict. of the Eng. Language" (1775) [A raised platform under a canopy].

**Daisan:** dē'i-san<sup>1</sup> or dē'sən<sup>1</sup>; dā'i-sān<sup>2</sup> or dā'san<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Dalaia:** dāl'i-aɪ'ə<sup>1</sup>; dāl'aɪ'ə<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Dalaiah:** dāl'i-aɪ'ā<sup>1</sup>; dāl'aɪ'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Dalaia:** dāl'i-aɪ'əs<sup>1</sup>; dāl'aɪ'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Dalan:** dē'lən<sup>1</sup>; dā'lan<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Dalbiac:** dāl'bɪ-ak<sup>1</sup>; dāl'bɪ-æc<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name of Fr. origin].

**Dalgleish:** dāl-glīsh<sup>1</sup>; dāl-glēsh<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name of Celtic origin].

**Dalhousie:** dāl-hū'sɪ<sup>1</sup>; dāl-hy'si<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family name].

A word that enters into several Scottish surnames, as *Dalhousie*, *Dalrymple*, *Dalziel*, is *Dal*. This signified first of all a portion. . . . It came later to designate a field, as something taken out of the common.

S. BARING-GOULD *Family Names and Their Story* ch. xviii, p. 382. [J. B. L. Co. '10].

**Dalila:** dāl'i-lə<sup>1</sup>; dāl'i-la<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Dalmanutha:** dāl'mə-nū'fhə<sup>1</sup>; dāl'ma-nū'tha<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Dalmatia:** dāl-mē'shə<sup>1</sup>; dāl-mā'sha<sup>2</sup> [Aust. province].

**Dalmeny:** dāl-mē'nɪ<sup>1</sup> or dāl-men'ɪ<sup>1</sup>; dāl-mē'ny<sup>2</sup> or dāl-mēn'y<sup>2</sup> [Scot. parish and village].

**Dalphon:** dāl'fən<sup>1</sup>; dāl'fōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Dalrymple:** dāl-rim'plɪ<sup>1</sup>; dāl-rŷm'plɪ<sup>2</sup> [Scot. jurist (1619-95)]. See DAL- [HOUSE].

**Dalziell:** dɪ'əl<sup>1</sup> or dāl'zɪl<sup>1</sup>; dē'el<sup>2</sup> or dāl'zēl<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family name].

**dam:** dam<sup>1</sup>; dām<sup>2</sup> [A mother of human beings: an Old Eng. use. See BELDAM].

**damage:** dam'ɪj<sup>1</sup>; dām'æg<sup>2</sup>. Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to check it the modern tendency is to weaken the final syllable in words having the termination *-age*, as *adage*, *baggage*, *cabbage*, *luggage*, *savage*, etc., and this weakness has been noted by lexicographers since the closing years of the 18th century. See CABBAGE [Loss caused by harm or injury].

**Damaris:** dam'ə-rɪs<sup>1</sup>; dām'a-rɪs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Damascene** (*a. & n.*): dam'ə-sɪn<sup>1</sup> or dam-ə-sɪn<sup>1</sup>; dām'a-sēn<sup>2</sup> or dām-a-sēn<sup>2</sup>. Am. & Scot. lexicons indicate the first; Eng. lexicons note the second [I. a. Belonging to Damascus. II. n. A native or inhabitant of Damascus].

**Damascenes:** dam'ə-sɪnz<sup>1</sup>; dām'a-sēnz<sup>2</sup>; not dam'ə-sɪ'nɪz<sup>1</sup> [Bible].

**Damascus:** də-mas'kʊs<sup>1</sup>; da-mās'eʊs<sup>2</sup> [Syrian city].

**damask:** dam'əsk<sup>1</sup>; dām'ask<sup>2</sup> [A rich fabric with raised pattern effect].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rule; but, būrn;

**dame<sup>1</sup>:** dēm<sup>1</sup>; dām<sup>2</sup> [A woman of high rank; specif., the wife of a knight or baronet].

**dame<sup>2</sup> [Fr.]:** dām<sup>1</sup>; dām<sup>2</sup>; *not* dam<sup>1</sup> [A lady].

**Damian:** dē'mi-an<sup>1</sup>; dā'mi-an<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **Fr. Dami-en:** dā'mi-an<sup>1</sup>; dā'mi-an<sup>2</sup>; **It. Damiano:** dā'mi-a-no<sup>1</sup>; dā'mi-a-no<sup>2</sup>; **L. Damianus:** dē'mi-ē-nus<sup>1</sup>; dā'mi-ā-nūs<sup>2</sup>; **Pg. Damião:** dā'mi-aun<sup>1</sup>; dā'mi-ouā<sup>2</sup>; **Rus. Demjan:** dem'yan<sup>1</sup>; dēm'yān<sup>2</sup>.

**Damiens:** dā'mi-an<sup>1</sup>; dā'mi-an<sup>2</sup>—the *s* is silent [Fr. fanatic (1715-57) who stabbed Louis XV. and was broken alive].

The lifted axe, the agonizing wheel,  
Luke's iron crown, and *Damiens'* bed of steel.

GOLDSMITH *The Traveller* l. 436.

**dammar:** dam'ər<sup>1</sup>; dām'ar<sup>2</sup> [E.-Ind. gum resin].

**damn:** dam<sup>1</sup>; dām<sup>2</sup>—the *n* is silent [1. To condemn to punishment. 2. To curse or swear at].

**damnable:** dam'nə-bl<sup>1</sup>; dām'na-bl<sup>2</sup> [Deserving to be damned].

**damned (pp.):** damd<sup>1</sup>; dāmd<sup>2</sup>. See BEQUEATHED. Walker, in his "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," says: "This word, in familiar language, is scarcely ever used as an adjective, and pronounced in one syllable, but by the lowest vulgar and profane; in serious speaking it ought always, like *cursed*, to be pronounced in two."  
"Thus in Shakespeare—

But oh what *damned* minutes tells he o'er

Who doats, yet doubts—suspects, yet strongly loves.

(*Othello* act III, sc. 3.)

there is a very singular usage of this word, as a verb or participle, when it signifies the condemnation of a play; but this application of it, though authorised by the politest speakers, has an unhallowed harshness in it to pious ears, and an affectation of force to judicious ones. It is, at least, the figure called *Catachresis*."

In his edition of Walker's "Dictionary" (Dublin, 1859), Dr. Townsend Young made the following caustic comment on Walker's note: "I leave this curious note stand. Pious ears have sometimes silly proprietors. There is nothing offensive in the word itself whether pronounced in two syllables or in one, which is now the universal mode, except on very solemn occasions. There are, indeed, many vile uses of it, almost equally fashionable among the high and the low."

**damning:** dam'nɪŋ<sup>1</sup> or dam'ɪŋ<sup>1</sup>; dām'ning<sup>2</sup> or dām'ing<sup>2</sup> [That leads to or implies condemnation].

**Damocles:** dam'o-klīz<sup>1</sup>; dām'o-elēs<sup>2</sup> [Syracusan courtier].

**Damon:** dē'mən<sup>1</sup>; dā'mon<sup>2</sup> [Syracusan hero, the friend of Pythias].

**damosel, damozel:** dam'o-sel<sup>1</sup>, -zel<sup>1</sup>; dām'o-sēl<sup>2</sup>, -zēl<sup>2</sup> [Archaic form of DAMESEL].

**Damrosch:** dam'resh<sup>1</sup>; dām'rōsh<sup>2</sup> [Ger. musician (1832-85)].

**damsel:** dam'zel<sup>1</sup>; dām'sēl<sup>2</sup>.

**damson:** dam'zən<sup>1</sup>; dām'son<sup>2</sup> [An oval purple plum].

**Dan:** dan<sup>1</sup>; dān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Dana:** dē'nə<sup>1</sup>; dā'na<sup>2</sup> [Am. family name of famous writers].

**Danaë:** dē'nə-ē<sup>1</sup>; dā'na-ē<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Eurydice].

**Danaides:** dā-nē-i-dīz<sup>1</sup>; da-nā-i-dēs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, daughters of Danaus].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʃin; go; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

**Danaus:** dan'ɪ-us<sup>1</sup>; dān'a-ūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, king of Arabia and Argos].

**dance:** dāns<sup>1</sup>; dāŋç<sup>2</sup>. See ASK.

**dandelion:** dan'di-lai'an<sup>1</sup>; dān'de-li'on<sup>2</sup>. *E. & W.* indicate the stress on the penult [A meadow plant of the aster family having large yellow flowers].

**Dandelot:** dānd'lō<sup>1</sup>; dānd'lō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. Huguenot general (1521-69)].

**Dandolo:** dūn'do-lō<sup>1</sup>; dān'do-lō<sup>2</sup> [Doge of Venice (1106-1205)].

**Dane:** dēn<sup>1</sup>; dān<sup>2</sup> [A native of Denmark].

**Danebrog:** dan'ə-brøç<sup>1</sup>; dān'e-brøç<sup>2</sup> [The national standard of Denmark].

**danger:** dēn'jər<sup>1</sup>; dān'gər<sup>2</sup> [Exposure to injury or loss].

**dangle:** daŋ'gl<sup>1</sup>; dān'gl<sup>2</sup> [1. To swing loosely as if suspended. 2. To attend on or follow closely].

**Daniel:** dan'yel<sup>1</sup> or dan'yəl<sup>1</sup>; dān'yəl<sup>2</sup> or dān'ye<sup>2</sup> [1. Bible. 2. A masculine personal name]. Dan., Dutch, Ger. dā'ni-el<sup>1</sup>; dā'ni-el<sup>2</sup>; Fr. dā'ni'el<sup>1</sup>; dā'ni'el<sup>2</sup>; It.

**Danielle:** dā'ni-el'lē<sup>1</sup>; dā'ni-el'lē<sup>2</sup>; Lat. dan'el<sup>1</sup>; dān'i-el<sup>2</sup>; Sp. dā'ni-el<sup>1</sup>; dā'ni-el<sup>2</sup>.

**Danish:** dē'nish<sup>1</sup>; dā'nish<sup>2</sup>; not dan'ish<sup>1</sup> [Pertaining to Denmark].

**Dantes:** dan'uits<sup>1</sup>; dān'its<sup>2</sup> [Mormon brotherhood].

**Danjaan:** dan-jē'an<sup>1</sup>; dān-jā'an<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Dannah:** dan'ā<sup>1</sup>; dān'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Dannebrog:** Same as DANEBROG.

**D'Annunzio (Gabriele).** See ANNUNZIO [Pseudonym of Gaetano Rapagnetto, It. dramatist (1864- )].

**danseuse:** dan'sūz<sup>1</sup>; dān'sūz<sup>2</sup> [Fr., a professional female dancer].

**Dante:** dan'ti<sup>1</sup> or dān'tē<sup>1</sup>; dān'te<sup>2</sup> or dān'te<sup>2</sup> [It. poet (1265-1321)].

**Dantès:** dān'tēz<sup>1</sup>; dān'teç<sup>2</sup> [The hero of Dumas's "Count of Monte Cristo"].

**Dantesque:** dan-tesk<sup>1</sup>; dān-tēsk<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893); *C., M., & W.* dan-tesk<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* (1913) dan-tesk<sup>1</sup> [Resembling the style of Dante].

**Danton:** dān'tōn<sup>1</sup>; dān'tōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. revolutionary (1759-94)].

**Danubian:** dan-yū'bi-en<sup>1</sup> or dā-niū'bi-en<sup>1</sup>; dān-yū'bi-an<sup>2</sup> or dā-nū'bi-an<sup>2</sup> [Bordering on Danube].

**Danzig:** dān'tsɪn<sup>1</sup>; dān'tsɪn<sup>2</sup> [Prus. govt., city, and gulf].

**Daphne:** dāf'ni<sup>1</sup>; dāf'ne<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Peneus and Ge who was changed into a laurel].

**Daphnis** [Gr.]: dāf'nis<sup>1</sup>; dāf'nis<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**Dara:** dē'ra<sup>1</sup> or dar'ə<sup>1</sup>; dā'ra<sup>2</sup> or dār'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**D'Arblay (Madame):** dār'blē<sup>1</sup> or dār'blē<sup>1</sup>; dār'blā<sup>2</sup> or dār'blā<sup>2</sup> [Eng. novelist (1752-1840)].

**Darboy:** dār'bwā<sup>1</sup>; dār'bwā<sup>2</sup>; not dār'bei<sup>1</sup> [Fr. prelate (1813-71)].

**Darby:** dār'bi<sup>1</sup>; dār'by<sup>2</sup> [An Eng. family name traced to the town and shire of Derby]. See DERBY.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃin, ʃis.



1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

**Darda**: dār'də<sup>1</sup>; dār'də<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Dardanelles**: dār'də-nelz<sup>1</sup>; dār'də-nēls<sup>2</sup> [Strait in S. E. Europe].

**Dardanus**: dār'də-nus<sup>1</sup>; dār'də-nūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a son of Zeus and Electra; reputed ancestor of the Trojans].

**daric**: dar'ik<sup>1</sup>; dār'ie<sup>2</sup> [Per. coin].

**Darien**<sup>1</sup>: dē'ri-en<sup>1</sup>; dā'ri-ēn<sup>2</sup> [A gulf in the Caribbean Sea].

**Darien**<sup>2</sup>: dē'ri-en<sup>1</sup>; dā'ri-ēn<sup>2</sup> [Any one of several towns in the United States].

**Darius**: də-rui'us<sup>1</sup>; da-rī'ūs<sup>2</sup> [1. Any one of several Per. kings. 2. A masculine personal name].

**Darjiling**: dar-jī'liŋ<sup>1</sup>; dār-jī'ling<sup>2</sup> [District and town in Bengal].

**Darkon**: dār'ken<sup>1</sup>; dār'kōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**dart**: dārt<sup>1</sup>; dārt<sup>2</sup> [A light spear, javelin, or a sharply pointed shot].

**D'Artagnan**: dār'tā'nyān<sup>1</sup>; dār'tā'nyān<sup>2</sup> [A brave, boastful Gascon in Dumas's *Three Musketeers*].

**Dartmouth**: dārt'maθ<sup>1</sup>; dārt'muth<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town].

**Darwinian**: dar-win'i-an<sup>1</sup>; dār-wīn'i-an<sup>2</sup>; *not* dār'win-yān<sup>1</sup> [Pertaining to <sup>[Darwin]</sup>

**Darwinism**: dār'win-izm<sup>1</sup>; dār'win-izm<sup>2</sup> [The doctrine of Charles Darwin, Eng. naturalist (1809-82)].

**Dasent**: dē'sent<sup>1</sup>; dā'sēnt<sup>2</sup> [Eng. Scandinavian scholar (1820-96)].

**dasheen**: dā'shīn<sup>1</sup>; dā'shēn<sup>2</sup> [A tuberous-rooted taro].

**dasyure**: das'i-ūr<sup>1</sup>; dās'y-ūr<sup>2</sup> [A small spotted civet-like quadruped].

**data**: dē'tā<sup>1</sup>; dā'tā<sup>2</sup>; *not* dū'tā<sup>1</sup> [Plural of **DATUM**, sometimes erroneously used as a singular].

**Dathan**: dē'θān<sup>1</sup>; dā'than<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Dathema**: dath'i-mā<sup>1</sup>; dāth'e-mā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Datheman**: dath'i-mān<sup>1</sup>; dāth'e-mān<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**datum**: dē'tum<sup>1</sup>; dā'tūm<sup>2</sup>; *not* dā'tum<sup>1</sup> [A premise, assumed as a fact, from which deductions are made or inferences drawn].

**daub**: dōb<sup>1</sup>; dāb<sup>2</sup>; *not* daub<sup>1</sup> [To coat or smear with plaster; also, to lay on colors crudely or coarsely].

**Daubeny**: dōb'nī<sup>1</sup> or dē'bi-nī<sup>1</sup>; dōb'ny<sup>2</sup> or dā'be-ny<sup>2</sup> [Anthony Trollope's pseudonym for Benjamin Disraeli in Trollope's novels].

**Daubigny**: dō'bī'nyī<sup>1</sup>; dō'bī'nyī<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter (1817-78)].

**D'Aubusson**: dō'bū'sōn<sup>1</sup>; dō'bū'sōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. warrior (1423-1503)].

**Daudet**: dō'dā<sup>1</sup>; dō'dē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. novelist (1840-97)].

**daughter**: dē'tār<sup>1</sup>; dā'ter<sup>2</sup>. Bunyan wrote:

Dispondencie, good-man, is coming after.  
And so also is Much-afraid, his *Daughter*.

*Pilgrim's Progress* II, 339 (1684).

This pronunciation, widely dialectal in Eng., was condemned by W. H. Savage as a vulgarism current in London in 1833.

1: **a** = final; **i** = habit; **aisle**; **au** = out; **oil**; **fū** = feud; **chin**; **go**; **η** = sing; **chin**, **this**.

**daunt**: *dānt<sup>1</sup> or dēnt<sup>1</sup>; dānt<sup>2</sup> or dant<sup>2</sup>*. Altho modern usage in the United States favors the first, and British usage supports the second, it was not always so. Formerly Perry (1777), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847) indicated *dānt<sup>1</sup>*, but Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Cull (1864) noted *dēnt<sup>1</sup>*. In the south and southwestern United States *dēnt<sup>1</sup>* prevails [To subdue by exciting fear].

**dauphin**: *dō'fin<sup>1</sup>; dā'fin<sup>2</sup>* [The eldest son of a French king].

**dauphine**: *dō'fin<sup>1</sup>; dā'fin<sup>2</sup>* [The wife of a dauphin].

**Daventry**: *dēn'tri<sup>1</sup>; dān'trī<sup>2</sup>* [An Eng. municipal borough]. See **ALCESTER**.

**David**: *dō'vid<sup>1</sup>; dā'vid<sup>2</sup>* [1. Bible. 2. A masculine personal name]. Dan. *dā'vith<sup>1</sup>; dā'vith<sup>2</sup>*; Dutch *dā'vit<sup>1</sup>; dā'vit<sup>2</sup>*; Fr. **Dauid**: *dō'vid<sup>1</sup>; dā'vid<sup>2</sup>*; Ger. **David**: *dā'vit<sup>1</sup>; dā'vit<sup>2</sup>*; It. **Dauid** *da-vi'dēi; dā-vi'dēi*.

**David**: *dā'vid<sup>1</sup>; dā'vid<sup>2</sup>* [Fr. painter (1748-1825)].

**Davies**: *dē'viz<sup>1</sup> or dē'viz<sup>2</sup>; dā'vi<sup>2</sup> or dā'vi<sup>2</sup>* [An Eng. family name].

**davit**: *dav'it<sup>1</sup>; dāv'it<sup>2</sup>*. In Eng. also *dēv'it<sup>1</sup>* [Small cranes projecting from the sides of a ship to hoist or lower boats].

**Davout**: *dā'vū<sup>1</sup>; dā'vū<sup>2</sup>* [Fr. marshal (1770-1823)].

**day**: *dē<sup>1</sup>; dā<sup>2</sup>*; *not dā't<sup>1</sup>* as sometimes heard in southeastern Eng. A common cockneyism of our time is the substitution of *i* for *a*; the late Professor Walter Skeat pointed out that a tendency toward the cockney line for "lane" can be traced in the speech of many educated persons.

**daze**: *dēz<sup>1</sup>; dāz<sup>2</sup>* [To stupefy].

**dead**: *ded<sup>1</sup>; dēd<sup>2</sup>* [Devoid of life]. Compare **DEAF**.

**deaf**: *def<sup>1</sup>; dēf<sup>2</sup>*—the pronunciation recorded unanimously by modern dictionaries. Worcester (1859), who gave this pronunciation, noted that it was indicated uniformly by English orthoepists. Goodrich, eds. 1847 to 1860, said, "*def* in England; more commonly *deef* in America."

The true English pronunciation is *deef*, as appears from the poetry of Chaucer, who uniformly makes it rhyme with leaf; and this proof is confirmed by poetry in the works of Sir W. Temple. Such was the pronunciation which our ancestors brought from England. NOAH WEBSTER *An American Dictionary of the English Language*, s. v. [New York, 1828].

In subsequent issues of the Websterian dictionaries this note was dropped, the editors realizing, no doubt, that in Early English the same word was sometimes written with *æ*, *e*, or *ea* (*dæg*, *dæg*, day; *seah*, *seh*, saw). Chaucer not only wrote *deef* but *def* and *dēfe*, and as the sounds of *e* in the folk-speech of his time varied from a drawn note in *earth* (*ūrth<sup>1</sup>*), through *e* as in *met*, to the light sound of German final *e*, as heard in Goethe (*gū'te*), and the French mute *e*, as heard in *chante* (*shān'te<sup>1</sup>*), the fact that Chaucer rimed it with *leaf* is not proof of the pronunciation noted by Webster.

Altho Chaucer wrote (1386) *deef*, *dēfe* and *def* in his Prolog, the last of these dates at least a century earlier as it occurs in "Cursor Mundi," an English poem in the Northern dialect of the 13th century (before 1300). In 1393 William Langland also wrote *def*, in "The Vision of Piers Plowman" (xii, 61). It is true that Prior (1717) and Watts (1718) rimed the word with "relief," but from 1773 to 1859 English and American lexicographers, except Perry ("Royal Standard Dict. of the Eng. Lang." Edinburgh, 1777), Webster, and Goodrich ("American Dict. of Eng. Lang." Springfield, Mass., 1847-63), recorded *def* as the pronunciation of educated persons in their time. Among them were the following: Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844),

2: **wolf**, **dō**; **boōk**, **bōōt**; **full**, **rūle**, **cūre**, **būt**, **būrn**; **ōil**, **bōy**; **gō**, **gēm**; **īnk**; **thīn**, **this**.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

and Worcester (1859). In the face of this array of representative usage supporting *def* Goodrich maintained that *deef* was the correct pronunciation for thirteen years.

Who is so *deafe* or so *blinde* as is hee  
That wilfully will neither heare nor see?

JOHN HEYWOOD *Proverbs* pt. II, ch. 9.

The modern spelling *deaf* dates from 1225, and is found in the "Ancrer Riwle," ascribed to Richard le Poor (died 1237).

**deal:** dil<sup>1</sup>; dēl<sup>2</sup> [To have business communications with].

**Dealtry:** dēl'tri<sup>1</sup>; dāl'try<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name] spelled also **Dawlttry**.

**dean:** dīn<sup>1</sup>; dēn<sup>2</sup> [An ecclesiastical officer or officer of a university, etc.].

**dear:** dīr<sup>1</sup>; dēr<sup>2</sup> [Held in affection]. Compare **DEAF**.

**dearth:** dŭrth<sup>1</sup>; dērth<sup>2</sup> [Scarcity; lack]. Compare **DEAF**.

**Dease:** dīs<sup>1</sup>; dēs<sup>2</sup> [A British family name of Gaelic origin].

[life].

**death:** defh<sup>1</sup>; dēth<sup>2</sup> [The cessation of the vital functions; end of physical

**debacle:** di-bā'kl<sup>1</sup> or di-bak'l<sup>1</sup>; de-bā'el<sup>2</sup> or de-bā'e'l<sup>2</sup>. *E., M., W., & Wr.* indicate the first; *Standard, C., I., & St.* support the second. Derived from the Fr. *débâcle*, the word was introduced into English early in the 19th cent., was seldom used, and is, therefore, not completely Anglicized. Some writers who have used it, as Thackeray ("Vanity Fair," ch. xxxii, p. 349), wrote *débacle*, and as late as 1887 a writer in the London "Graphic" (Jan. 15) used the same form.

[situation].

**debarrass:** di-bar'as<sup>1</sup>; de-bār'as<sup>2</sup>; *not* di-bar'as<sup>1</sup> [To free from a perplexing

**debate:** di-bēt<sup>1</sup>; de-bāt<sup>2</sup>; *not* di'bēt<sup>1</sup>.

**De Bathe:** də būth<sup>1</sup>; de bāth<sup>2</sup>; *not* də bafh<sup>1</sup> [Eng. family name].

**debauch:** di-bōch<sup>1</sup>; de-bach<sup>2</sup>—e as in "valley"; *not* as in "eel" [To lead into excessive indulgence of the appetites].

**debauchee:** deb'o-shī<sup>1</sup>; dēb'o-ghē<sup>2</sup>. *E.* indicates deb'ō-chī<sup>1</sup>.

**Debbaseth:** deb'ə-sefh<sup>1</sup>; dēb'a-sēth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Debbora:** deb'o-rā<sup>1</sup>; dēb'o-ra<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Debelaim:** dī'bi-lē'im<sup>1</sup>; dē'be-lē'im<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**debenture:** di-ben'chur<sup>1</sup> or -tiur<sup>1</sup>; de-bēn'chur<sup>2</sup> or -tūr<sup>2</sup>. *Walker* (1791) & *Standard* (1893 & 1915) indicate the first, which is most commonly heard in financial circles; *Perry* (1777), *C., M., W., & Wr.* support the second.

**Debera:** deb'ī-rā<sup>1</sup>; dēb'e-ra<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Debir:** dī'bar<sup>1</sup>; dē'bir<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Deblatha:** deb'la-thā<sup>1</sup>; dēb'la-tha<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Deblathaim:** deb'la-thē'im<sup>1</sup>; dēb'la-thā'im<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**debonair:** deb'o-nār<sup>1</sup>; dēb'o-nār<sup>2</sup> [Affable].

**Deborah:** deb'o-rā<sup>1</sup>; dēb'o-ra<sup>2</sup>; *C., E., I., Oxford Pronouncing Bible, Standard* (1903), deb'o-rā<sup>1</sup> [1. Bible. 2. A feminine personal name]. Dutch **De-bora:** də-bō'ra<sup>1</sup>; dē-bō'rā<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Débora:** dē'bō'rā<sup>1</sup>; dē'bō'rā<sup>2</sup>; It. **Debora:** dē-bo-rā<sup>1</sup>; dē'bo-rā<sup>2</sup>; Lat. deb'o-rā<sup>1</sup>; dēb'o-ra<sup>2</sup>.

**debouch:** di-būsh<sup>1</sup>; de-buch<sup>2</sup>; *not* dī-bauch<sup>1</sup>, *nor* dī-būsh<sup>1</sup> [To pass out].

**débouchure** [Fr.]: dē'bū'shūr<sup>1</sup>; dē'bu'chur<sup>2</sup> [The opening out, as of a valley].

**débris** [Fr.]: dē'brī<sup>1</sup> or dē'brī<sup>1</sup>; dē'brī<sup>2</sup> or dē'brī<sup>2</sup> [Accumulated fragments].

Altho in Eng. use for more than two centuries it still retains its Fr. pronunciation.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, ōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**debt:** det<sup>1</sup>; dēt<sup>2</sup>—the *b* is silent and has no status in the word, which was introduced into English through the Fr. *dette*, not, like *debit*, through the Latin *debitum*.

**debuscope:** deb<sup>1</sup>u-skōp<sup>1</sup>; dēb<sup>1</sup>u-seōp<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C.* dī<sup>1</sup>bʊs-kōp<sup>1</sup>; *E.* dē<sup>1</sup>bū-skōp<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* deb<sup>1</sup>ʌ-skōp<sup>1</sup> [A reflecting instrument].

**Debussy:** də-bū<sup>1</sup>si<sup>1</sup>; de-bū<sup>1</sup>si<sup>2</sup> [Fr. composer (1862– )].

**début** [Fr.]: dē<sup>1</sup>bū<sup>1</sup>; dē<sup>1</sup>bū<sup>2</sup>; frequently, but erroneously, di-biū<sup>1</sup> [A first appearance on the stage; also, entry into society].

**débutante:** dē<sup>1</sup>bū<sup>1</sup>tānt<sup>1</sup>; dē<sup>1</sup>bū<sup>2</sup>tānt<sup>2</sup> [A lady who makes a début].

**decade:** dek<sup>1</sup>ēd<sup>1</sup>; dēē<sup>1</sup>ād<sup>2</sup>; *not* də-kēd<sup>1</sup>. See DECAY [A period of ten years].

**decadence:** di-kē<sup>1</sup>dens<sup>1</sup>; de-eā<sup>1</sup>dēng<sup>2</sup>—in Eng. sometimes, perhaps owing to Fr. influence, dek<sup>1</sup>ʌdens [Decay].

**decadency:** di-kē<sup>1</sup>den-si<sup>1</sup>; de-eā<sup>1</sup>dēn-çy<sup>2</sup>. Jameson (1827) indicated dek<sup>1</sup>ʌden-si<sup>1</sup>, a pronunciation to which there is a reversion in Eng. All the earlier lexicographers from Bailey (1732) to Reid (1844) indicated the stress on the antepenult.

**decadent:** di-kē<sup>1</sup>dent<sup>1</sup>; de-eā<sup>1</sup>dēnt<sup>2</sup>. In Eng. now frequently dek<sup>1</sup>ʌdent<sup>1</sup>. See DECADENCE [Falling into decay].

**decagyn:** dek<sup>1</sup>ʌjin<sup>1</sup>; dēē<sup>1</sup>ʌgyn<sup>2</sup>; *not* -gin<sup>1</sup> [A plant with ten pistils].

**decahedron:** dek<sup>1</sup>ʌhī<sup>1</sup>dren<sup>1</sup>; dēē<sup>1</sup>ʌhē<sup>1</sup>dron<sup>2</sup>; *not* dek<sup>1</sup>ʌhed<sup>1</sup>rən<sup>1</sup> [In geometry, a solid with ten plane faces]. [ferring prints to glass].

**decalomania:** di-kal<sup>1</sup>ko-mē<sup>1</sup>ni-ə<sup>1</sup>; de-eāl<sup>1</sup>eo-mā<sup>1</sup>ni-ə<sup>2</sup> [A process of trans-

**decaliter:** dek<sup>1</sup>ʌlī<sup>1</sup>tər<sup>1</sup>; dēē<sup>1</sup>ʌlī<sup>1</sup>ter<sup>2</sup> [A measure of 10 liters].

**decalog, decalogue:** dek<sup>1</sup>ʌlōg<sup>1</sup>; dēē<sup>1</sup>ʌlōg<sup>2</sup> [The ten commandments].

**Decameron:** di-kam<sup>1</sup>ʌr-ən<sup>1</sup>; de-eām<sup>1</sup>ʌr-ən<sup>2</sup> [A collection of tales by Boccaccio (1313-75)].

**decameter:** dek<sup>1</sup>ʌmī<sup>1</sup>tər<sup>1</sup>; dēē<sup>1</sup>ʌmē<sup>1</sup>ter<sup>2</sup> [A measure of length; 10 meters]. The use of this term to designate a verse of ten metrical feet, and stressed *de-cam'e-ter*, is a nonce use.

**decani:** di-kē<sup>1</sup>nai<sup>1</sup>; de-eā<sup>1</sup>nī<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a dean; as the *decani* side of an altar].

**decanal:** dek<sup>1</sup>ʌnal<sup>1</sup>; dēē<sup>1</sup>ʌnāl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E.* dek<sup>1</sup>ʌn-əl<sup>1</sup>; *I.* dī<sup>1</sup>kan-əl<sup>1</sup>, noted also by Knowles (1835); *M.* di-kē<sup>1</sup>nal<sup>1</sup>, also indicated by Todd (1818), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844); *St.* dek<sup>1</sup>ʌnal<sup>1</sup>, recorded also by Smart (1840) [Pert. to a dean or deanery].

**decantation:** dī<sup>1</sup>kan-tē<sup>1</sup>shən<sup>1</sup>; dē<sup>1</sup>eān-tā<sup>1</sup>shon<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & M.*; *E.* dī<sup>1</sup>kant-ē<sup>1</sup>shun<sup>1</sup>; *I.* dī<sup>1</sup>kant-ē<sup>1</sup>shen<sup>1</sup>; *St.* dī<sup>1</sup>kan-tē<sup>1</sup>shun<sup>1</sup>; *W.* dī<sup>1</sup>kan-tē<sup>1</sup>shun<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* dek<sup>1</sup>ʌn-tē<sup>1</sup>shen<sup>1</sup> [The act of decanting].

**Decapolis:** di-kap<sup>1</sup>ʌlis<sup>1</sup>; de-eāp<sup>1</sup>ʌlis<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**decastich:** dek<sup>1</sup>ʌstik<sup>1</sup>; dēē<sup>1</sup>ʌstiē<sup>2</sup> [A ten-line poem].

**decastyle:** dek<sup>1</sup>ʌstail<sup>1</sup>; dēē<sup>1</sup>ʌstīl<sup>2</sup> [Having ten columns].

**decathlon:** dek<sup>1</sup>ʌthlən<sup>1</sup>; dēē<sup>1</sup>ʌthlōn<sup>2</sup>; *not* dek<sup>1</sup>ʌthlən<sup>1</sup> [A contest consisting of ten different events]. See PENTATHLON.

**Decatur:** di-kē<sup>1</sup>tur<sup>1</sup>; de-eā<sup>1</sup>tūr<sup>2</sup> [Am. commodore (1779-1820)].

**decay:** di-kē<sup>1</sup>; de-eā<sup>1</sup>; *not* dī<sup>1</sup>kē<sup>1</sup> [Wasting or wearing away].

**Deccan:** dek<sup>1</sup>ʌn<sup>1</sup>; dēē<sup>1</sup>ʌn<sup>2</sup>. Same as DEKKAN.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, boy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**decease:** di-sīs<sup>1</sup>; de-çēs<sup>2</sup> [Death].**deceased:** di-sīst<sup>1</sup>; de-çēst<sup>2</sup>; *not* dā-sī<sup>1</sup>/sed<sup>1</sup>. See BEQUEATHED.**decedent:** di-sī<sup>1</sup>/dent<sup>1</sup>; de-çē<sup>1</sup>/dēnt<sup>2</sup> [One who has died].**deceit:** di-sīt<sup>1</sup>; de-çēt<sup>2</sup> [The act of misleading; fraud].**deceive:** di-sīv<sup>1</sup>; de-çēv<sup>2</sup> [To mislead by falsehood; impose on].**December:** di-sem<sup>1</sup>/bār<sup>1</sup>; de-çēm<sup>1</sup>/ber<sup>2</sup>; *not* dī<sup>1</sup>/sem-bār<sup>1</sup>.**Decembrist:** di-sem<sup>1</sup>/brist<sup>1</sup>; de-çēm<sup>1</sup>/brīst<sup>2</sup>—the first *e* as in “valley,” *not* as in “eel,” as indicated by Phye. See æ and ɪ [One who participates in political upheavals, conspiracies, etc., occurring in December. See OCTOBERIST].]**decemvir:** di-sem<sup>1</sup>/vār<sup>1</sup>; de-çēm<sup>1</sup>/vir<sup>2</sup>; *not* dī<sup>1</sup>/sem<sup>1</sup>/vār<sup>1</sup>—the first *e* as in “valley,” *not* as in “eel” [One of ten men forming a magisterial body in ancient Rome].**decemviri:** di-sem<sup>1</sup>/vī<sup>1</sup>-roi<sup>1</sup>; de-çēm<sup>1</sup>/vī<sup>1</sup>-rī<sup>2</sup> [The body of ten magistrates in ancient Rome].**decennary:** di-sen<sup>1</sup>/ā<sup>1</sup>-rī<sup>1</sup>; de-çēn<sup>1</sup>/ā<sup>1</sup>-ry<sup>2</sup>—the first *e* as in “valley,” *not* as in “eel” [1. A period of ten years. 2. *Old Eng. Law.* A group of ten freeholders]. **de-**  
**cen<sup>1</sup>/ā<sup>1</sup>-ry<sup>2</sup>.** [of ten years].**decennial:** di-sen<sup>1</sup>/ī<sup>1</sup>-āl<sup>1</sup>; de-çēn<sup>1</sup>/ī<sup>1</sup>-āl<sup>2</sup> [An anniversary observed at a period**decent:** dī<sup>1</sup>/sent<sup>1</sup>; dē<sup>1</sup>/çēnt<sup>2</sup>—the last syllable is *not* obscure.**deceptr:** di-sep<sup>1</sup>/to<sup>1</sup>-rī<sup>1</sup>; de-çep<sup>1</sup>/to<sup>1</sup>-ry<sup>2</sup>. A word *not* found in Bailey (1724) but found in later editions (1727–30), it was stressed on the antepenult by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), but by Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827) the stress was indicated des<sup>1</sup>/ep<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-rī<sup>1</sup> [Calculated to give a false impression]. [fruit].**deciduous:** di-sid<sup>1</sup>/yu<sup>1</sup>-us<sup>1</sup>; de-çīd<sup>1</sup>/yu<sup>1</sup>-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Shed at maturity as flowers or**Decies:** dī<sup>1</sup>/shīs<sup>1</sup>; dē<sup>1</sup>/sīz<sup>1</sup> or dī<sup>1</sup>/sīz<sup>1</sup>; dē<sup>1</sup>/shēs<sup>2</sup>, de-çīs<sup>2</sup> or dē<sup>1</sup>/çīs<sup>2</sup> [A district in Waterford County, Ireland].**deciliter:** des<sup>1</sup>/ī<sup>1</sup>-tār<sup>1</sup>; dēç<sup>1</sup>/ī<sup>1</sup>-tēr<sup>2</sup> [One tenth of a liter].**decipher:** di-sai<sup>1</sup>/fār<sup>1</sup>; de-çī<sup>1</sup>/fer<sup>2</sup> [To make out or translate something obscure or puzzling].**decision:** di-siç<sup>1</sup>/ān<sup>1</sup>; de-çīz<sup>1</sup>/on<sup>2</sup> [A formal announcement, as of a judg-  
[ment by a court].**decisive:** di-sai<sup>1</sup>/siv<sup>1</sup>; de-çī<sup>1</sup>/siv<sup>2</sup> [Ending uncertainty. Compare DECISION].**declaim:** di-klēm<sup>1</sup>; de-elām<sup>2</sup> [To deliver oratorically in public, as an address].**declamation:** dek<sup>1</sup>/lā<sup>1</sup>-mē<sup>1</sup>/shān<sup>1</sup>; dēe<sup>1</sup>/lā<sup>1</sup>-mā<sup>1</sup>/shon<sup>2</sup> [A set speech].**declamatory:** di-klam<sup>1</sup>/ā<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-rī<sup>1</sup>; de-elām<sup>1</sup>/ā<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-ry<sup>2</sup>; *not* di-klēm<sup>1</sup>/ā<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-rī<sup>1</sup> [Using full and formal utterance]. [æ-tiv<sup>1</sup>.]**declarative:** di-klar<sup>1</sup>/ā<sup>1</sup>-tīv<sup>1</sup>; de-elār<sup>1</sup>/ā<sup>1</sup>-tīv<sup>2</sup>; *not* di-klār<sup>1</sup>/ā<sup>1</sup>-tīv<sup>1</sup>, *nor* dī<sup>1</sup>/klar<sup>1</sup>-**declaratory:** di-klar<sup>1</sup>/ā<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-rī<sup>1</sup>; de-elār<sup>1</sup>/ā<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-ry<sup>2</sup>; *not* di-klār<sup>1</sup>/ā<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-rī<sup>1</sup>.**declare:** di-klār<sup>1</sup>; de-elār<sup>2</sup> [To assert positively; state distinctly].**declinal:** di-kloi<sup>1</sup>/nāl<sup>1</sup>; de-elī<sup>1</sup>/nāl<sup>2</sup>; *not* dī<sup>1</sup>/kloi<sup>1</sup>/nāl<sup>1</sup>; *nor* dek<sup>1</sup>/lī<sup>1</sup>-nāl<sup>1</sup>, *Wr.***declination:** dek<sup>1</sup>/lī<sup>1</sup>-nē<sup>1</sup>/shān<sup>1</sup>; dēe<sup>1</sup>/lī<sup>1</sup>-nā<sup>1</sup>/shon<sup>2</sup> [1. Refusal. 2. Bending].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wæt, ǣll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪʊ = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**declinatory:** di-klaɪ'na-to-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; de-elɪ'na-to-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* de-klaɪ'nə-tūr-i<sup>1</sup>; *I.* di-klaɪ'nə-tēr-i<sup>1</sup>; *St.* de-klaɪ'nə-tūr-i<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* di-klaɪ'nə-ta-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; *not* di-klaɪ'na-tō'rɪ<sup>1</sup>. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Sheridan (1780) stressed the second syllable, indicating the diphthongal ai sound; but Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated the stress after the *n*, and gave the *i* the short sound as in "hit," as noted by Worcester (1839), but not as in use to-day.

**declive:** di-klaɪv<sup>1</sup>; de-elɪv<sup>2</sup> [Sloping downward].

**declivous:** dek'h-vus<sup>1</sup>; də'e'li-vūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* di-klaɪ'vūs<sup>1</sup>.

**decohere:** di'ko-hɪr<sup>1</sup>; də'eo-hēr<sup>2</sup> [To cause to cease cohering; disconnect, as a wireless telegraphic apparatus].

**decollation:** dek'ə-lē'shon<sup>1</sup>; də'e'o-lē'shon<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C.* di-ko-lē'shon<sup>1</sup>; *E.* di-kel-lē'shun<sup>1</sup>; *I.* di-kel-lē'shen<sup>1</sup>; *M.* di-ke-lē'shon<sup>1</sup>; *St.* dek'el-lē'shun<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* di-ka-lē'shen<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* dek-el-lē'shen<sup>1</sup> [The act of beheading or state of being beheaded].

**décolleté** [Fr.]: də'kəl'tē<sup>1</sup> or də'kəl'ə-tē<sup>1</sup>; də'e'ɔl'te<sup>2</sup> or də'e'ɔl'e-tē<sup>2</sup> [Cut low in the neck: said of a woman's dress].

**decomposite:** di'kəm-peɪz'it<sup>1</sup>; də'e'ɔm-pōs'it<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C. & Wr.* di-kəm-peɪz'it<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., & St.* di-kəm'pez-it<sup>1</sup>; *M.* di-kəm'po-zit<sup>1</sup>; *W.* di'kəm-peɪz'it<sup>1</sup> [Compounded of compounds].

**decorate:** dek'o-rēt<sup>1</sup>; də'e'o-rāt<sup>2</sup> [To adorn; embellish].

**decorous:** di-kō'rus<sup>1</sup>; de-eō'rūs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.; E.* de-kō'rūs<sup>1</sup>; *I.* di-kō'rūs<sup>1</sup>; *M.* de-kō'ras<sup>1</sup>; *St.* de-kō'rūs<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* di-kō'rās<sup>1</sup>. Usage, as indicated by modern dictionaries as well as recorded by the earlier lexicographers, favors the stress on the second syllable—the position indicated by Dyche (1752), Johnson (1755), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). Those who placed the stress on the first syllable were Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) [Marked by propriety; fitted to the occasion].

[Propriety].

**decorum:** di-kō'rūm<sup>1</sup>; de-eō'rūm<sup>2</sup>—the *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel"

**decrepit:** di-krep'it<sup>1</sup>; de-erēp'it<sup>2</sup>; *not* di-krep'it<sup>1</sup>, *nor* də-krep'id<sup>1</sup>, unless spelt *decrepid*, a form used by Beaumont and Fletcher (1616), Dryden (1696), Burke (1780), Washington Irving (1820), and others. [Broken down; enfeebled.]

**decretal:** di-kri'tal<sup>1</sup>; de-erē'tal<sup>2</sup>; Johnson (1755) dek'rɪ-tal<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to a decree].

**decretory:** dek'rɪ-to-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; də'e're-to-ry<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), and Enfield (1807) indicated the stress on the second syllable, di-kri'to-rɪ<sup>1</sup> [Resulting from a decree; judicial].

**decubation:** dek'yū-bē'shon<sup>1</sup>; də'e'yū-bā'shon<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.; C.* di-kiū-bē'shon<sup>1</sup>; *E.* di-kiu-bē'shun<sup>1</sup>; *I.* di-kiu-bē'shen<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* dek-ə-bē'shen<sup>1</sup> [The act of lying down].

**decussate:** di-kus'et<sup>1</sup> or dək'ʊ-sēt<sup>1</sup>; de-eūs'āt<sup>2</sup> or də'e'ū-sāt<sup>2</sup>. American and Scottish usage favor the first; English usage supports the second. The earlier lexicographers uniformly favored the first pronunciation indicated here; but Noah Webster indicated di'kus-et<sup>1</sup> [To cross in the form of an X].

**decussation:** dek'us-ē'shon<sup>1</sup> or di'kus-ē'shon<sup>1</sup>; də'e'ūs-ā'shon or də'e'ūs-ā'shon<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, M., St., & Wr.* indicate the first; *C., E., I., & W.*, the second [The act of crossing]. See DECUSSATE.

**Dedan:** dī'den<sup>1</sup>; də'dan<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prey*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Dedanim:** ded'ä-nim or di-dē'nim<sup>1</sup>; dēd'ä-nim or de-dā'nim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**dedicate:** ded'i-kēt<sup>1</sup>; dēd'i-eāt<sup>2</sup> [1. To set apart for sacred purpose. 2. To inscribe to a person, as a book].

**dedicatory:** ded'i-kä-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; dēd'i-ea-to-ry<sup>2</sup>; not ded'i-kēt'ä-rī<sup>1</sup> [Serving [as a dedication].

**deduce:** di-diūs<sup>1</sup>; de-dūç<sup>2</sup>—the first *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel"  
[To arrive at by reasoning from given premises].

**deed, deem, deep, deer.** These words are all pronounced as one syllable, did<sup>1</sup>, dēd<sup>2</sup>; dīm<sup>1</sup>, dēm<sup>2</sup>; dip<sup>1</sup>, dep<sup>2</sup>; and dir<sup>1</sup>, dēr<sup>2</sup>.

**de facto** [L.]: di fak'to<sup>1</sup>; dē fäe'to<sup>2</sup>; not də fak'to<sup>1</sup> [Actually existing].

**defalcate:** di-fal'kēt<sup>1</sup>; de-fäl'eāt<sup>2</sup>; not def'al-kēt<sup>1</sup> [To misappropriate].

**defalcation:** def'al-kē'shän<sup>1</sup> or dī'fal-kē'shän<sup>1</sup>; dēf'äl-eā'shon<sup>2</sup> or dē'fäl-eā'shon<sup>2</sup>. Walker, Standard, & Wr. indicate the first; C., E., I., M., W., & Wr. favor the second [Misappropriation of funds].

**defalcator:** di-fal'kē-ter<sup>1</sup>; de-fäl'eā-tör<sup>2</sup> Standard; C. def'al-kē'tör<sup>1</sup>; I. de'fal-kēt-ür<sup>1</sup>; M. dī'fal-kē-tör<sup>1</sup>; W. def'al-kē'tür<sup>1</sup> [One who misappropriates funds].

**defamation:** def'a-mē'shän<sup>1</sup>; dēf'a-mā'shon<sup>2</sup>; Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E. def-a-mē'shun<sup>1</sup>; I. de-fa-mē'shen<sup>1</sup>; M. di-fa-mē'shen<sup>1</sup>; St. def'a-mē'shun<sup>1</sup> [The act of slandering].

**defamatory:** di-fam'ä-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; de-fäm'a-to-ry<sup>2</sup>; not di-fēm'ä-to-rī<sup>1</sup> nor def'-

**defame:** di-fēm<sup>1</sup>; de-fält<sup>2</sup> [To slander].

**default:** di-fölt<sup>1</sup>; de-fält<sup>2</sup>. Derived from the Old French through the Latin, this word was originally spelt *defaute* (Chaucer, Langland, etc.), and was so pronounced. Later the *l* was introduced from the Latin *defalta*, but the pronunciation remained unchanged. Altho adopted into the spelling by the 17th century, it was late in the 18th before its presence was fully established in the pronunciation. By Pope and Swift it was rimed with *brought*, *ought*, *taught*, *thought*.

In 1755 Johnson indicated that "the *l* is sometimes sounded and sometimes mute. In conversation it is generally suppressed." The suppression was carefully practised, especially in English law. See **FAULT**.

**defeasance:** di-fī'zəns<sup>1</sup>; de-fē'şanç<sup>2</sup> [Annulment in law].

**defervescence:** def'är-ves'ens<sup>1</sup>; dēf'er-vēs'ens<sup>2</sup>, Standard; C. di-für-ves'-ens<sup>1</sup>; E. di-für-ves'sens<sup>1</sup>; I. di-für-ves'ens<sup>1</sup>; M. di-fer-ves'ens<sup>1</sup>; St. def'ür-ves'sens<sup>1</sup>; W. di-für-ves'ens<sup>1</sup>; Wr. def-är-ves'ens<sup>1</sup> [A lowering of heat; decline of enthusiasm].

**defiance:** di-fai'ens<sup>1</sup>; de-fi'anç<sup>2</sup> [A challenge].

**deficiency:** di-fish'en-si<sup>1</sup>; de-fish'en-çy<sup>2</sup> [Lack of a part of anything].

**deficit:** def'i-sit<sup>1</sup>; dēf'i-çit<sup>2</sup> [A deficiency or shortness, as of funds].

**defile** (*v.* & *n.*): di-fail<sup>1</sup>; de-fil<sup>2</sup>, Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E. & St. de-fail<sup>1</sup>; I. di-fail<sup>1</sup>; M. di-fail<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844) indicated di-fail<sup>1</sup>. Smart (1840) gave di'fail, and according to Walker, Sheridan (1780), following "some military coxcombs" who "endeavored to introduce the French pronunciation," pronounced the noun def'i-le<sup>1</sup> [A narrow pass, as in a mountain range].

**define:** di-foin<sup>1</sup>; de-fin<sup>2</sup> [1. To state the meaning of. 2. To indicate the limits of].

**definite:** def'i-nit<sup>1</sup>; dēf'i-nīt<sup>2</sup> [Determined with precision].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gö, nōt, ör, wón.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; fɪd = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**definition:** def<sup>1</sup>ɪ-nɪʃən<sup>1</sup>; dɛf<sup>2</sup>ɪ-nɪʃən<sup>2</sup>.

**definitive:** di-fin<sup>1</sup>ɪ-tɪv<sup>1</sup>; de-fin<sup>2</sup>ɪ-tɪv<sup>2</sup> [Precise; exact].

**deflagable:** def<sup>1</sup>lɑ-grə-bl<sup>1</sup>; dɛf<sup>2</sup>lɑ-grə-bl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., St., & W.; C.* def-lɪ-grɛ-bl<sup>1</sup>; *E.* de-flɛ-grə-bl<sup>1</sup>; *I.* dɪ-flɛ-grə-bl<sup>1</sup>; *W.* dɪ-flɛ-grə-bl<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) indicated dɪ-flɛ-grə-bl<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1805) dɪ-flɑ-grə-bl<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) def<sup>1</sup>lɑ-grə-bl<sup>1</sup>, as first noted above [Capable of taking fire; combustible].—**deflagrate:** def<sup>1</sup>lɑ-grɛv<sup>1</sup>; dɛf<sup>2</sup>lɑ-grɛt<sup>2</sup>.

**defloration:** def<sup>1</sup>lɔ-rɛ-ʃən<sup>1</sup>; dɛf<sup>2</sup>lɔ-rɛ-ʃən<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.; C. & M.* def-lɔ-rɛ-ʃən<sup>1</sup>; *E.* de-flɔr-ɛ-ʃən<sup>1</sup>; *I.* dɪ-flɔr-ɛ-ʃən<sup>1</sup>; *St.* dɪ-flɔr-ɛ-ʃən<sup>1</sup>; *W.* dɪ-flɔr-ɛ-ʃən<sup>1</sup> [The act of deflowering or depriving of purity; seduction].

**deform:** di-fɔrm<sup>1</sup>; de-fɔrm<sup>2</sup> [To spoil the form or beauty of].

**deformation:** def<sup>1</sup>ɔr-mɛ-ʃən<sup>1</sup>; dɛf<sup>2</sup>ɔr-mɛ-ʃən<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., St., W., & W.; E., I., & M.* dɪ-fɔr-mɛ-ʃən<sup>1</sup>. The difference in pronunciation is a national characteristic—the first represents the American usage; the second reflects the English [The act of spoiling the form or beauty of].

**deformity:** di-fɔr-mi-tɪ<sup>1</sup>; de-fɔr-mi-tɪ<sup>2</sup> [A misshapen condition].

**defraud:** di-frɔd<sup>1</sup>; de-frɔd<sup>2</sup> [To take by fraud].

**deglutition:** deg<sup>1</sup>lu-[or dɪ'glu-]tɪʃən<sup>1</sup>; dɛg<sup>2</sup>lu-[or dɛ'glu-]tɪʃən<sup>2</sup>.

**Dehantes:** di-hɛ'tɪz<sup>1</sup>; de-hɛ'tɛz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Dehavites:** di-hɛ'vaɪts<sup>1</sup>; de-hɛ'vɪts<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**dehors** [Fr.]: də-ɔr<sup>1</sup>, də-hɔr<sup>1</sup>, or dɪ-hɔrz<sup>1</sup>; de-ɔr<sup>2</sup>, de-hɔr<sup>2</sup> or de-hɔrs<sup>2</sup>. In Fr. the *h* and the *s* are silent, but *Standard, C., & W.* treat the word as fully Anglicized notwithstanding that its first use as a term in Eng. law cited by Dr. Murray bears the comparatively recent date of 1818 (*Critique Digest*, vol. vi, p. 196.) [Outside of; without].

**Delanira:** dɪ'yə-nɪ'rɔ<sup>1</sup>; dɛ'yə-nɪ'rɔ<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth., wife of Hercules].

**deign:** dɛn<sup>1</sup>; dɛn<sup>2</sup> [To give or allow with condescension].

**Delpara:** dɪ-ɪp'ə-rɔ<sup>1</sup>; dɛ-ɪp'ə-rɔ<sup>2</sup> [Lat., the Mother of God].

**Deirdre:** dɛ'thɪrɔ<sup>1</sup>; dɛ-thrɔ<sup>2</sup> [In Ir. folk-lore, the ward of Conchubhar, King of Ulster].

**Dejanira:** dɪ'yə-nɪ'rɔ<sup>1</sup>; dɛ'yə-nɪ'rɔ<sup>2</sup>. Same as DEIANIRA.

**Déjazet:** dɛ'ʒɑ-zɛ<sup>1</sup>; dɛ'zhɑ-zɛ<sup>2</sup> [Fr. actress (1797-1875)].

**déjeuner** [Fr.]: dɛ'ʒɯ-nɛ<sup>1</sup>; dɛ'zhɯ-nɛ<sup>2</sup> [Breakfast].

**de jure** [L.]: dɪ jʊ'rɪ<sup>1</sup>; dɛ jʊ'rɛ<sup>2</sup>; *not* dɛ jʊ'rɪ<sup>1</sup> [By right of law].

**Dekar:** dɪ'kar<sup>1</sup>; dɛ'kær<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Dekkan:** dek'an<sup>1</sup>; dɛk'an<sup>2</sup> [S. part of British India].

**Delacroix:** də-lɑ'krwɑ<sup>1</sup>; de-lɑ'krwɑ<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter (1799-1863)].

**Delala:** del'ɪ-ai'ə<sup>1</sup>; dɛl'ɑ-ɪ'ɑ<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Delalah:** dɪ-lɛ'yə<sup>1</sup> or -lɪ'ə<sup>1</sup>; de-lɛ'ya<sup>2</sup> or -lɪ'ɑ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Delalau:** del'ɪ-ai-ɛ'ɯ<sup>1</sup>; dɛl'ɑ-ɪ-ɑ'ɯ<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**delaine:** dɪ-lɛn<sup>1</sup>; de-lɛn<sup>2</sup> [A dress-goods, formerly all wool].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒɛm; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.



1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **not**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

**Deland**: di-land<sup>1</sup>; de-länd<sup>2</sup>; *not* di'länd<sup>1</sup> [Am. authoress (1857- )].

**De la Poer**: də la pōr<sup>1</sup>; de lā pōr<sup>2</sup> [Irish family name].

**Delarey**: del'ə-rē<sup>1</sup>; děl'a-rē<sup>2</sup> [Boer general in South-African War (1848- )].

**Delaroche**: də-lā'rōsh<sup>1</sup>; de-lā'rōch<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter (1797-1856)].

**Delaunay**: də-lō'nē<sup>1</sup>; de-lō'nā<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. astronomer (1816-72). 2. Fr. painter (1823-91)].

**Delaware**: del'ə-wār<sup>1</sup>; děl'a-wār<sup>2</sup> [A Middle Atlantic State of the United States of America].

**De la Warr**: del'a-war<sup>1</sup>; děl'ā-wār<sup>2</sup> [An Eng. barony dating from 1299].

**Delcassé**: del'kās'sē<sup>1</sup>; děl'cās'sē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman (1852- )].

**Delean**: di'lī-an<sup>1</sup>; də'le-an<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**deleble**: del'i-bl<sup>1</sup>; děl'e-bl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & Wr.*; *E. del'i-bl<sup>1</sup>; I. di'lī-bl<sup>1</sup>; St. del'e-bl<sup>1</sup>; W. del'i-b'l<sup>1</sup>*. Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Cooley (1863) indicated del'i-bl<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) and Cull (1864) di'lī-bl<sup>1</sup>. In Eng. the spelling *deleble* is now preferred and *M.* pronounces the word del'i-b'l<sup>1</sup> [Capable of being erased].

**delectation**: di'lek-tē'shən<sup>1</sup>; də'lē-tā'shon<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, St., & W.* indicate a secondary stress on the first syllable and a primary on the third. Other lexicons note only the primary on the third. *Wr.* indicates del-ak-tē'shən<sup>1</sup> [Great pleasure].

**Delescluze**: də-lē'klüz<sup>1</sup>; de-lē'elüz<sup>2</sup> [Fr. Communist (1809-71)].

**delete**: di-līt<sup>1</sup>; de-lēt<sup>2</sup> [To erase; cancel].

**deleterious**: del'i-tī'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; děl'e-tē'ri-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Hurtful].

**deletive**: di-lī'tiv<sup>1</sup>; de-lē'tiv<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; *E. di-līt'iv<sup>1</sup>; I. di-lī'tiv<sup>1</sup>; St. de-lī'tiv<sup>1</sup>* [Adapted for erasing].

**Delft**: delft<sup>1</sup>; dělft<sup>2</sup> [Dutch town].

**delft**: delft<sup>1</sup> or delf<sup>1</sup>; dělft<sup>2</sup> or dělft<sup>2</sup>. Originally spelt *delf* (Bailey, 1742; Ash, 1775; Perry, 1777; Walker, 1797, *et alia*), it was so pronounced, and is so frequently to-day [Chinaware from Delft].

**Delgado**: del-gā'do<sup>1</sup>; děl-gā'do<sup>2</sup>; *not* del-gē'do<sup>1</sup> [East-African cape].

**Delhi**: del'i<sup>1</sup> or del'ī<sup>1</sup>; děl'ī<sup>2</sup> or děl'ī<sup>2</sup>; *not* del-hai<sup>1</sup> [Capital of India].

**Delhi**: del'hai<sup>1</sup>; děl'hi<sup>2</sup> [Two towns in the United States].

**Delia**: di'lī-ə<sup>1</sup> or di'l'yə<sup>1</sup>; də'li-a<sup>2</sup> or də'l'ya<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**delicacy**: del'i-kə-si<sup>1</sup>; děl'i-ea-çy<sup>2</sup> [That which is pleasing to a fine taste].

**delicate**: del'i-kt<sup>1</sup>; děl'i-eat<sup>2</sup> [Daintily pleasing; refined].

**delicious**: di-līsh'us<sup>1</sup>; de-līsh'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Delightful to the senses].

**delight**: di-lait<sup>1</sup>; de-līt<sup>2</sup> [To charm or please highly].

**delighted**: di-lait'ed<sup>1</sup>; de-līt'ēd<sup>2</sup>; *not* di'lai-ted<sup>1</sup>.

**Delilah**: di-lai'lā<sup>1</sup>; de-lī'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**delinquent**: di-līn'kwent<sup>1</sup>; de-līn'kwēnt<sup>2</sup> [Neglectful of duty].

**deliquesce**: del'ī-kwes<sup>1</sup>; děl'ī-kwēs<sup>2</sup> [To melt away].

**delirious**: di-lir'ī-us<sup>1</sup>; de-līr'ī-ūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* di-līr'yus<sup>1</sup> [Wandering in mind].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fāt**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äl**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fērn**; **hit**, **ice**; **i=ē**; **i=ē**; **gō**, **nót**, **ör**, **wón**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**delirium:** dɪ-lɪr'ɪ-ʊm<sup>1</sup>; de-lɪr'ɪ-ʊm<sup>2</sup>; *not* dɪ-lɪr'yʊm<sup>1</sup> [Wandering of the mind].

**De L'Isle:** də lɪl'ɪ; de lɪl'ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name of Fr. origin].

**Dellsle:** də-lɪl'ɪ; de-lɪl'ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Fr. astronomer (1688-1768)].

**Delitzsch:** də'liçh<sup>1</sup>; de'liçh<sup>2</sup> [Ger. theologian and Assyriologist of 19th cent.].

**delivery:** dɪ-liv'ər-ɪ; de-liv'er-y<sup>2</sup>; *not* dɪ'liv-rɪ<sup>1</sup> [The act of placing some-  
[thing in the possession of another].

**Delos:** dɪ'lɒs<sup>1</sup>; də'lɒs<sup>2</sup> [Ægean island].

**Delphi:** del'fai<sup>1</sup>; dəl'fi<sup>2</sup> [Gr. town].

**Delphine:** del'fin'ɪ; dəl'fin'ɪ<sup>2</sup> [The heroine of a story of the same name [by Madame de Staël].

**Dolphinus:** del-fai'nus<sup>1</sup>; dəl-fɪ'nus<sup>2</sup> [The Dolphin, a constellation].

**Delsarte:** del'särt'ɪ; dəl'särt'ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Fr. singer (1811-71)].

**delude:** dɪ-liūd'ɪ; de-lūd'ɪ<sup>2</sup>; *not* dɪ'liud<sup>1</sup> [To mislead].

**deluge:** del'juɪ; dəl'ug<sup>2</sup> [A great flowing of water over the land].

**Delus:** dɪ'lus<sup>1</sup>; də'lus<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**delusion:** dɪ-liū'zən<sup>1</sup>; de-lū'zhən<sup>2</sup> [False belief].

**delusive:** dɪ-liū'siv<sup>1</sup>; de-lū'siv<sup>2</sup>; *not* də-lū'siv<sup>1</sup>, *nor* də-lū'ziv<sup>1</sup>.

**de luxe** [Fr.]: də lüks<sup>1</sup>; de lüks<sup>2</sup>; *not* də lüks<sup>1</sup> [Of luxury: said of editions of books, cabins of ships, or of railway trains with luxurious appointments].

**demagog, demagogue:** dem'ə-gəg<sup>1</sup>; dəm'a-ğög<sup>2</sup>; *not* dem'ə-gög<sup>1</sup> [One who seeks to lead the people by pandering to their passions or prejudices].

**demagogic:** dem'ə-gəj'ik<sup>1</sup>; dəm'a-ğög'ɪe<sup>2</sup>.

**demagoguery:** dem'ə-gəj-ɪ<sup>1</sup> or -gəg-ɪ<sup>1</sup>; dəm'a-ğög-y<sup>2</sup> or -ğög-y<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation dem'ə-gəg-ɪ<sup>1</sup> is indicated first by Dr. Murray, as most frequent in England.

**demean:** dɪ-mēn'ɪ; de-mān'ɪ<sup>2</sup>. See DEMESNE.

**demand:** dɪ-mənd'ɪ; de-mānd'ɪ<sup>2</sup>. See ASK [To ask for by right].

**demarkate:** dɪ-mār'kēt<sup>1</sup>; də-mār'cāt<sup>2</sup>. Dr. Murray indicates English usage, dɪ'mar-kēt<sup>1</sup> [To indicate the boundaries of].

**démarche** [Fr.]: də'mərsh'ɪ; də'mərçh'ɪ<sup>2</sup> [F., change in method; step aside].

**Demas:** dɪ'məs<sup>1</sup>; də'mas<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Demerara:** dem'ə-rā-rā<sup>1</sup> or dem'ər-ā-rā<sup>1</sup>; dəm'e-rā-rā<sup>2</sup> or dəm'er-ā-rā<sup>2</sup>; *not* dem'ə-rē-rā<sup>1</sup> [River and county in Brit. Guiana].

**demesne:** dɪ-mēn'ɪ; de-mēn'ɪ<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, E., M., & W.; C., I., & St. de-min'ɪ; Wr. di-mūn'ɪ.* Bailey (1742) indicated *demes'ne*, which may be interpreted as giving the *e* the sound it has in the Fr. word *mes* (mə<sup>1</sup>; mə<sup>2</sup>). Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jamieson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated dɪ-mīn'ɪ, but dɪ-mēn'ɪ, recorded by Sheridan (1780), is now in good general and legal use, and as *demesne* is a variant form of Old Fr. *demeine* (Eng. *domain*) it is to be preferred historically. Savage notes *demezny* as a vulgarism current in his time (London, 1833) [Land held in one's own power; a manorial estate].

**Demeter:** dɪ-mɪ'tər<sup>1</sup>; de-mē'tər<sup>2</sup> [Gr. goddess of marriage and fertility].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Demetrius:** di-mī'tri-us<sup>1</sup>; de-mē'tri-ūs<sup>2</sup> [1. Bible. 2. A masculine personal name]. Fr. **Démétrius:** dē'mē'tri'ūs<sup>1</sup>; de'mē'tri'ūs<sup>2</sup>; Ger. dē-mē'tri-us<sup>1</sup>; de-mē'tri-ūs<sup>2</sup>; It. & Pg. **Demetrio:** dē-mē'tri-ō<sup>1</sup>; de-mē'tri-ō<sup>2</sup>; Lat. di-mī'tri-us<sup>1</sup>; de-mē'tri-ūs<sup>2</sup>; Rus. **Дмитри:** dmi'tri<sup>1</sup>; dmi'tri<sup>2</sup>.

**demi- (prefix):** dem-i<sup>1</sup>; dēm-i<sup>2</sup> [Used frequently in Eng. words, but sometimes corruptly pronounced dim-i<sup>1</sup>; dīm-i<sup>2</sup> [Fr., literally, "half"]].

**demise:** di-maiz<sup>1</sup>; de-mīs<sup>2</sup>; not də-mīz<sup>1</sup> [To leave (to) by will].

**demi-tasse:** [Fr.]: də-mī'tās<sup>1</sup>; de-mī'tās<sup>2</sup>; not dem-i'tas<sup>1</sup>—a vulgarism [Half-cup; specifically, a small cup in which black coffee is served].

**democracy:** di-mək'rə-si<sup>1</sup>; de-mōe'ra-çy<sup>2</sup>; not dem'ek-rə-si<sup>1</sup> [Government by the people]. [the people].

**democrat:** dem'o-krat<sup>1</sup>; dēm'o-erāt<sup>2</sup> [One who favors government by

**Democritus:** di-mək'ri-tus<sup>1</sup>; de-mōe'ri-tūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher (400?–367 B. C.)].

**De Moleyns:** dem'o-linz<sup>1</sup>; dēm'o-lēns<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

**demolish:** di-məl'ish<sup>1</sup>; de-mōl'ish<sup>2</sup> [To destroy]. See the next word.

**demolition:** dem'o-lish'an<sup>1</sup>; dēm'o-lish'on<sup>2</sup>; E. dem-ŭ-lish'um<sup>1</sup>; I. di-mō-lī'shen<sup>1</sup>; M. dem-ə-lish'an<sup>1</sup> [The act of destroying].

**demonetization:** di-mun'ī-ti-zē'shən<sup>1</sup> or di-men'ī-tai-zē'shən<sup>1</sup>; de-mōn'-e-ti-zā'shon<sup>2</sup> or de-mōn'-e-ti-zā'shon<sup>2</sup>. The first is preferred by *Standard*, the second by Murray; C. di-men'e-ti-zē'shən<sup>1</sup>; E. di-men-et-aiz-ē'shun<sup>1</sup>; I. di-men'et-iz-ē'shen<sup>1</sup>; St. di-men'e-tai-zē'shun<sup>1</sup>; W. di-men'ī-ti-zē'shen<sup>1</sup>; Wr. di-men'ī-tai-zē'shen<sup>1</sup> [The act of the divesting of the character of money, or of reducing the value of a precious metal used as currency].

**demoniacal:** di'mo-nai'ə-kəl<sup>1</sup>; dē'mo-nī'a-e-al<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; C. & M. di-mo-nai'ə-kəl<sup>1</sup>; E. di-mō-nai'ə-kəl<sup>1</sup>; I. di-mō-nai'ak-al<sup>1</sup>; St. dem'ō-nai'a-kal<sup>1</sup>; Wr. dem-ə-nai'ə-kəl<sup>1</sup> [Like a demon].

**demonology:** di'mən-əl'o-ji<sup>1</sup>; dē'mon-əl'o-gy<sup>2</sup>. M. indicates di-mōn-əl'o-ji<sup>1</sup> as the pronunciation used in England [The investigation of evil spirits].

**demonstrable:** di-mən'stra-bl<sup>1</sup> or dem'an'stra-bl<sup>1</sup>; de-mōn'stra-bl<sup>2</sup> or dēm'on'stra-bl<sup>2</sup> [That can be demonstrated].

**demonstrate:** dem'an-strēt<sup>1</sup> or di-men'strēt<sup>1</sup>; dēm'on-strāt<sup>2</sup> or de-mōn'-strāt<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* (1915) & W. indicate the stress on the first syllable; C., E., I., M., St., & Wr. stress the second, as did also the earlier lexicographers. Both pronunciations occur in Shakespeare, but the first recorded here is now preferred in the United States while the latter is standard in the United Kingdom [To point out; make clear].

**demonstrative:** di-mən'stra-tiv<sup>1</sup>; de-mōn'stra-tiv<sup>2</sup> [1. Able to prove beyond doubt. 2. Inclined to exhibition of feeling].

**demonstrator:** dem'an-strē'tər or -ter<sup>1</sup>; dēm'on-strā'tor<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. dem'an-strē-tər<sup>1</sup>; E. dem'un-strēt-ūr<sup>1</sup>; I. de-men-strēt-ūr<sup>1</sup>; M. dem'an-strē-tər<sup>1</sup>; St. de-men'strē-tər<sup>1</sup>; W. dem'an-strē'tūr<sup>1</sup>; Wr. dem'an-strē-tər<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) indicated primary stress on the penult, but Walker qualified his pronunciation by saying, "When it [the word *demonstrator*] means one who demonstrates any thing in general the accent is on the same syllable as the verb"—the antepenult, *demon'strator*. Smart (1836) indicated the first pronunciation noted above.

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Demophon:** dem'o-fən<sup>1</sup>; dēm'o-fōn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Demophoon:** di-mef'o-en<sup>1</sup>; de-mōf'o-ōn<sup>2</sup> [Legendary king of Athens].

**Demosthenes:** di-mes'fhi-niz<sup>1</sup>; de-mōs'the-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Athenian orator (384-322 B. C.)].

**Demosthenic:** dem'es-then'ik<sup>1</sup>; dēm'ōs-thēn'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to Demos-<sup>[thenes]</sup>].

**demy:** di-moi'<sup>1</sup>; de-mī'<sup>2</sup>; not dēmī<sup>1</sup>, nor dī'moi<sup>1</sup> [A size of paper].

**Denaba:** den'a-bə<sup>1</sup>; dēn'a-ba<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**denarius:** di-nē'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; de-nā'ri-ūs<sup>2</sup>—the e as in "valley," not as in "eel"  
[A silver or copper coin of the Romans].

**denary:** den'a-ri<sup>1</sup>; dēn'a-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E. dī'na-ri<sup>1</sup>; I. de'na-ri<sup>1</sup>; M. di-nē'ri<sup>1</sup>; St. den'ū-ri<sup>1</sup>* [Containing ten].

**denationalize:** di-nash'on-al-aiz<sup>1</sup>; dē-nāsh'on-al-iz<sup>2</sup>; not dī-nē'shun-al-aiz<sup>1</sup>.

**denatured:** dī-nē'churd<sup>1</sup> or -tiurd<sup>1</sup>; dē-nā'churd<sup>2</sup> or -turd<sup>2</sup> [Changed in character or quality; as, *denatured* alcohol].

**Denbigh:** den'bi<sup>1</sup>; dēn'bi<sup>2</sup> [Welsh county and town].

**denegatory:** di-neg'a-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; de-nēg'a-to-ry<sup>2</sup>; not dī-nə-gē'to-ri<sup>1</sup> [Suggesting that which is contradictory].

**dengue:** den'gē<sup>1</sup>; dēn'gē<sup>2</sup> [Tropical fever].

**denier<sup>1</sup>:** dā-nīr'<sup>1</sup>; de-nēr'<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C. de-nīr'<sup>1</sup>; E. den'i-ūr<sup>1</sup>; I. de'ni-ūr<sup>1</sup>; M., W., & Wr. di-nīr'<sup>1</sup>; St. de-nīr'<sup>1</sup>* [An old silver penny].

**denier<sup>2</sup>:** di-nai'ər<sup>1</sup>; de-nī'er<sup>2</sup> [One who declares something as untrue or  
<sup>[not proved]</sup>].

**denigrate:** den'i-grēt<sup>1</sup>; dēn'i-grāt<sup>2</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers the majority indicated the stress on the first syllable, but Sheridan, Knowles, and Fulton & Knight noted dā-nai'grēt<sup>1</sup> [To make black].

**Denis:** den'is<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) dā-nī'<sup>1</sup>; dēn'is<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) de-nī'<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. See DIONYSIUS, its original, uncontracted form.

**Dennehy:** den'a-hi<sup>1</sup>; dēn'e-hy<sup>2</sup> [Ir. family name].

**Dennis:** den'is<sup>1</sup>; dēn'is<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name. See DIONYSIUS].

**dénouement** [Fr.]: dē-nū'mān<sup>1</sup> or dē'nū'mān<sup>1</sup>; dē-nū'mān<sup>2</sup> or dē'nū'mān<sup>2</sup>  
[The outcome].

**denounce:** di-nauns'<sup>1</sup>; de-nounç'<sup>2</sup>; not dē-nauns'<sup>1</sup> [To accuse publicly].

**dentelle** [Fr.]: dān'tel'<sup>1</sup>; dān'tēl'<sup>2</sup> [Lace].

**dentifrice:** den'ti-fris'<sup>1</sup>; dēn'ti-frīç'<sup>2</sup> [A preparation for cleaning the teeth].

**denudate:** di-niū'dēt<sup>1</sup>; de-nū'dāt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C. den'yu-det<sup>1</sup>; E. dī-niū'-dēt<sup>1</sup>; I. di-niūd'ēt<sup>1</sup>; M. di-niū'dūt<sup>1</sup>; St. den'yū-dēt<sup>1</sup>; W. di-niūd'ēt<sup>1</sup>; Wr. di-niū'dūt<sup>1</sup>* [Naked; bare].

**denudation:** den'yu-dē'shən<sup>1</sup>; dēn'yu-dā'shon<sup>2</sup>; *E. dī-niū-dē'shun<sup>1</sup>; I. di-niūd-ē'shən<sup>1</sup>; Standard & W. indicate dī'niū-dē'shən<sup>1</sup> as alternative* [The state of being stripped].

**denude:** di-niūd'<sup>1</sup>; de-nūd'<sup>2</sup>; not dī'niūd<sup>1</sup> [To strip the covering from].

**denunciate:** di-nun'shi-ēt<sup>1</sup> or di-nun'si-ēt<sup>1</sup>; de-nūn'shi-āt<sup>2</sup> or de-nūn'çi-āt<sup>2</sup>.

The first indicates American usage; the second is British. See ANNUNCIATE.

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŭk; thīn, thīs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **not**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **büt**, **börn**;

**denunciation**: di-nun'si-ē'shən<sup>1</sup>; de-nūn'ci-ā'shon<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, I., M., St., & W.; C., E., & W.* di-nun-shi-ē'shən<sup>1</sup>. See ANNUNCIATION; PRONUNCIATION [The act of condemning publicly].

**deodorize**: dī-ō'dar-iz<sup>1</sup>; dē-ō'dor-iz<sup>2</sup> [To remove the odor of].

**depart**: di-pärt<sup>1</sup>; de-pärt<sup>2</sup>; *not* dī'part<sup>1</sup> [To go away].

**department**: di-pärt'ment<sup>1</sup>; de-pärt'ment<sup>2</sup> [A subdivision of a state, political, or commercial organization].

**departmental**: dī'pärt-men'təl<sup>1</sup>; dē'pärt-mēn'təl<sup>2</sup>. Note that a secondary stress is indicated on the first syllable and that the *e* is long. *Wr.* notes depart-men'təl<sup>1</sup>, now seldom or never heard.

**depends**: di-pendz<sup>1</sup>; de-pēnds<sup>2</sup>; *not* dī-pendz<sup>1</sup>, *nor* dā-penz<sup>1</sup>—the first *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel."

**deplatory**: di-pil'ā-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; de-pil'ā-to-ry<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) indicated *deplatory* [Adapted to remove hair].

**depilous**: dep'i-lus<sup>1</sup>; dēp'i-lūs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & W.; I.* di-pail'us<sup>1</sup>; *M.* dep'i-las<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* di-pai'las<sup>1</sup>. The position of the stress has been variously indicated by the earlier lexicographers. Johnson (1755) noted *de'pilous*; Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), and Fulton & Knight (1802), gave depai'lus<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777), de-pil'us<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) dep'i-lus<sup>1</sup> [Hairless].

**deplane**: dep'lā-nē<sup>1</sup> or dī'plā-nēt<sup>1</sup>; dēp'la-nāt<sup>2</sup> or dē'pla-nāt<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage, the second the usage in Great Britain.

**depletive**: di-plī'tiv<sup>1</sup>; de-plē'tiv<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & W.; E.* de-plī'tiv<sup>1</sup>; *I.* di-plī'tiv<sup>1</sup>; *St.* de-plī'tiv<sup>1</sup> [That which empties or exhausts].

**deplorable**: di-plōr'ā-bl<sup>1</sup>; de-plōr'a-bl<sup>2</sup>; *not* dī-plō'rā-bl<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation indicated here is recorded uniformly by the dictionaries, but modern usage, even of careful speakers, indicates di-plōr'ā-bl<sup>1</sup>, which is very frequently heard in New York City and its vicinity [That is considered with regret].

**deplore**: di-plōr<sup>1</sup>; de-plōr<sup>2</sup>—more frequently di-plōr<sup>1</sup>, but not yet admitted to the dictionaries [To express deep regret for]. [feathers].

**deplumate**: di-plū'mēt<sup>1</sup>; de-plū'māt<sup>2</sup>; *not* di-pliū'mēt<sup>1</sup> [Stripped of

**deplumation**: dep'lu-mē'shən<sup>1</sup>; dēp'lu-mā'shon<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.; C.* di-plu-mē'shən<sup>1</sup>; *E.* di-plū-mē'shun<sup>1</sup>; *I.* de'plūm-ē'shən<sup>1</sup>; *M.* di-pliū-mē'shən<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1890) dep'liū-mē'shun<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1909) dī'plū-mē'shən<sup>1</sup>. The *Standard & Worcester* may be said to represent the American pronunciation, while the *Century* and *Webster* (Harris, 1909) indicate the Anglo-American pronunciation. Murray & the *Encyclopedic* reflect English usage; the *Imperial* that of the Scots.

**deportation**: dī'pōr-tē'shən<sup>1</sup>; dē'pōr-tā'shon<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation *de-er-tē'shən<sup>1</sup>*, indicated by Walker (1791) and noted by Worcester (1859), is noted as alternative by only *Standard* and *W.* [The act of sending away forcibly].

**depository**: di-pež'i-tē-ri<sup>1</sup>; de-pōž'i-tā-ry<sup>2</sup> [A person entrusted with anything; also, a depository].

**deposition**: dep'o-zish'an<sup>1</sup> or dī'po-zish'an<sup>1</sup>; dēp'o-šish'on<sup>2</sup> or dē'po-šish'on<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American, the second British usage [The act of putting down].

**depository**: di-pež'i-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; de-pōž'i-to-ry<sup>2</sup>; *not* di-pež'i-tō-ri<sup>1</sup> [A place where anything is kept in safety; also, a depository].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; ɪlū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**depot:** dē'pō<sup>1</sup>; dē'pō<sup>2</sup>—a word that has been mouthed and mauled perhaps more than any other in the language, and of which the pronunciation has varied from *dee'po* to *dē-pot'* and *dee'pot'*—the last noted as a vulgarity by Longfellow and Lowell. Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Cooley (1863) indicated dē-pō<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Worcester (1859) recorded dī-pō<sup>1</sup>; Cull (1864) dī-pō<sup>1</sup>. The *Standard* and *W.* favor dī'pō<sup>1</sup>, and give dep'ō<sup>1</sup> as alternative; *C.* de-pō<sup>1</sup> or dī'pō<sup>1</sup>; *E.* dep'ō<sup>1</sup>; *I.* de-pō<sup>1</sup>; *M.* dep'ō<sup>1</sup>; *St.* de-pō<sup>1</sup>. According to the authorities cited above the preference in England, where the word is infrequently used, is dep'ō<sup>1</sup>, in Scotland de-pō<sup>1</sup>, and in the United States dī'pō<sup>1</sup>. Webster (1909) gives also dē'pō<sup>1</sup>.

**deprecatory:** dep'rɪ-kə-to-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; dēp're-ea-to-ry<sup>2</sup>; *not* dep'rɪ-kē'to-rɪ<sup>1</sup> [Serv-ing to express disapproval of].

**depreciate:** dī-prɪ'ʃhi-ēt<sup>1</sup>; de-prē'shi-āt<sup>2</sup> [To lessen the worth of].

**depredatory:** dep'rɪ-dē'to-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; dēp're-dā'to-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* dep'rɪ-de-to-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; *E.* dep're-dē-tūr-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; *I.* dē'prɪ-dē-te-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; *M.* dī-pred'ə-tər-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; *St.* dep're-dē'tūr-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; *W.* dep'rɪ-de-to-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* dep'rɪ-dē-tə-rɪ<sup>1</sup> [Characterized by plundering].

**deprivation:** dep'rɪ-vē'shən<sup>1</sup>; dēp'ri-vā'shon<sup>2</sup>; *not* dī'proi-vē'shen<sup>1</sup> [The act of taking away from].

**Deptford:** det'fərd<sup>1</sup> or dep'fərd<sup>1</sup>; dēt'ford<sup>2</sup> or dēp'ford<sup>2</sup>. In Dr. Isaac Watts's time ("Works: The Art of Reading and Writing English," vol. iv, p. 725, 1748) the pronunciation was ded'fərd<sup>1</sup> [A southeastern suburb of London]. See ANSTRUTHER.

**depths:** depθs<sup>1</sup>; dēpθs<sup>2</sup>; *not* depz<sup>1</sup>. See YOUTH; YOUTHS.

**depute:** dī-piūt<sup>1</sup>; de-pūt<sup>2</sup>; *not* dī'piut<sup>1</sup> [To appoint a deputy].

**deputy:** dep'yu-tɪ<sup>1</sup>; dēp'yu-ty<sup>2</sup>. Walker (1791) noted that "there is a proneness in the *p* to slide into its nearest relation *b*, which makes us often hear this word as if written *debbuty*." This may have been due to the influence of the speech of the Hanoverian kings of England, for in Germanic *p* represents Indo-European *b*. Savage (1833) found *debbuty* in use and condemned it as a vulgarity [A person appointed to act as a substitute for another].

**De Quincey:** dɪ kwɪn'sɪ<sup>1</sup>; de kwɪn'cy<sup>2</sup> [Eng. author (1785-1859)].

**deraign:** dɪ-rēn<sup>1</sup>; de-rān<sup>2</sup>; *not* dī'rēn<sup>1</sup> [To determine, as a claim, by judicial argument and decision].

**Derbe:** dūr'bi<sup>1</sup>; dēr'by<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Derby:** dūr'bi<sup>1</sup>; dēr'bɪ<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., & W.; E., M., St., & Wr.* dūr'bi<sup>1</sup>—the first represents the pronunciation of the United States and Northern and Middle England, the second that in vogue in Southern England. Compare BEAUCLEERK. See quotation.

*Derby.* A Southern (not the local) pronunciation of *Derby*, the name of an English town and shire, which was formerly also sometimes so spelt.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. iii, p. 31 [CL. PRESS 1897].

**derby<sup>2</sup>:** dūr'bi<sup>1</sup>; dēr'bɪ<sup>2</sup> [A stiff felt hat with a round crown].

**derelict** (n.): der'ɪ-ɪkt<sup>1</sup>; dēr'e-ɪet<sup>2</sup> [One who or that which is abandoned; especially an unseaworthy vessel].

**derelict** (v.): der-ɪ-ɪkt<sup>1</sup>; dēr-e-ɪet<sup>2</sup> [To abandon].

**deride:** dɪ-raɪd<sup>1</sup>; de-rɪd<sup>2</sup> [To make the object of ridicule].

**Dering:** dɪr'ɪŋ<sup>1</sup>; dēr'ɪŋ<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**derision:** dɪ-rɪz'ən<sup>1</sup>; de-rɪz'hon<sup>2</sup> [The act of deriding]. See DERIDE.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; ʃʊll, ʃʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, *árt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

**derisive**: *dī-rai'siv*<sup>1</sup>; *dē-rī'siv*<sup>2</sup> [Expressive of derision].

**derivation**: *der'-i-vē'shān*<sup>1</sup>; *dēr'i-vā'shon*<sup>2</sup> [The act of deriving].

**derive**: *dī-raiv*<sup>1</sup>; *dē-riv*<sup>2</sup> [To obtain (a thing) from its source].

**derma-, dermat-**: *dūr'mā*<sup>-1</sup>, *dūr'mā-to*<sup>-1</sup>; *dēr'mā*<sup>-2</sup>, *dēr'mā-to*<sup>-2</sup> [From the Greek *δέρμα* (*derma*), skin; an element in many technical terms, as **dermatitis**: *dūr'-mā-tai'tis*<sup>1</sup> or *-ti'tis*<sup>1</sup>; *dēr'mā-ti'tis*<sup>2</sup> or *-ti'tis*<sup>2</sup> (Inflammation of the skin); **dermatology**: *dūr'mā-tel'o-jī*<sup>1</sup>; *dēr'mā-tōl'o-gy*<sup>2</sup> (The branch of medicine that treats of the skin and its diseases)].

**dernier**: *dūr'ni-ār*<sup>1</sup>; *dēr'ni-er*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & M.*; *C., St., & W.* *dūr'ni-ūr*<sup>1</sup>; *E.* *dūr'ni-ēr*; *I.* *der-nyē*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *dern-yār*<sup>1</sup>. In *Fr.* *dār'nyē*<sup>1</sup> *not* *der-nyē*<sup>1</sup>. Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775) indicated *dernie'r*; Perry (1777) and Smart (1840), *der'ni-er*; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835), *dern-yēr*<sup>1</sup>; Enfield (1807) *dern-yūr*<sup>1</sup> [*Fr.*, last: used commonly in the legal phrase *dernier ressort* (last resort)].

**derogate**: *der'o-gēt*<sup>1</sup>; *dēr'o-gāt*<sup>2</sup> [To take away from].

**derogative**: *dī-rēg'a-tiv*<sup>1</sup>; *dē-rōg'a-tiv*<sup>2</sup> [Lessening in good repute or detracting from value].

**De Ros**: *dā rūs*<sup>1</sup>; *dē rūs*<sup>2</sup> [*Ir.* family name].

**Derzhavin**: *der-zā'vīn*<sup>1</sup>; *dēr-zhā'vīn*<sup>2</sup> [*Rus.* lyric poet (1743-1816)].

**De Salis**: *dā sal'is*<sup>1</sup> or *dā sālrlz*<sup>1</sup>; *dē sāl'is*<sup>2</sup> or *dē sālrlz*<sup>2</sup> [*Eng.* family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

**descant** (*n.*): *des'kant*<sup>1</sup>; *dēs'eānt*<sup>2</sup> [A series of remarks on a particular subject].

**descant** (*v.*): *des-kant*<sup>1</sup>; *dēs-eānt*<sup>2</sup>. Altho modern orthoepists are in complete agreement on the position of the stress in this word, there was some difference of opinion among their predecessors. Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775) indicated *des'cant*, but the remainder, from Perry (1777) to Smart (1840), recorded the pronunciation noted above. Compare ABSENT (*v.*).

**Descartes**: *dē'kärt*<sup>1</sup>; *dē'eärt*<sup>2</sup> [*Fr.* philosopher (1596-1650)].

**descend**: *dī-send*<sup>1</sup>; *dē-sēnd*<sup>2</sup>; the *c* is silent. So also in **de-scent'**. See C [To move from a higher to a lower point].

**describe**: *dī-skrai*<sup>1</sup>; *dē-serīb*<sup>2</sup> [To explain the characteristics of in words].

**description**: *dī-skrip'shān*<sup>1</sup>; *dē-serīb'shon*<sup>2</sup> [The act of describing].

**descry**: *dī-skrai*<sup>1</sup>; *dē-sery*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *dī-skrai*<sup>1</sup> [To get a sight of by observation or glance].

**Desdemona**: *dez'di-mō'nā*<sup>1</sup>; *dēs'de-mō'na*<sup>2</sup> [Wife of Othello in Shakespeare's *Othello*].

**desert**<sup>1</sup> (*n.*): *dī-zūrt*<sup>1</sup>; *dē-ḡērt*<sup>2</sup> [That which is deserved or merited].

**desert**<sup>2</sup> (*n.*): *dez'art*<sup>1</sup>; *dēs'ert*<sup>2</sup> [A desolate, barren region]. See DESSERT.

**desert** (*v.*): *dī-zūrt*<sup>1</sup>; *dē-ḡērt*<sup>2</sup> [To abandon].

**deserve**: *dī-sūrv*<sup>1</sup>; *dē-sērv*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *dā-sūrv*<sup>1</sup> [To be worthy of].

**deshabille**: *des'a-bil*<sup>1</sup> or *-bil*<sup>1</sup>; *dēs'a-bil*<sup>2</sup> or *-bil*<sup>2</sup>. Same as DISHABILLE.

**déshabillé** [*Fr.*]: *dē'zā'bi'yē*<sup>1</sup>; *dē'gā'bi'ye*<sup>2</sup> [Undress or negligent attire].

It should be noted that the so-called *l-mouillé* in French (spelled *-ll-*, *-ll-*) has in the best standard pronunciation ceased to be an *l* at all, but is pronounced simply as *y*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. xxxii [*F. & W. co.* 1915].

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prēy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ēr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; ɪū = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**desiccate:** des'i-kant<sup>1</sup>; dēs'Y-eant<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.; E. de-sik'kant<sup>1</sup>; I. dī-sik'ant<sup>1</sup>; M. di-sik'ant<sup>1</sup>; St. des'ik-kant<sup>1</sup>; Wr. di-sik'kant<sup>1</sup>* [A remedy that absorbs moisture, as that of wounds].

**desiccate:** des'i-kēt<sup>1</sup>; dēs'Y-eāt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.; E. de-sik'kēt<sup>1</sup>; I. di-sik'ēt<sup>1</sup>; M. & Wr. di-sik'ēt<sup>1</sup>; St. des'ik-kēt<sup>1</sup>*. The word was stressed on the second syllable, *de-sic'cate*, by Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). By Johnson (1755) and Webster (1828) the stress was indicated on the first syllable. To-day American usage stresses the first syllable; British usage stresses the second [To free from moisture].

**desiderate:** di-sid'ər-ēt<sup>1</sup>; de-sid'er-āt<sup>2</sup>; not də-zid'ər-ēt<sup>1</sup> [To feel desire or need for].

**desideratum:** di-sid'ər-ē'tum<sup>1</sup>; de-sid'er-ā'tūm<sup>2</sup>—the *a* as in "fame"—not as in "art" [That which is considered desirable].

**design:** di-zain<sup>1</sup>; de-ġin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.; E. de-sain<sup>1</sup>; I. dī-sain<sup>1</sup>; St. de-zain<sup>1</sup>; Wr. di-sain<sup>1</sup>*. Among the earlier lexicographers the form *di-sain<sup>1</sup>* found favor with Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Scott (1797), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), while *di-zain<sup>1</sup>*, which Walker "always looked upon as vulgar," was supported by Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835). Dr. Townsend Young (1859) in his edition of "Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary" resented Walker's condemnation of *de-zain<sup>1</sup>* as "vulgar," saying: "This is one of those weak decisions which have proved so pernicious to our orthoëpy. Analogy forces its way in spite of conventional peculiarities, which are so often traceable to sheer ignorance; hence we hear this word pronounced *deẏgn*, as it should be, by the best speakers." It is somewhat curious that Walker should condemn *deẏgn* as "vulgar," and indicate *reẏgn* as correct.

**designate:** des'ig-nēt<sup>1</sup>; dēs'ig-nāt<sup>2</sup>. Notwithstanding that the majority of the lexicographers have indicated this pronunciation as in good usage for nearly one hundred and twenty-five years, the modern tendency is to give the *s* the sound of *z* and to say *deẏg-nēt<sup>1</sup>* rather than *des'ig-nēt<sup>1</sup>*, which does not follow the line of least resistance as shown in *DESIGN* [To point out or identify by name].

**designator:** des'ig-nē'tar or -ter<sup>1</sup>; dēs'ig-nā'tor<sup>2</sup> [One who indicates].

**designatory:** des'ig-nē-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; dēs'ig-nā-to-ry<sup>2</sup> [Serving to indicate].

**desire:** di-zair<sup>1</sup>; de-ġir<sup>2</sup> [**I. v.** To wish for. **II. n.** A wish for the possession of something].

**desist:** di-sist<sup>1</sup>; de-sist<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), *C., I., St., & Wr.; E., M., Standard* (1915), & *W., di-zist<sup>1</sup>*. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Webster (1840-1889) indicated *de-sist<sup>1</sup>*; Sheridan (1780) alone gave *de-zist<sup>1</sup>*. Compare *DESIGN*; *RESIST* [To cease or leave off, to give over].

**Deslys:** dē'h<sup>1</sup>; dē'ly<sup>2</sup> [Pen-name of Charles Collinet, a Fr. dramatic author and litterateur (1821-85)].

**Des Moines:** də meɪn<sup>1</sup>; də möɪn<sup>2</sup> [City, county, and river in Iowa].

**Desmond:** dez'mend<sup>1</sup>; dēs'mōnd<sup>2</sup> [Ir. family name].

**Desmoullins:** dē'mū'laɪn<sup>1</sup>; dē'mu'läɪn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. revolutionary (1760-94)].

**desolate (v.):** des'o-lēt<sup>1</sup>; dēs'o-lāt<sup>2</sup>. Do not give the *s* a *z* sound in this word and its relatives *desolater*, *desolation*, *desolative* [To lay bare; desert].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**desolate** (a.): des'o-lit<sup>1</sup>; dēs'o-lat<sup>2</sup> [Deprived of inhabitants].

**despatch**: dis-pach<sup>1</sup>; des-päch<sup>2</sup>. Compare DISPATCH, which Murray states is "the uniform English spelling from the first introduction of the word to the early part of the 19th cent. . . . but in Johnson's Dictionary the word was somehow entered under *des*." (*New Eng. Dict.* s. v.).

The history of the spelling may be briefly summarized as follows: The form *dispatch* may be found in Richard Huloet's "Abecedarium Anglicum-Latinum" (1552), in John Baret's "Alvearie, or Triple Dictionarie" (1573), and in the dictionaries of Holyoke (1606), Cotgrave (1611), Kersey (1707), Bailey (1724), Ainsworth (1736), B. Martin (1749), Dyche (1752), Fenning (1760), Barlow (1772), Lemon (1783), Nares (1784), Crabb (1823), Webster (1828), Richardson (1856), Murray (1897), Webster (1909), and the New Standard Dictionary (1915).

The form *despatch* is indicated in the dictionaries of Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Thomas Browne (1806), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), Stormonth (1871), the Imperial Dict. (1882), the Encyclopædic (1883), the Century (1891), and the Standard (1893-1912). The spelling *dispatch* is supported by 19 authorities, while *despatch* has the support of 22.

**desperado**: des'pär-ē'do<sup>1</sup>; dēs'pēr-ā'do<sup>2</sup>; *not* des'pär-ā'do<sup>1</sup>, a pronunciation indicated by Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) [A reckless ruffian].

**despicable**: des'pi-kə-bl<sup>1</sup>; dēs'pi-ea-bl<sup>2</sup>—frequently, but erroneously, di-spik'a-bl<sup>1</sup> [Fit to be despised].

**despise**: di-spai-z<sup>1</sup>; de-spiz<sup>2</sup> [To look upon as contemptible].

**despond**: di-spend<sup>1</sup>; de-spönd<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., W., & Wr.*; *C.* des-pend<sup>1</sup>; *E. & St.* de-spend<sup>1</sup>; *I.* di-spend<sup>1</sup> [To give way to mental depression]. [ically].

**despot**: des'pot<sup>1</sup>; dēs'pot<sup>2</sup> [An absolute monarch; one who rules tyrannically].

**despotic**: des-pet'ik<sup>1</sup>; dēs-pöt'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**despumat**: des'piu-mēt<sup>1</sup>; dēs'pū-māt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C., M., & W.* di-spiū'mēt<sup>1</sup>; *E.* de-spiū'mēt<sup>1</sup>; *I.* di-spiū'mēt<sup>1</sup>; *St.* des'piū'mēt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* di-spiū'mēt<sup>1</sup> [To remove the impurities from].

**desquamate**: des'kwā-mēt<sup>1</sup>; dēs'kwa-māt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.*; *C.* des-kwē'mēt<sup>1</sup>; *E.* de-skwē'mēt<sup>1</sup>; *I.* di-skwē'mēt<sup>1</sup>; *St.* des'kwa-mēt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* des-kwē'mēt<sup>1</sup> [To peel or scale off].

**Dessau**<sup>1</sup>: des'i-ū<sup>1</sup> or des'ō<sup>1</sup>; dēs'a-ū<sup>2</sup> or dēs'ā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Dessau**<sup>2</sup>: des'au<sup>1</sup>; dēs'ou<sup>2</sup> [Prus. general (1676-1747)].

**dessert**: de-zürt<sup>1</sup>; dē-sērt<sup>2</sup>; *E., St., & Wr.* indicate dez-zürt'. Contrast with DESERT<sup>1</sup> & <sup>2</sup> [A service of sweetmeats, pastry, fruit, etc., at the close of a dinner].

**desuetude**: des'wi-tiūd<sup>1</sup>; dēs'we-tūd<sup>2</sup>; *not* dā-su'i-tūd<sup>1</sup> as indicated by Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), and Enfield (1807), *nor* di'swi-tiūd<sup>1</sup> as by Sheridan (1780).

*Desuetude*, lack of use.

HENRY COCKERAM *The English Dictionary* s. v. (1623).

After an existence of nearly twenty years of almost innocuous *desuetude* these laws are brought forth.

GROVER CLEVELAND *Message* March 1, 1886.

**desultory**: des'ul-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; dēs'ül-to-ry<sup>2</sup>. By Bailey (1742), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) the stress was indicated on the antepenult, *desul'tory*, but by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), on the first syllable as here.

**Des Vœux**: dē vō<sup>1</sup>; dē vō<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, lōe; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; ʊ = out; ɔll; fū = feud; ʃhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

**detail** (n. & v.): di-tēl<sup>1</sup>; de-tāl<sup>2</sup>. *E.* indicates di-tēl<sup>1</sup>, which *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* give as alternative.

**Detaille**: də-tā'yə<sup>1</sup>; de-tā'ye<sup>2</sup>; not də'tā'yə<sup>1</sup> [Fr. painter (1848-1912)].

**detestable**: di-test'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; de-tēst'ə-bl<sup>2</sup>. By Spenser and Shakespeare  
*det'estable*.

**detestation**: di'tes-[or det'es]-tē'shən<sup>1</sup>; də'tēs-[or dēt'ēs]-tā'shon<sup>2</sup>. The second pronunciation is indicated by Worcester (1859) and given as alternative by *Standard* (1915) and Webster (1909), but is now seldom heard.

**detinue**: det'i-niū<sup>1</sup>; dēt'i-nū<sup>2</sup>—now uniformly indicated by the dictionaries. Formerly Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jameson (1827) indicated *detin'ue*.

*Detinue* is a writ that lyeth against him, who having goods or chatels delivered him to keepe, refuseth to deliver them againe. JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607].

**detonate**: det'o-nēt<sup>1</sup>; dēt'o-nāt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.*; *E.* det'ū-nēt<sup>1</sup>; *I.* de'tō-nēt<sup>1</sup>; *M.* & *Wr.* det'ə-nēt<sup>1</sup>; *St.* det'ō-nēt<sup>1</sup> [To cause to explode, as a bomb, with loud report].—**detonation**: det'o-nē'shən<sup>1</sup>; dēt'o-nā'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**detour**: di-tūr<sup>1</sup>; de-tūr<sup>2</sup>; not di-tōr<sup>1</sup> [A roundabout way].

**detritus**: di-tri'tus<sup>1</sup>; de-trī'tūs<sup>2</sup>; not det'ri-tus<sup>1</sup> [Water-worn rock=particles].

**Detroit**: di-treit<sup>1</sup>; de-trōit<sup>2</sup>; not di'treit<sup>1</sup> [The chief city of Michigan].

**de trop**: də trō<sup>1</sup>; de trō<sup>2</sup>—the *p* is silent [Fr., too much; not wanted].

**Dettingen**: det'ɪŋ-en<sup>1</sup>; dēt'ing-ēn<sup>2</sup> [Bavarian village; battle, 1743].

**Deucalion**: diū-kē'li-on<sup>1</sup>; dū-cā'li-on<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a king of Thessaly].

**deuce**: diūs<sup>1</sup>; dūç<sup>2</sup> [An emphatic exclamation of annoyance: used with *the*].

**Deuel**: diū'el<sup>1</sup> or di-yū'el<sup>1</sup>; dū'ēl<sup>2</sup> or de-yū'ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Deuteronomy**: diū'tar-en'o-mn<sup>1</sup>; dū'ter-ōn'o-my<sup>2</sup> [Bible. The fifth book of the Pentateuch].

[and Japanese saxifrage].

**Deutzia**: deit'si-ə or diūt'si-ə<sup>1</sup>; dōit'si-a or dūt'si-a<sup>2</sup> [A genus of Chinese

**Deva**: də'və<sup>1</sup>; de'və<sup>2</sup>; not di'və<sup>1</sup> [In Hindu myth, the gods of Nature].

**devastate**: dev'as-tēt<sup>1</sup>; dəv'as-tāt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.* *E.* & *St.* dev'-as-tēt<sup>1</sup>; *I.* de'vas-tēt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* di-vas'tēt<sup>1</sup>. Altho noted by Bailey in his two-volume folio edition (1727), the word was omitted from subsequent editions and is not recorded by the early editors of Johnson, Ash, Perry, or Sheridan. Walker (1797) noted the stress on the second syllable—di-vas'tēt<sup>1</sup>, a pronunciation indicated also by Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844). Perry (1805) gave the *a* of the penult as broad, di-vās'tēt<sup>1</sup> [To lay waste].

**devastation**: dev'as-tē'shən<sup>1</sup>; dəv'as-tā'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**develop**: di-vel'əp<sup>1</sup>; de-vel'op<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *C.* di-vel'up<sup>1</sup>; *E.* de-vel'up<sup>1</sup>; *I.* di-vel'up<sup>1</sup>; *St.* de-vel'əp<sup>1</sup>. Altho found in Blount's "Glossographia" (1656), Elisha Coles' "English Dictionary" (1692), and Bailey's Dictionary (1730-6), the word is not given by Johnson (1755), but indications of its pronunciation are to be found in the dictionaries of Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1787), and Walker (1791), di-vel'up<sup>1</sup> 1. To uncover; unfold. 2. To advance to a higher state].

**Deventer**: də-ven'tər, dəven-tər<sup>1</sup>, or də'vən-tər<sup>1</sup>; de-vēn'ter<sup>2</sup>, dēv'ēn-ter<sup>2</sup>, or de'ven-ter<sup>2</sup> [Dutch family name].

[Norman origin].

**Devereux**: dev'ər-ū or -ūks<sup>1</sup>; dəv'er-ū or -ūks<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name of

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʌle, ɔʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔll, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪpk; θin, θis.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rule; but, bŭrn;

**De Vesel:** də vī'sl<sup>1</sup>; de vē'çl<sup>2</sup> [Ir. viscountship].

[or emblem].

**device:** di-vois<sup>1</sup>; de-viç<sup>2</sup>. Compare DEVISE [A contrivance, plan, design,

**devil:** dev'l<sup>1</sup> or dev'il<sup>1</sup>; dēv'l<sup>2</sup> or dēv'il<sup>2</sup>.

**devise:** di-voiz<sup>1</sup>; de-viș<sup>2</sup>. Compare DEVICE [1. To think out; invent. 2. To transmit by will].

**devisee:** dev'i-zī<sup>1</sup>; dēv'i-șē<sup>2</sup> [One to whom property is transmitted by will].

**devisor:** di-vai'zer<sup>1</sup>; de-vi'șör<sup>2</sup> [One who gives by will].

**Devizes:** di-vai'zez<sup>1</sup>; de-vi'zēș<sup>2</sup> [Eng. market-town].

**devoir** [Fr.]: də-vwār<sup>1</sup>; de-vwār<sup>2</sup> [Service or duty, as to a sovereign].

**dew:** diū<sup>1</sup>; dū<sup>2</sup>; not dū<sup>1</sup>. Compare DUE [Moisture condensed from the atmosphere].

**dexterous:** deks'tar-us<sup>1</sup>; dēks'ter-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Skilful].

**dey<sup>1</sup>:** dē<sup>1</sup>; de<sup>2</sup> [A Turkish commander].

**Dey<sup>2</sup>:** dai<sup>1</sup>; dī<sup>2</sup> [A street in New York city].

**D'Eyncourt:** dēn'kurt<sup>1</sup>; den'eürt<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Dhaulagiri:** dau'la-gī'rī<sup>1</sup>; dou'lā-gī'ri<sup>2</sup> [Mountain peak of the Himalayas].

**diabetes:** dai'a-bīt'iz<sup>1</sup>; dī'a-bē'tēș<sup>2</sup>. *M.* dai'a-bīt'iz<sup>1</sup> [A disease].

**diabetic:** dai'a-bet'ik<sup>1</sup>; dī'a-bēt'ie<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C., E., & W.* dai'a-bet'ik<sup>1</sup>; *I.* dai'a-bīt'ik<sup>1</sup>; *M.* dai'a-bīt'ik<sup>2</sup>; *St.* dai'a-bet'ik<sup>2</sup> [A sufferer from diabetes].

**diablerie:** di-ā'blā-rī<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) dī'ā'blā-rī<sup>1</sup>; dī-ā'ble-rī<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) dī'ā'ble-rē<sup>2</sup> [Fr., devilry].

**diabolism:** dai-ab'o-lizm<sup>1</sup>; dī-āb'o-līșm<sup>2</sup>.

**diabolo:** di-ab'o-lō<sup>1</sup>; dī-āb'o-lō<sup>2</sup>; not dai-ab'o-lō<sup>1</sup> [An ancient game played with a reel-like top spun in the air].

**diæresis:** dai-er'i-sis<sup>1</sup>; dī-ēr'e-sis<sup>2</sup>. See DIÆRESIS.

**diagnose:** dai'ag-nōs<sup>1</sup> or dai'ag-nōz<sup>1</sup>; dī'āg-nōs<sup>2</sup> or dī'āg-nōș<sup>2</sup>. The first is common in the United States; the second is used in Great Britain [To determine the nature of (a disease)].

**diallage<sup>1</sup>:** dai-al'a-jī<sup>1</sup>; dī-āl'a-gē<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *E.* dai'al-ej<sup>1</sup>; *I.* dai-al'-lā-jī<sup>1</sup>; *M.* dai-al'e-jī<sup>1</sup>; *St.* dai'al-lēj<sup>1</sup>; *W.* dai'a-lj<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* dai-al'lē-jī<sup>1</sup> [In rhetoric, the presentation of arguments from various points of view and concentration on one point].

**diallage<sup>2</sup>:** dai'al-lj<sup>1</sup>; dī-āl-ag<sup>2</sup> [A grass-green variety of pyroxene].

**dialog, dialogue:** dai'a-leg<sup>1</sup>; dī'a-lōg<sup>2</sup>; not dai'a-lōg<sup>1</sup> [A talk together].—**dialogic:** dai'a-lej'ik<sup>1</sup>; dī'a-lōg'ie<sup>2</sup>.—**dialogism:** dai-al'o-jizm<sup>1</sup>; dī-āl'o-gīșm<sup>2</sup>.—**dialogist:** dai-al'o-jist<sup>1</sup>; dī-āl'o-gīșt<sup>2</sup>.—**dialogize:** dai-al'o-jāiz<sup>1</sup>; dī-āl'o-gīz<sup>2</sup> [To carry on a dialog].

**diamid:** dai-am'id<sup>1</sup>; dī-ām'id<sup>2</sup> [A chemical compound]. The form preferred in the United States.

**diamide:** dai-am'id<sup>1</sup>; dī-ām'id<sup>2</sup>—the English spelling and pronunciation of the preceding.

**diamin:** dai-am'in<sup>1</sup>; dī-ām'in<sup>2</sup> [A chemical compound]. The American spelling and pronunciation.

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, őr, wōn,

I: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪ; iʊ = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

**damline:** dai'ə-məin<sup>1</sup>; dī'a-mīn<sup>2</sup>—the Eng. spelling and pronunciation of the preceding.

**diamond:** dai'ə-mənd<sup>1</sup>; dī'a-mond<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation uniformly noted by modern dictionaries. Formerly, as by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), rendered as a dissyllable, dai'mund. By Shakespeare both forms were used, with a preponderance of the trisyllable form employed by Spenser and Milton; the dissyllable may be found in Pope, Cowper, Keats, and others.

**Diana:** dai-an'ə<sup>1</sup>; dī-ān'a<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation, dai-ē'na, indicated by I., is given as alternative by C., M., St., & W., but is seldom heard [In Roman myth, the goddess of hunting].

**diapason:** dai'ə-pē'sən<sup>1</sup> or dai'ə-pē'zən<sup>1</sup>; dī'a-pā'son<sup>2</sup> or dī'a-pā'zon<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, E., & St.* indicate the first as preferred; C., I., M., W., & Wr. note the second [Harmony].

**diaphanous:** dai-af'ə-nūs<sup>1</sup>; dī-āf'a-nūs<sup>2</sup> [Transparent].

**diaphragm:** dai'ə-fram<sup>1</sup>; dī'a-frām<sup>2</sup> [An important muscle in mammals].

**diarrhea:** dai'ə-rī'ə<sup>1</sup>; dī'a-rē'a<sup>2</sup> [An intestinal disturbance].

**diaspora:** dai-as'po-ra<sup>1</sup>; dī-ās'po-ra<sup>2</sup> [The dispersion; especially, that of the Jews after the Babylonian captivity].

**diastase:** dai'ə-stēs<sup>1</sup>; dī'a-stās<sup>2</sup> [A white compound that acts as a ferment].

**diastole:** dai-as'to-lī<sup>1</sup>; dī-ās'to-lē<sup>2</sup> [The expansion, as of the heart or arteries in breathing].

**diastyle:** dai'ə-stail<sup>1</sup>; dī'a-styl<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation now uniformly indicated by the dictionaries. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), Barclay (1774), and Ash (1775) stressed the penult [Wide intercolumniation].

**diathesis:** dai-ath'e-sis<sup>1</sup>; dī-āth'e-sīs<sup>2</sup>; frequently, but erroneously, dai-a-thi'sis<sup>1</sup> [Predisposition to disease].

**diatom:** dai'ə-təm<sup>1</sup>; dī'a-tōm<sup>2</sup>; *not* dai-at'əm<sup>1</sup> [One of certain plants].

**diatonic:** dai'ə-tən'ik<sup>1</sup>; dī'a-tōn'ie<sup>2</sup> [Designating regular musical tones].

**Diaz:** dī'as<sup>1</sup> or dī'ath<sup>1</sup>; dī'ās<sup>2</sup> or dī'āth<sup>2</sup>; Eng. dai'az<sup>1</sup> [Sp. & Pg. family name].

**Diblah:** dib'lā<sup>1</sup>; dīb'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible; same as **DIPLATH**].—**Diblain:** dib-lē'im<sup>1</sup>; dīb-lā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Dibliath:** dib'lath<sup>1</sup>; dīb'lāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Diblahaim:** dīb'lē-thē'im<sup>1</sup>; dīb'lā-thē'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Dibon:** dai'bən<sup>1</sup>; dī'bōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Dibon-Gad:** dai'bən-gad<sup>1</sup>; dī'bōn-gād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Dibri:** dīb'rai<sup>1</sup>; dīb'rī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**dice:** dai<sup>1</sup>; dīç<sup>2</sup> [Bone cubes used in gambling].

**Dickens:** dik'enz<sup>1</sup>; dik'eng<sup>2</sup>; *not* dik'inz<sup>1</sup> [Eng. novelist (1812-70)].

**diellnous:** dai'klī-nūs<sup>1</sup> or dai-kloi'nūs<sup>1</sup>; dī'eli-nūs<sup>2</sup> or dī-eli'nūs<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciations di-kloi'nūs<sup>1</sup>, St., and dik'h-nūs<sup>1</sup>, Wr., are no longer acceptable.

**dirotism:** dik'ro-tizm<sup>1</sup>; dī'e-ro-tizm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., St., & Wr.*; E. dai-kret-izm<sup>1</sup>; M. & W. dai'kro-tiz'm<sup>1</sup> [Abnormal pulse-beat]. [for<sup>2</sup>]

**dictate:** dik'tet<sup>1</sup>; dī'e-tāt<sup>2</sup> [To command].—**dictator:** dik-tē'tar<sup>1</sup>; dī'e-tā'-dictionary: dik'shən-ē-rī<sup>1</sup>; dī'e'shōn-ā-ry<sup>2</sup>; *not* dik'shən-rī.

In the latter part of that [the 17th century] and in the beginning of the eighteenth the pronunciation was represented as *diks'nari*. . . . In 1726, in the little book of Bailey's . . . it was represented by *dix'nery*. . . . Noah Webster, writing in 1789, gives *dicsonary* as the usual pronunciation.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation* ch. II, pp. 169-170 [E. '04].

An examination of Bailey's Dictionary, editions of 1724, 1732, and 1742 (the year of Bailey's death) does not show the indication of any pronunciation.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōók, bōēt; fʊl, rʌp, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪ, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**dictograph:** dik'to-graf<sup>1</sup>; dĕ'to-grāf<sup>2</sup> [A telephone for reproducing sounds].

**dictophone:** dik'to-fōn<sup>1</sup>; dĕ'to-fōn<sup>2</sup> [A phonograph for reproducing sounds].

**dictophonitis:** dik'to-to-nai'tis<sup>1</sup>; dĕ'to-to-nī'tis<sup>2</sup> [Loss or impairment of hearing affecting operators of the dictophone].

**Didache:** did'a-kē<sup>1</sup>; did'a-cē<sup>1</sup>; not dai'da-kī<sup>1</sup> [A teaching; specifically the teaching of the Apostles].

**didactic:** di-dak'tik<sup>1</sup> or dai-dak'tik<sup>1</sup>; dī-dā'e'tie<sup>2</sup> or dī-dā'e'tie<sup>2</sup>. Altho the *Standard* prefers the latter, all other modern authorities support the former, which is the historic pronunciation if the authority of Buchanan (1757-66), Kenrick (1773), Scott (1797), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) may be accepted [Pert. to teaching].

**didascalie:** did'as-kal'ik<sup>1</sup>; did'ās-cāl'ie<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) indicated dai-das'ka-lik<sup>1</sup>. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) stressed the antepenult [Didactic].

Both Johnson and Sheridan, in my opinion, place the accent of the word *didascalie* improperly upon the second syllable. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v.

**Diderot:** dī'da-rō'<sup>1</sup>; dī'de-rō'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. savant (1713-84)].

**Dido:** dai'do<sup>1</sup>; dī'do<sup>2</sup> [In Classic myth, the founder and queen of Carthage].

**didrachma:** dai-drak'ma<sup>1</sup>; dī-drae'ma<sup>2</sup> [Gr. coin].

**Didymus:** did'y-mus<sup>1</sup>; did'y-mūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Diego:** dī-ē'go<sup>1</sup>; dī-ē'gō<sup>2</sup> [A Spanish personal name, the equivalent of James].

**dieresis:** dai-er'i-sis<sup>1</sup>; dī-ēr'e-sis<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., W., & Wr.*; C. dai-er'e-sis<sup>1</sup>; E. dai-i'ra-sis<sup>1</sup>; I. dai-i're-sis<sup>1</sup>; St. dai-i're-sis<sup>1</sup>; not dai-a-ris'sis<sup>1</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) the stress was indicated *dī-ēr'e-sis*. The pronunciation dai-er'i-sis<sup>1</sup> was indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) as opposed to dai-i'ra-sis noted by Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) [The separation of a diphthong into two simple vowels]. The pronunciation first indicated here has prevailed in England from 1791 to the present time; its alternative, dai-i're-sis<sup>1</sup> is Scottish.

**Dies:** dai'iz<sup>1</sup>; dī'ēs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Dies Iræ:** dai'iz ai'rī<sup>1</sup>; dī'ēs i'rē<sup>2</sup> [L., "Day of Wrath," opening words of a famous hymn of the Roman Catholic Church].

**Diest:** dist<sup>1</sup>; dēst<sup>2</sup> [Belg. town].

**dietary:** dai'et-ē-rī<sup>1</sup>; dī'ēt-ā-ry<sup>2</sup>; not dai-a-tār'<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to diet].

**dietetics:** dai'i-tet'iks<sup>1</sup>; dī'e-tēt'ies<sup>2</sup>; not dai'a-tī'tiks<sup>1</sup> [The branch of medicine that treats of diet].

**Dievites:** dai-i'vāits<sup>1</sup>; dī-ē'vīts<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**difference:** dif'er-ens<sup>1</sup>; dif'er-ēnç<sup>2</sup>. Erroneously but, frequently contracted to dif'rens<sup>1</sup>, so also is **different** [The quality of being unlike].

**differentiate:** dif'er-en'shi-ēt<sup>1</sup>; dī'er-ēn'shi-āt<sup>2</sup> [To establish a difference between].

**diffuse (a.):** di-fiūs<sup>1</sup>; dī-fūs<sup>2</sup> [Widely spread out].

**diffuse (v.):** di-fiūz<sup>1</sup>; dī-fūz<sup>2</sup> [To spread abroad]. In the relatives **diffuser** and **diffusible** pronounce the s as z.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whæt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lēe; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪd = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

**diffusive:** di-fiū'siv<sup>1</sup>; di-fū'siv<sup>2</sup>.

**dig:** dig<sup>1</sup>; dīg<sup>2</sup> [To hollow out]. See G.

**digest (n.):** dai'jest<sup>1</sup>; dī'gest<sup>2</sup> [An analyzed summary as of literature or news; as, "The Literary Digest"]. See G.

**digest (v.):** di-jest<sup>1</sup> or dai'jest<sup>1</sup>; di-gēs't<sup>2</sup> or dī'gest<sup>2</sup>. *E.* prefers the second, which *M.* & *W.* give as alternative, but stress the ultima [1. To assimilate. 2. To analyze and classify].

**digestion:** di-jes'chən<sup>1</sup> or di-jes'tyən<sup>1</sup>; di-gēs'chən<sup>2</sup> or dī-gēs'tyən<sup>2</sup>; *Standard* & *W.* indicate the first; *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* give the second. The pronunciation dai-jes'tyən<sup>1</sup> is noted by Murray as alternative.

**dight:** dait<sup>1</sup>; dīt<sup>2</sup> [To dress; adorn].

And storied windows richly dight,  
Casting a dim religious light.

MILTON *Il Penseroso* l. 159.

**digit:** dij'it<sup>1</sup>; dīg'it<sup>2</sup> [A finger or toe]. See G.

**digitalls:** dij'i-tē'ls<sup>1</sup>; dīg'i-tā'lis<sup>2</sup>; *not* dij'i-tā'lis<sup>1</sup> [The dried leaves of [the foxglove]].

**dignify:** dig'ni-fai<sup>1</sup>; dīg'ni-fy<sup>2</sup> [To make worthy of respect]. See G.

**digonous:** dig'o-nus<sup>1</sup> or dai'gō-nus<sup>1</sup>; dīg'o-nūs<sup>2</sup> or dīgō-nus<sup>2</sup>; *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* indicate the first (*M.* & *W.* with the *u* obscure *ə*; *u*<sup>2</sup>); *E.* & *I.* give the second, which *C.* & *M.* note as alternative [Having two angles].

**digress:** di-gres<sup>1</sup> or dai-gres<sup>1</sup>; di-grēs<sup>2</sup> or dī-grēs<sup>2</sup>—the first is preferred by all modern authorities, the second is given as alternative [To turn aside; deviate].—**digression:** di-[or dai]-grēsh'ən<sup>1</sup>; di-[or dai]-grēsh'on<sup>2</sup>.

**Dijon:** dī'zōn<sup>1</sup>; dī'zhōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**dike:** daik<sup>1</sup>; dik<sup>2</sup> [An embankment]. See I.

**Diklah:** dik'lə<sup>1</sup>; dīk'la<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**dilapidated:** di-lap'i-dē'ted<sup>1</sup>; di-lāp'i-dā'tēd<sup>2</sup>; *not* dil-ap'i-dēt'id<sup>1</sup> [Fallen into decay].

**dilatable:** di-lēt'ə-bl<sup>1</sup> or dai-lēt'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; di-lāt'ə-bl<sup>2</sup> or dī-lāt'ə-bl<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage, the second that of Great Britain [Capable of being expanded].

**dilatation:** dai'la-tē'shən<sup>1</sup> or dil'a-tē'shən<sup>1</sup>; di'la-tā'shən<sup>2</sup> or dī'la-tā'shən<sup>2</sup>; *Standard* & *W.*; *C.* & *Wr.* dil'a-tē'shən<sup>1</sup>; *E.* dai-lē-tē'shən<sup>1</sup>; *I.* di-lēt'ə'shən<sup>1</sup>; *M.* dai-lē-tē'shən; *St.* dil'a-tē'shən<sup>1</sup> [The state of being dilated]. See DILATE.

**dilate:** di-lēt<sup>1</sup> or di-lēt<sup>1</sup>; di-lāt<sup>2</sup> or dī-lāt<sup>2</sup>. The first pronunciation is that most commonly used; the second is that which the dictionaries record for use. *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* indicate the first, which is noted also by *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* as alternative; but *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* give the second [To swell out or expand]. [slow].

**dilatatory:** dil'ə-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; dīl'a-to-ry<sup>2</sup>; *not* dai'la-to-rī<sup>1</sup> [Characterized by delay; [slow]].

**Dilean:** dil'i-an<sup>1</sup> or dai'h-an<sup>1</sup>; dil'e-an<sup>2</sup> or dī'e-an<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**dilemma:** di-lem'ə<sup>1</sup>; di-lēm'a<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation dai-lem'ə<sup>1</sup> is indicated by *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.* as alternative, but it is distinctly provincial. Compare TRILEMMA [A perplexing case].

**dilettante:** dil'e-tan'ti or (It.) dī'let-tūn'tē<sup>1</sup>; dīl'ē-tān'te or (It.) dī'lēt-tūn'tē<sup>2</sup> [A superficial amateur].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl; cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, přey; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rāle; but, bōrn;

**diligence**<sup>1</sup>: dil'i-jens<sup>1</sup>; dil'i-gēnc<sup>2</sup> [Constant application to work or duty].

**diligence**<sup>2</sup> [Fr.]: dil'i-jens<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) di'li'žūns<sup>1</sup>; dil'i-gēnc<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) di'li'-zhānc<sup>2</sup> {A public stage-coach}.

**Dillwyn**: dil'on<sup>1</sup>; dil'on<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP.

**diology**: dil'o-ji<sup>1</sup>; dil'o-gy<sup>2</sup>; C. & M. dai'lo-ji<sup>1</sup> as alternative [Repetition].

**dilute**: di-liūt<sup>1</sup> or dai-liūt<sup>1</sup>; di-lūt<sup>2</sup> or di-lūt<sup>2</sup>; E. indicates only the second, which *Standard, C., M., & W.* give as alternative [To mix with something so as to weaken].

**diluvial**: di-liū'vi-al<sup>1</sup>; di-lū'vi-al<sup>2</sup>; C. notes dai-liū'vi-al<sup>1</sup> as alternative [Pert. to a flood]. Stress its relatives **diluvian**, **diluvion**, **diluvium** in the same way.

**dimeter**: dim'i-tēr<sup>1</sup>; dīm'e-ter<sup>2</sup> [In prosody, consisting of two feet].

**dimethyl**: dai-mēth'il<sup>1</sup>; dī-mēth'yl<sup>2</sup> [A chemical product].

**diminution**: dim'i-niū'shān<sup>1</sup>; dīm'i-nū'shon<sup>2</sup> [Reduction; lessening].

**diminutive**: di-min'yu-tiv<sup>1</sup>; di-mīm'yu-tiv<sup>2</sup> [Relatively small].

**dimissory**: dim'i-so-ri<sup>1</sup>; dīm'i-so-ry<sup>2</sup>; E. & St. dim'is-sūr-i<sup>1</sup>. The stress was indicated on the first syllable by Johnson (1755), *di'missory*, and on the second by Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835), *di-mis'so-ry* [Sending away].

**Dīmnah**: dim'na<sup>1</sup>; dīm'na<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Dīmon**: dai'men<sup>1</sup>; di'mōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Dīmōna**: di-mō'na<sup>1</sup>; di-mō'na<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Dīmōnah**: di-mō'na<sup>1</sup>; di-mō'na<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Dīnah**: dai'na<sup>1</sup>; di'na<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Dīnaites**: dai'na-its<sup>1</sup>; di'na-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Dinant**: di'nān<sup>1</sup>; di'nān<sup>2</sup> [Belg. town]. [361?—after 292 B. C.).

**Dinarchus**: dai-nār'kus<sup>1</sup>; di-nār'eūs<sup>2</sup> [The last of the Ten Attic Orators]

**dinarchy**: din'ar-ki<sup>1</sup>; dīm'ār-ey<sup>2</sup> [Erroneous form of DIARCHY].

**dine**: dain<sup>1</sup>; dīn<sup>2</sup> [To give a dinner to or to take dinner with].—**dīner**: dai'ner<sup>1</sup>; di'ner<sup>2</sup> [One who dines; also, a dining-car].

**dīng**: diŋ<sup>1</sup>; dīŋg<sup>2</sup> [To resound monotonously, as a bell].

**dīngey**: diŋ'gi<sup>1</sup>; dīŋ'gy<sup>2</sup>; not diŋ'ji<sup>1</sup> [A small boat]. Compare DINGY.

**dīngy**: diŋ'ji<sup>1</sup>; dīŋ'gy<sup>2</sup> [Dull or tarnished as if soiled].

**Dīnhabah**: diŋ'hā-bā<sup>1</sup> or diŋ'hē'ba<sup>1</sup>; diŋ'hā-bā<sup>2</sup> or diŋ'hā'ba<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Dīnites**: dai'nait<sup>1</sup>; di'nits<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Dīniz**: di-nīsh<sup>1</sup>; di-nīsh<sup>2</sup> [Pg. jurist (1730-99)].

**dinner**: din'ar<sup>1</sup>; dīn'er<sup>2</sup> [Chief meal of a day]. See DINER.

**dinoceras**: dai-nēs'ar-es<sup>1</sup>; di-nōg'er-as<sup>2</sup> [An extinct mammal].

**dinosaur**: dai'no-sēr<sup>1</sup>; di'no-sar<sup>2</sup> [One of an extinct type of giant reptiles].

**diocesan**: dai-es'i-san<sup>1</sup>; di-ōg'e-sān<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr.*; C. dai'o-si-sen<sup>1</sup>; E. & St. dai-es'e-sen<sup>1</sup>; I. dai-es'es-an<sup>1</sup>; M. & W. dai-es'i-sen<sup>1</sup>. The first pronunciation noted above was indicated also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). Smart (1840) preferred dai-es'i-zan<sup>1</sup>; but Bailey (1732), Dyehe (1752), Johnson (1755), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), and Rees (1826) gave dai-o si'sen<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to a diocese. See below].

2: árt, ápe, fáť, fáre, fást, whát, ál; mē, gēt, přey, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōť, ōr, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**diocese:** dai'ō-sīs<sup>1</sup>; dī'ō-qēs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.; E. dai'ū-sīs<sup>1</sup>; I. dai'ō-sīs<sup>1</sup>; M. dai'ō-sūs<sup>1</sup>; St. dai'ō-sēs<sup>1</sup>; W. dai'a-sīs.*

The different spellings of this word have influenced its pronunciation. In his work "English Spelling and Spelling Reform" (pp. 64-65), the late Professor Lounsbury pointed out that in Minshieu's "Guide to the Tongues," issued in 1617, this word was spelt *diocesse*. In Cowell's "Interpreter" (1607), Blount's "Glossographia" (1656), and Phillips' "New World of Words" (1658), it was *dioces*; but *diocese* was adopted by Coles's Dictionary (1676). In Edward Cocker's "English Dictionary," 1713, the form *diocese* was noted, but Bailey (1724) and Thomas Dyche (1735) in their works gave *diocess*, which stood till 1794, when *diocese* was recorded as an alternative. Benjamin Martin gave both of these forms in his work (1754), but Ash indicated *dī'ocess* in 1775, the spelling that Doctor Johnson had given as his preference in 1755, and which Walker adopted in his final revised work issued in 1802, and Knowles also in 1835. In Smart's revision of Walker's Dictionary (1836) the form *diocess* was adopted. To the spelling *diocess*, which was retained in use as late as 1870 (*Times*, London, Jan. 8, 1868), the pronunciation indicated by Stormonth (*St.*) may be attributed. See **DIOCESAN**. [The territory and churches under the jurisdiction of a bishop.]

**Diocletian:** dai'ō-klī'shan<sup>1</sup>; dī'ō-elē'shan<sup>2</sup> [Rom. emperor (245-313)].

**Diodorus:** dai'ō-dō'rus<sup>1</sup>; dī'ō-dō'rūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. historian (1st century B. C.)].

**Diogenes:** dai-əj'ī-nīz<sup>1</sup>; dī-ōg'e-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher (412?-323 B. C.)].  
See G. [as DROMEDĒS.]

**Diomed, Diomede:** dai'ō-med<sup>1</sup>; dī'ō-mēd<sup>2</sup>; dai'ō-mīd<sup>1</sup>, dī'ō-mēd<sup>2</sup>. Same

**Diomedes:** dai'ō-mī'dīz<sup>1</sup>; dī'ō-mē'dēs<sup>2</sup> [In the Trojan War, the bravest Greek next to Achilles].

**Dion:** dai'on<sup>1</sup>; dī'ōn<sup>2</sup> [Gr. patriot of 4th cent. B. C.].

**Dione:** dai-ō'nī<sup>1</sup>; dī-ō'nē<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the mother of Aphrodite by Jupiter].

**Dionysia:** dai'ō-nīsh'ī-a<sup>1</sup>; dī'ō-nīsh'ī-a<sup>2</sup> [Gr. festivals in honor of Dionysos].

**Dionysius:** dai'ō-nīsh'ī-us<sup>1</sup>; dī'ō-nīsh'ī-ūs<sup>2</sup> [1. A masculine proper name.  
2. Either of two Syracusan tyrants (4th cent. B. C.)].

**Dionysos:** dai'ō-nai'sēs<sup>1</sup>; dī'ō-nī'sōs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. god of wine and drama].  
**Dionysus†.**

**diorama:** dai'ō-rā'mā<sup>1</sup>; dī'ō-rā'mā<sup>2</sup>. In Eng. both dai'ō-rā'mā<sup>1</sup> and dai'ō-ram'ā<sup>1</sup> are used, and these pronunciations are indicated by Dr. Murray dai'ō-rā'mā<sup>1</sup> (see ASK). Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Worcester (1859) noted dai-ō-rā'mā<sup>1</sup> [A painting arranged for spectacular exhibition].

**Dioscorinthius:** dai'ēs-ko-rin'fhi-us<sup>1</sup>; dī'ōs-eo-rīn'thi-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocryphal].

**Dioscorus:** dai-ēs'ko-rus<sup>1</sup>; dī-ōs'eo-rūs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Dioscuri:** dai'ēs-kiū'rai<sup>1</sup>; dī'ōs-eū'rī<sup>2</sup> [Gr. demigod].

**Diotrephes:** dai-et'ri-fīz<sup>1</sup>; dī-ōt're-fēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**dip:** dip<sup>1</sup>; dīp<sup>2</sup> [I. v. 1. To immerse. 2. To slope downward. II. n. 1. An immersion; plunge. 2. A slope or depression as of land. See I.

**Diphath:** dai'fath<sup>1</sup>; dī'fāth<sup>2</sup>. Same as **RIPHATH**.

**diphtheria:** dif-thī'ri-a<sup>1</sup>; dīf-thē'ri-a<sup>2</sup>. Frequently, but erroneously, dip-thī'ri-a<sup>1</sup> [An infectious disease of the throat].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔil, boy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.



1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

**diphthong:** dif'fhōn<sup>1</sup>; dif'fhōng<sup>2</sup>. In Eng. the *o* is pronounced short as in "not," not long as in "nor." Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and Stormonth (1871-85) indicated dip'fhōng<sup>1</sup>, which is given by Century and Imperial as alternative; Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) noted dif'fhōng<sup>1</sup> [A combination of two letters into one type-body as æ, œ].

**Diplodocus:** dip-led'o-kas<sup>1</sup>; dīp-lōd'o-eus<sup>2</sup>; not dip'lo-dō'kus<sup>1</sup> [A genus of gigantic dinosaurs].

**diploe:** dip'lo-i<sup>1</sup>; dīp'lo-ē<sup>2</sup> [Tissue].

**diploma:** di-plō'ma<sup>1</sup>; di-plō'ma<sup>2</sup>; not dip'lo-ma<sup>1</sup> [An official certificate].

**diplomacy:** di-plō'ma-si<sup>1</sup>; di-plō'ma-çy<sup>2</sup>; not dip'lo-ma-si<sup>1</sup> [Skill in conducting negotiations; tact].

**diplomat:** dip'lo-mat<sup>1</sup>; dīp'lo-māt<sup>2</sup> [One skilled in diplomacy].

**diplomate:** dip'lo-mēt<sup>1</sup>; dīp'lo-māt<sup>2</sup> [One who holds a diploma].

**diplomatist:** di-plō'ma-tist<sup>1</sup>; di-plō'ma-tīst<sup>2</sup> [A diplomat].

**Dirce:** dūr'si<sup>1</sup>; dēr'çē<sup>2</sup> [In Greek myth, the wife of Lycus, who was bound to the horns of a wild bull].

**direct:** di-rekt'<sup>1</sup> or dai-rekt'<sup>1</sup>; di-rēt'<sup>2</sup> or di-rēt'<sup>2</sup>. The second pronunciation has an increasing vogue in the United States and in Great Britain, but Dr. Murray is the only modern lexicographer to note it [To regulate the course of].

**direction:** di-rek'shān<sup>1</sup> or dai-rek'shān<sup>1</sup>; di-rē'shōn<sup>2</sup> or di-rē'shōn<sup>2</sup> [A course of procedure or instruction how to proceed].

**directly:** di-rekt'h<sup>1</sup> or dai-rekt'h<sup>1</sup>; di-rēt'ly<sup>2</sup> or di-rēt'ly<sup>2</sup> [At once].

In this word we have an instance of a different pronunciation in the emphatic and colloquial use of it. If we wish to be very distinct or forceful we frequently pronounce the *t* long, as in *dial*; but in common conversation we give this letter the sound of *e*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1791].

**Directoire:** di'rek'twār'<sup>1</sup>; di'rē'twār'<sup>2</sup> [The executive of the Fr. Revolution from Oct. 26, 1795, to Nov. 9, 1799].

**dirigible:** dir'i-ji-bl<sup>1</sup>; dīr'i-gi-bl<sup>2</sup>; not di-rij'i-bl [An air-ship that may be [directed].

**Dirschau:** dīr'shau<sup>1</sup>; dīr'shou<sup>2</sup> [Prus. town].

**dis-:** dis-<sup>1</sup> or, rarely, diz-<sup>1</sup>; dīs-<sup>2</sup> or, rarely, diç-<sup>2</sup> [A prefix with negative or separative force: used with verbs, adjectives, and nouns]. The rules with which Nares, Walker, Smart, and other orthoepists sought to govern the pronunciations of various words having this prefix as an element have repeatedly been violated and usage has established a contrary standard notwithstanding the support of Walker, Smart, and Worcester. Smart declared the *s* unvoiced "if the accent, primary or secondary, is on the syllable; but if the next syllable be accented and begins with a real vowel (not *u*) or a vocal consonant, the *s* is sounded *z*, unless the word is connected with a principal word in which the *s* is unvoiced." How usage has treated this dictum may be noted from the pronunciations of several of the words recorded below. Unlisted words in general retain the surd sibilant *s* sound heard in *assume*, *scent*, *so*, etc.

—**disable:** dis-ē'bl<sup>1</sup>; dīs-ā'bl<sup>2</sup>. Walker, Smart, & Wr., diz-ē'bl<sup>1</sup>, so also **disabled**, **disablement**. See **dis-**.—**disarm:** dis-ārm'<sup>1</sup>; dīs-ārm'<sup>2</sup>. Walker, Smart, & Wr., diz-ārm'<sup>1</sup>, so also **disarmament**, **disarmed**, **disarmer**, **disarming**. See **dis-**.—**disaster:** diz-ās'ter<sup>1</sup>; dīs-ās'ter<sup>2</sup>. Walker, Smart, & Wr. diz-ās'ter<sup>1</sup>, so also **disastrous**, **disastrously**, **disastrousness**. See **dis-**.—**disband:** dis-band'<sup>1</sup>; dīs-bānd'<sup>2</sup>.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whæt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

*Walker, Smart, & Wr. diz-band'1*, so also **disbanded**, **disbanding**, **disbandment**. See **DIS-**.—**disburse**: *dis-bŭrs'1; dis-bŭrs'2*. *Walker diz-burs'1; Wr. dis-bŭrs'1*, so also **disbursement**, **disburser**. See **DIS-**.

**discern**: *di-zŭrn'1; di-gĕrn'2*; *not* *dis-ŭrn'1*, *Walker & Wr.*, so also **discerner**, **discernible**, **discerning**, **discernment** [To see apart from other objects]. See **DIS-**. [physical training].

**discipline**: *dis'1-plin'1; dŭs'1-plin'2*—the c is silent [Mental, moral, and **disclaim**: *dis-klēm'1; dŭs-elām'2*; *not* *dis-kloim'1* [To deny; disown].

**disclose**: *dis-klōz'1; dis-elōs'2* [To lay bare].—**disclosure**: *dis-klō'zur'1; dŭs-elō'zhŭr'2*. See S.

**discobolus**: *dis-keb'o-lus'1; dŭs-eōb'o-lŭs'2* [L. discus-thrower].

**discolor**: *dis-kul'ar'1; dŭs-eōl'or'2* [To change the color of].

**discomfort**: *dis-kum'fart'1; dŭs-eōm'fort'2*.

**discount** (v. & n.): *dis-kaunt'1; dŭs-eount'2*. The distinction noted in the position of the stress in the verb and noun is a dictionary distinction not observed in commercial usage. See **ABSENT**.

**discourse** (v. & n.): *dis-kōrs'1; dŭs-eōrs'2* [Talk; conversation].

Bid me *discourse*, I will enchant thine ear.

SHAKESPEARE *Venus and Adonis* l. 145.

**discourteous**: *dis-kŭr'ti-us'1; dŭs-eŭr'te-ŭs'2*. In Townsend Young's edition of Walker's Dictionary (1859) the reader is informed that "*court* in *courteous*, *discourteous*, &c., is justly falling into its normal sound, *korte*, among the polite." By the earlier lexicographers this word was pronounced various ways. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) indicated *discow'teous*; Perry (1777) noted *dis-kŭrt'1-us*; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791), *dis-kŭr'dhus'1*; Jones (1798) and Reid (1844), *dis-kŭr'ti-us'1*; Fulton & Knight (1802), *dis-kŭrt'yus'1*; Jameson (1827), *dis-kŭr'ti-us'1*; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840), *dis-kŭrt'yus'1* [Not polite].

**discovery**: *dis-kuv'ar'1; dŭs-eōv'er-y'2*. See O.

**discreet**: *dis-krĕt'1; dŭs-erĕt'2* [Wise; judicious]. Compare **DISCRETE**.

**discrepance**: *dis-krep'ans'1; dŭs-erĕp'anĕ'2*, *Standard, C., E., & W.; I. dis'krep-ans'1; M. dis'kri-pans'1; St. dis-krep'ans'1; Wr. dis'kra-pans'1*. The earlier lexicographers, from Bailey (1732) to Reid (1844), also indicated the stress on the first syllable which the English retain to-day. Perry (1777) & Samuel Maunders (1830) shifted the stress to the second syllable, where it is now indicated by modern American dictionaries [A difference].

**discrepancy**: *dis-krep'an-si'1; dŭs-erĕp'an-ĕy'2*. *I. dis'krep-an-si'1; Wr. dis'kra-pan-si'1*. Murray & Stormonth indicate the stress on the first syllable as alternative [A disagreement between things compared or contrasted].

**discrepant**: *dis-krep'ant'1 or dis'kri-pant'1; dŭs-erĕp'ant'2 or dŭs'ere-pant'2*.

**discrete**: *dis-krĕt'1; dŭs-erĕt'2*. Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), and Sheridan (1780), stressed the first syllable, as does also the *Imperial*, but Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Scott (1797) noted the stress upon the last syllable, as do all modern dictionaries. [Not connected].

**discretion**: *dis-kresh'an'1; dŭs-erĕsh'on'2* [Prudence; judgment].

**discretive**: *dis-krĭ'tiv'1; dŭs-erĕ'tiv'2*. Sheridan (1780) & Knowles (1835), *dis'kri-tiv'1* [Distinct or separate].

**disdain**: *dis-dĕn'1; dŭs-dān'2*. *Walker, Smart, & Wr. diz-dĕn'1*, so also **disdainable**, **disdainful**, **disdainfully**, **disdainfulness**. See **DIS-** [To regard with contempt].

2: wŏlf, dŭ; bŏok, bŏot; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, hŭrn; ōll, bŏy; go, ġem; ĩnk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

**disease:** diz-iz<sup>1</sup>; dīs-ēs<sup>2</sup> [A morbid condition due to improper functioning of the organs].

**disgorge:** dis-gōrj<sup>1</sup>; dīs-gōrg<sup>2</sup>. *Walker & Wr.* diz-gōrj<sup>1</sup>, so also **disgorge-**  
**ment, disgorging, etc.** See DIS- [To throw out].

**disgrace:** dis-grēs<sup>1</sup>; dīs-grāç<sup>2</sup>. *Walker, Smart, & Wr.* diz-grēs<sup>1</sup>, so also  
**disgraceful, disgracefully, disgracefulness, disgracer.** See DIS- [A condition  
of reproach and dishonor].

**disguise:** dis-guiz<sup>1</sup>; dīs-gīs<sup>2</sup>. *Walker, Smart, & Wr.* diz-guiz<sup>1</sup>, so also  
**disguised, disguisedly, disguisedness, disguiser, disguising.** See DIS- [To  
change the appearance of].

**disgust:** dis-gust<sup>1</sup>; dīs-güst<sup>2</sup>. *Walker, Smart, & Wr.* diz-gust<sup>1</sup>, so also  
**disgustful, disgustfully, disgustfulness, disgusting, disgustingly, disgust-**  
**ingness.** See DIS- [To cause aversion to].

**dish:** dīsh<sup>1</sup>; dīsh<sup>2</sup>. [A vessel for serving food]. See I.

**dishabille:** dis<sup>1</sup>ə-bil<sup>1</sup> or -bil<sup>1</sup>; dīs<sup>2</sup>ə-bil<sup>1</sup> or -bil<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., M., St., &*  
*W.* indicate the first; *E., I., & Wr.* note the second. See DIS- [Undress].

**Dishan:** dai<sup>1</sup>shan<sup>1</sup>; dī<sup>2</sup>shān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**dishevel:** di-shev<sup>1</sup>el<sup>1</sup>; di-shěv<sup>2</sup>ēl<sup>2</sup> [To disarrange].

**Dishon:** dai<sup>1</sup>shōn<sup>1</sup>; dī<sup>2</sup>shōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**dishonest:** dis-on<sup>1</sup>est<sup>1</sup>; dīs-on<sup>2</sup>est<sup>2</sup>. *Walker & Wr.* diz-on<sup>1</sup>est<sup>1</sup>; *Smart,*  
*diz-on<sup>1</sup>est<sup>1</sup>, so also dishonestly, dishonesty.* See DIS- and H.

**dishonor:** dis-on<sup>1</sup>ar<sup>1</sup>; dīs-on<sup>2</sup>or<sup>2</sup>. *Walker & Wr.* diz-on<sup>1</sup>ar<sup>1</sup>, so also **dis-**  
**honorable, dishonorableness, dishonorably.** See DIS- and H.

**disintegrate:** dis-in<sup>1</sup>tī-grēt<sup>1</sup>; dīs-in<sup>2</sup>tē-grāt<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* diz-in<sup>1</sup>tī-grēt<sup>1</sup>, so also  
**disintegrated, disintegration, disintegrative, disintegrator, etc.** See DIS-.

**disinterested:** dis-in<sup>1</sup>ter-est-ed<sup>1</sup>; dīs-in<sup>2</sup>ter-est-ēd<sup>2</sup>. *Perry (1777), dis-*  
*in-tūr-est<sup>1</sup>ed<sup>1</sup>; Walker, Smart, & Wr.* diz-in<sup>1</sup>ter-est-ed<sup>1</sup>, so also **disinterestedly,**  
**disinterestedness.** See DIS-.

**disjoin:** dis-join<sup>1</sup>; dīs-jōin<sup>2</sup>. *Walker & Wr.* diz-join<sup>1</sup>. See DIS-.

**disjoint:** dis-joint<sup>1</sup>; dīs-jōint<sup>2</sup>. *Walker & Wr.* diz-joint<sup>1</sup>, so also **dis-**  
**jointed, disjointedly, disjointedness, disjointly.** See DIS-.

**disjunctive:** dis-jun<sup>1</sup>k<sup>1</sup>tiv<sup>1</sup>; dīs-jūn<sup>2</sup>e<sup>2</sup>tiv<sup>2</sup>. *Walker & Wr.* diz-jun<sup>1</sup>k<sup>1</sup>tiv<sup>1</sup>, so  
also **disjunctively.** See DIS-.

**dislike:** dis-laik<sup>1</sup>; dīs-līk<sup>2</sup>. *Walker & Wr.* diz-laik<sup>1</sup>. See DIS-.

**dislodge:** dis-lej<sup>1</sup>; dīs-lōdç<sup>2</sup>. *Walker & Wr.* diz-lej<sup>1</sup>, so also **dislodg-**  
**ment.** See DIS-.

**disloyal:** dis-lei<sup>1</sup>al<sup>1</sup>; dīs-lōy<sup>2</sup>al<sup>2</sup>. *Walker & Wr.* diz-lei<sup>1</sup>al<sup>1</sup>, so also **dis-**  
**loyally, disloyalty.** See DIS-.

**dismal:** diz<sup>1</sup>mal<sup>1</sup>; dīs<sup>2</sup>mal<sup>2</sup> [Gloomy, also gloomy feelings].

**dismantle:** dis-man<sup>1</sup>tl<sup>1</sup>; dīs-mān<sup>2</sup>tl<sup>2</sup>. *Walker & Wr.* diz-man<sup>1</sup>tl<sup>1</sup>, so also  
**dismantled, dismantling.** See DIS-.

**dismast:** dis-mast<sup>1</sup>; dīs-māst<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E.* dis-  
māst<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* dis-mast<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* diz-mast<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation dis-māst<sup>1</sup> found  
favor with the earlier lexicographers and was indicated by Perry in 1777. See  
ASK; DIS-.

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lēe; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**dismay:** dis-mē<sup>1</sup>; dɪs-mā<sup>2</sup>. *Walker & Wr.* diz-mē<sup>1</sup>, so also **dismayed**, **dismayedness**. See **DIS**.

**dismember:** dis-mem<sup>1</sup>/bər<sup>1</sup>; dɪs-mēm<sup>2</sup>/bər<sup>2</sup>; *Walker, Smart, & Wr.* diz-mem<sup>1</sup>/bər<sup>1</sup>, so also **dismembered**, **dismembering**, **dismemberment**. See **DIS**. [To separate limb from limb].

**dismiss:** dis-mis<sup>1</sup>; dɪs-mɪs<sup>2</sup>. *Walker & Wr.* diz-mis<sup>1</sup>, so also **dismissal**, **dismission**, **dismissive**. See **DIS**. [To send away].

**dismount:** dis-maunt<sup>1</sup>; dɪs-mount<sup>2</sup>; *Walker & Wr.* diz-maunt<sup>1</sup>. See **DIS**.

**disoblige:** dis<sup>1</sup>/o-blaij<sup>1</sup>; dɪs<sup>2</sup>/o-bliġ<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and also by the earlier lexicographers, of whom only Perry (1777) indicated dis<sup>1</sup>/o-blij<sup>1</sup> as the best usage of his time. Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) noted it as alternative. See **OBLIGE**.

**disorder:** dis-ər<sup>1</sup>/dər<sup>1</sup>; dɪs-ɔr<sup>2</sup>/dər<sup>2</sup>. *Walker & Wr.* diz-ər<sup>1</sup>/dər<sup>1</sup>, so also **disordered**, **disorderly**, etc. See **DIS**. [See **DIS**.]

**disown:** dis-ɔn<sup>1</sup>; dɪs-ɔn<sup>2</sup>. *Walker & Wr.* diz-ɔn<sup>1</sup>, so also **disownment**.

**dispatch:** dis-pach<sup>1</sup>; dɪs-päch<sup>2</sup>—the historic spelling traced by Dr. Murray to Bishop Tunstall's "Letters to Henry VII." (quoted in "Ellis Original Letters," ser. I, i, 134) written in 1517. See **DISPATCH**.

**dispossess:** dis<sup>1</sup>/pə-zes<sup>1</sup>; dɪs<sup>2</sup>/pö-şes<sup>2</sup>; not dis<sup>1</sup>/pöz-es<sup>1</sup> nor dis<sup>1</sup>/pez-es<sup>1</sup>.

**dispossession:** dis<sup>1</sup>/pə-zesh<sup>1</sup>/ən<sup>1</sup>; dɪs<sup>2</sup>/pö-şesh<sup>2</sup>/on<sup>2</sup>; not dis<sup>1</sup>/pez-esh<sup>1</sup>/ən<sup>1</sup>.

**disputable:** dis<sup>1</sup>/piu-ta-bl<sup>1</sup> or dis<sup>1</sup>/piü-ta-bl<sup>1</sup>; dɪs<sup>2</sup>/pü-ta-bl<sup>2</sup> or dis<sup>2</sup>/piü-ta-bl<sup>2</sup>. The first is indicated by *Standard, M., St., W., & Wr.*; the second by *C., E., & I.* Of the earlier lexicographers, Buchanan (1752), Entick (1764), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) indicated the stress on the first syllable; but Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) noted it on the second [Capable of being controverted].

**disputant:** dis<sup>1</sup>/piu-tant<sup>1</sup>; dɪs<sup>2</sup>/pü-tant<sup>2</sup>. *I.* dis<sup>1</sup>/piüt-ant<sup>1</sup>; *St.* dis<sup>1</sup>/piü-tant<sup>1</sup>.

**disqualify:** dis-kwel<sup>1</sup>/i-fai<sup>1</sup>; dɪs-kwal<sup>2</sup>/i-fy<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) indicated dis-kwal<sup>1</sup>/i-fai<sup>1</sup> [To debar legally].

**Disraeli:** diz-rē<sup>1</sup>/h<sup>1</sup>; dɪş-rā<sup>2</sup>/li<sup>2</sup>; sometimes erroneously indicated diz-rī<sup>1</sup>/h<sup>1</sup> [Eng. statesman and novelist (1804-81)].

**disrobe:** dis-rōb<sup>1</sup>; dɪs-rōb<sup>2</sup>. *Walker & Wr.* diz-rōb<sup>1</sup>, so also **disrober**. See **DIS**.

**disruption:** dis-rup<sup>1</sup>/shən<sup>1</sup>; dɪs-rüp<sup>2</sup>/shon<sup>2</sup>. *Walker & Wr.* diz-rup<sup>1</sup>/shən<sup>1</sup>. See **DIS**.

**dissect:** di-sekt<sup>1</sup>; dɪ-sēet<sup>2</sup> [To cut apart in order to examine]

**disseize:** dis-siz<sup>1</sup>; dɪs-sēz<sup>2</sup> [To dispossess].

**disseizin:** dis-si<sup>1</sup>/zin<sup>1</sup>; dɪs-sē<sup>2</sup>/zin<sup>2</sup> [Unlawful entry].

**dissemble:** di-sem<sup>1</sup>/bl<sup>1</sup>; dɪ-sēm<sup>2</sup>/bl<sup>2</sup> [To make pretense of; feign].

When late I attempted your pity to move,  
Why seemed you so deaf to my prayers?  
Perhaps it was right to *dissemble* your love,  
But—why did you kick me downstairs?

JOHN P. KEMBLE *The Panel* act I, sc. 1.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʉl, cʉr, bʉt, bʉrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪpk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, árt; íat, fáre; fást; get, prēy; hlt, police; obey, gō; net, ór; full, rúle; but, bŭrn;

**dissilient:** dis-sil'i-ent<sup>1</sup>; dis-sil'i-ent<sup>2</sup>—uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and by Perry (1805) and Smart (1840). The form dis-sil'yant<sup>1</sup>, formerly used, was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) [Bursting as the pod of a plant].

**dissociate:** di-sō'shi-ēt<sup>1</sup>; di-sō'shi-āt<sup>2</sup>. Compare ASSOCIATE.

**dissolute:** dis'o-lūt<sup>1</sup>; dis'o-lūt<sup>2</sup>; not -lūt<sup>1</sup>. See Introductory p. xx, note 9 [Given to sensuality].

**dissolve:** di-zelv<sup>1</sup>; di-gōlv<sup>2</sup>. See DIS- [To liquefy].

**dissyllabic:** dis'si-lab'ik<sup>1</sup>; dis'sy-lāb'ie<sup>2</sup> [Having two syllables].

**dissyllable:** dis-sil'a-bl<sup>1</sup>; dis-syl'a-bl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., W., & Wr.*; *C. di-sil'a-bl*; *I. di-sil-la-bl*; *M. di-sil'a-bl*; *St. di-sil'a-bl*.

Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated the stress on the second syllable, but Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835) stressed the first. The accepted spelling of this word in Eng. is *dissyllable*.

**distich:** dis'tik<sup>1</sup>; dis'tie<sup>2</sup>; not dis'tich<sup>1</sup> [A term in prosody].

**distillate:** dis-til'ēt<sup>1</sup>; dis-til'āt<sup>2</sup>. *M. & St. dis'ti-lēt*<sup>1</sup>. In the United States the stress is on the penult [The product of distillation].

**distrait** [Fr.]: dis-trē<sup>1</sup>; dis-trā<sup>2</sup> [Absent-minded; distracted].

**district:** dis'trik<sup>1</sup>; dis'triet<sup>2</sup>; not dis'trik<sup>1</sup>.

**disunion:** dis-yūn'yān<sup>1</sup>; dis-yūn'yōn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C. di-iūn'yān*<sup>1</sup>; *E. di-iū'nī-on*<sup>1</sup>; *I. di-iūn'yōn*; *M. di-yūn'ian*<sup>1</sup>; *St. di-iū'nī-un*<sup>1</sup>; *W. di-iūn'yān*; *Wr. di-yūn'yān*.

Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), dis-yūn'yūn<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827), di-iū'nī-un<sup>1</sup>. See DIS-.

**disuse (v.):** dis-yūz<sup>1</sup>; dis-yūz<sup>2</sup> [To cease to use or practise].

**disuse (n.):** dis-yūs<sup>1</sup>; dis-yūs<sup>2</sup> [Cessation of use of a thing].

**dithyramb:** di-thi'ramb<sup>1</sup>; di-thi'y-rāmb<sup>2</sup>. *Standard & W.* indicate di-thi'-i-ram<sup>1</sup> as alternative; *I. di-thi-ramb* [A wild Greek choric hymn].

**diva:** di'vā<sup>1</sup>; di'vā<sup>2</sup> [A prima donna].

**divalent:** dai-vē'lent<sup>1</sup> or div'a-lent<sup>1</sup>; di-vā'lent<sup>2</sup> or div'a-lent<sup>2</sup>. *C., M., & Wr.* give the last syllable of the alternative obscure -lent<sup>1</sup> [Having a valence of two].

**divan:** di-vān<sup>1</sup>; di-vān<sup>2</sup>; not dai'vān<sup>1</sup>. *E. di-vān*<sup>1</sup> [A lounge or lounging place].

[branch off]

**divaricate:** di-var'i-kēt<sup>1</sup> or dai-var'i-kēt<sup>1</sup>; di-vār'i-eāt<sup>2</sup> or di-vār'i-eāt<sup>2</sup> [To

**diverge:** di-vūrj<sup>1</sup> or dai-vūrj<sup>1</sup>; di-vērg<sup>2</sup> or di-vērg<sup>2</sup>. The alternative is noted by Dr. Murray as in use in Eng. [To take a different course].

**divergence:** di-vūr'jens<sup>1</sup> or dai-vūr'jens<sup>1</sup>; di-vēr'gēnç<sup>2</sup> or di-vēr'gēnç<sup>2</sup>. The alternative is noted by Dr. Murray as in use in Eng.

**divers:** dai'vərz<sup>1</sup>; di'vers<sup>2</sup>. Compare DIVERSE [Several].

**diverse:** di-vūrs<sup>1</sup>; di-vērs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C., M., & W.* (1909), di-vūrs<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., & St. dai-vūrs*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. dai'vūrs*<sup>1</sup>. Dr. Murray notes also dai-vūrs<sup>1</sup> and dai'vūrs<sup>1</sup> as in British usage, the first of which was indicated also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Smart (1836), Goodrich (Webster, 1840), and Worcester (1859) [Different; distinct].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, fáre, fást, whät, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hlt, íce; í=ē; í=ē; gō, nót, ór, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**diversion:** di-vūr'shən<sup>1</sup> or dai-vūr'shən<sup>1</sup>; di-vēr'shon<sup>2</sup> or dī-vēr'shon<sup>2</sup>  
[Amusement]. [aside].

**divert:** di-vūrt<sup>1</sup> or dai-vūrt<sup>1</sup>; di-vért<sup>2</sup> or dī-vért<sup>2</sup> [To amuse; also, turn

**divertissement:** di-vūr'tiz-ment<sup>1</sup>; di-vēr'tis-měnt<sup>2</sup> [Amusement].

**divertissement** [Fr.]: dī"vār'tis"mān<sup>1</sup>; dī"vēr'tis"mān<sup>2</sup> [Divertissement].

**Dives:** dai'viz; dī'vēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**divest:** di-vest<sup>1</sup> or dai-vest<sup>1</sup>; di-věst<sup>2</sup> or dī-věst<sup>2</sup> [To strip or deprive of].

**divestiture:** di-[or dai]-ves'ti-čur<sup>1</sup> or -tiūr<sup>1</sup>; di-[or dī]-vēs'ti-čur<sup>2</sup> or -tūr<sup>2</sup>.

**divide:** di-void<sup>1</sup>; di-vīd<sup>2</sup> [To cut or separate into two parts].

**dividend:** div'i-dend<sup>1</sup>; dīv'i-děnd<sup>2</sup> [Money divided among a number of persons].

**Divina Commedia:** di-vī'na kem-mě'di-a<sup>1</sup>; dī-vī'nā eǝm-mě'dī-ā<sup>2</sup> [An epic poem by Dante].

**divinatory:** di-vin'a-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; di-vīn'a-to-ry<sup>2</sup>. Jameson (1827) di-vai'nā-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) div'i-nē-tar-ī<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to prophecy].

**divine** (a., n., & v.): di-vain<sup>1</sup>; di-vīn<sup>2</sup>. See Introductory, page xvi.

**divulge:** di-vulj<sup>1</sup> or dai-vulj<sup>1</sup>; di-vūlg<sup>2</sup> or dī-vūlg<sup>2</sup> [To make known].

**Divmude:** dīks'mū-də<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) dīs"mūd<sup>1</sup>; dīks'mū-de<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) dīs"mūd<sup>2</sup>  
[Belg. town].

**Dizahab:** diz'ə-hab<sup>1</sup> or dai'zə-hab<sup>1</sup>; dīz'a-hāb<sup>2</sup> or dī'za-hāb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**dizen:** diz'n<sup>1</sup> or dai'zn<sup>1</sup>; dīz'n<sup>2</sup> or dī'zn<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, that of the United Kingdom [To deck out].

**Dmitrieff:** dmī'trī-ef<sup>1</sup>; dmī'trī-ěf<sup>2</sup> [Bulg. general].

**Dnieper:** nī'pər<sup>1</sup>; nē'pər<sup>2</sup> [Rus. river].

**Dniester:** nīs'tər<sup>1</sup>; nēs'tər<sup>2</sup> [Rus. & Aust. river].

**do:** dū<sup>1</sup>; dō<sup>2</sup>; *not* dō<sup>1</sup> as formerly. See quot. [To exert oneself to achieve something].

So much one man can do,  
That does both act and know.

ANDREW MARVELL *Upon Cromwell's Return from Ireland*. Written in 1650, but first printed in 1776.

That low man seeks a little thing to do,  
Sees it and does it;  
This high man, with a great thing to pursue,  
Dies ere he knows it.

ROBERT BROWNING *A Grammarian's Funeral*.

**docible:** des'i-bl<sup>1</sup>; dōç'i-bl<sup>2</sup>—so indicated by all modern dictionaries but the Imperial, which gives dō'si-bl<sup>1</sup>, noted also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777). By other lexicographers from Sheridan (1780) to Craig (1849), the stress was indicated des'i-bl<sup>1</sup> [Capable of being taught].

**docile:** des'il<sup>1</sup> or dō'sail<sup>1</sup>; dōç'il<sup>2</sup> or dō'çil<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, that common to British speech. Buchanan (1757) gave dō'sil<sup>1</sup>, which *Standard & C.* note as permissible [Easy to manage].

**doctor:** dek'tər<sup>1</sup>; dōe'tör<sup>2</sup>.

**doctrinaire:** dek"tri-nār<sup>1</sup>; dōe"tri-nār<sup>2</sup> [A theorist].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, būt, būrñ; ɔil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thiz, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**doctrinal:** *dok'tri-näl*<sup>1</sup> or (Eng.) *dok-trai'näl*<sup>1</sup>; *dö'e'tri-näl*<sup>2</sup> or (Eng.) *döe-tri'näl*<sup>2</sup>.

**Docus:** *dök'kus*<sup>1</sup>; *dö'e'us*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Dodai:** *död'dai* or *död'di-ai*<sup>1</sup>; *död'di* or *död'da-i*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Dodanim:** *död'da-nim* or *do-dē'nim*<sup>1</sup>; *död'da-nim* or *do-dā'nim*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Dodau:** *ded'i-ü*<sup>1</sup>; *död'a-ü*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Dodavah:** *död'da-va* or *ded'a-va*<sup>1</sup>; *död'da-va* or *död'a-va*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Dodo:** *död'do*<sup>1</sup>; *död'do*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Dodoens:** *do-düns*<sup>1</sup>; *do-döns*<sup>2</sup> [Dutch botanist (1517-85)].

**Dodonæus:** *död'do-ni'us*<sup>1</sup>; *död'do-nē'us*<sup>2</sup>. Same as DODOENS.

**doe:** *dö*<sup>1</sup>; *dö*<sup>2</sup> [A female deer].

**Doeg:** *dö'eg*<sup>1</sup>; *dö'ëg*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**does:** *düz*<sup>1</sup>; *döq*<sup>2</sup>; *never düz*<sup>1</sup> [Accomplishes].

**dog:** *dög*<sup>1</sup>; *dög*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893 & 1903), *C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*—indicated also by Perry & Walker; *not dæg*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard* (1913).

Phoneticists indicate that the sound of the *o* should be medial between the *o* in "not" and in "nor," and give such words as "orange" and "soft" to indicate it. Dr. March analyzed it as approximating to *o* in "cob," "not," "sob," etc. See ACCOST.

**doge:** *döj*<sup>1</sup>; *dög*<sup>2</sup> [A chief magistrate of Venice].

**dogged (a.):** *dög'ed*<sup>1</sup>; *dög'ëd*<sup>2</sup> [Like a dog; persistent].

**dogged (pp.):** *dög'd*<sup>1</sup>; *dög'd*<sup>2</sup> [Followed or pursued persistently].

**doggerel:** *dög'är-el*<sup>1</sup>; *dög'er-ël*<sup>2</sup>. Pronounced by Perry, Knowles, Smart, and Reid three syllables as here, but by Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, and Jameson *dög'räl*<sup>1</sup> [Weak and trivial verse].

**dogma:** *dög'mä*<sup>1</sup>; *dög'mä*<sup>2</sup>; *not dög'mä*<sup>1</sup>. See ACCOST; DOG [A religious doctrine].

**dolce** [It.]: *döl'chē*<sup>1</sup>; *döl'chē*<sup>2</sup> [Sweetly; a direction in music].—**dolce far niente** [It.]: *döl'chē fär nī-ën'tē*<sup>1</sup>; *döl'chē fär nī-ën'tē*<sup>2</sup> [Literally, sweet idleness].

**Döllinger:** *döl'ing-är*<sup>1</sup>; *döl'ing-er*<sup>2</sup> [Ger. divine (1799-1890)].

**dolman:** *döl'män*<sup>1</sup>; *döl'män*<sup>2</sup> [A woman's mantle or a Turkish garment].

**dolmen:** *döl'men*<sup>1</sup>; *döl'mën*<sup>2</sup> [A single-chambered stone burial-place].

**dolor, dolour:** *döl'är*<sup>1</sup>; *döl'ör*<sup>2</sup>. Now seldom spoken, and, being chiefly an ecclesiastical and a literary word, the pronunciation varies. According to its earliest form *doloure*, from the Old French *dolor*, the pronunciation was *döl'är*<sup>1</sup>, a pronunciation that survives in several Eng. dialects, as indicated by the spellings *dullah* (Suffolk), *dullar* (Essex), and *duller* (Cumberland and Norfolk).

Recorded in Phillips' "New World of Words" (1706) as "†*Dolour*, Pain, Grief, Sorrow, Affliction, Torment, Anguish," the word was then deemed archaic.

The pronunciation first indicated gave the first *o* as short, and placed the stress after the *l*—*döl'är*<sup>1</sup>; this was noted by Bailey (1732), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), Nares (1784), and Elphinstone (1786). But the majority of the lexicographers recorded the *o* as long and stressed—*döl'är*<sup>1</sup>; this was the usage as indicated by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and is that of the modern dictionaries.

**Dolores:** *do-lör'riz*<sup>1</sup>; *do-lör'ëg*<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**doloroso:** *döl'lo-rö'so*<sup>1</sup>; *döl'lo-rö'so*<sup>2</sup> [It., plaintive; softly: direction in music].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ö; gö, nöt, ör, wön,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ʊu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

**dolorous:** dɒl'o-rus<sup>1</sup>; dɒl'o-rus<sup>2</sup>. *Standard*; *C. & Wr.* dɒl'ə-rus<sup>1</sup>; *E.* dɒl'ūr-us<sup>1</sup>; *I.* dɒl'ūr-us<sup>1</sup>; *M.* dɒl'o-ras<sup>1</sup>; *St.* dɒl'o-rus<sup>1</sup>; *W.* dɒl'ūr-əs<sup>1</sup>. Townsend Young, in his edition of Walker's Dictionary (1859), said: "I should prefer the accent on the second syllable, as in *somorous*. As marked by Walker, it is a vile cacophony, but it has, I believe, all the poets on its side."

["Full of grief, sorrow, or pain." BLOUNT *Glossographia*, s. v. 1656].

**domain:** dɒ-mēn<sup>1</sup>; dɒ-mān<sup>2</sup> [A region under rule or influence].

**dome:** dōm<sup>1</sup>; dōm<sup>2</sup>. See O and Introductory, p. x.

**Domenichino:** dɒ-mē'ni-kī'no<sup>1</sup>; dɒ-mē'ni-eī'no<sup>2</sup> [It. painter (1581-1641)].

**Domesday:** dūmz'dē<sup>1</sup> or dōmz'dē<sup>1</sup>; dōmz'dā<sup>2</sup> or dōms'dā<sup>2</sup> [A book containing the land-survey of England in 1086].

**domestic:** dɒ-mes'tik<sup>1</sup>; dɒ-mēs'tie<sup>2</sup>. Walker (1806) states that Kenrick in his "Rhetorical Dictionary" (1773) marked the word as if pronounced *dom'estick*. See Walker, "A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," note 547.

**Domett:** dem'et<sup>1</sup>; dōm'ēt<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**domical:** dō'mi-kəl<sup>1</sup>; dō'mi-cal<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *E. & I.* dōm'ik-əl<sup>1</sup>; *M.* dō'mi-kəl<sup>1</sup>; *W.* dōm'ī-kəl<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* dem'ī-kəl<sup>1</sup> [Dome-like].

**domielle:** dem'ī-sil<sup>1</sup> or -sail<sup>1</sup>; dōm'ī-čil<sup>2</sup> or -sīl<sup>2</sup>; *I.* dē'mi-sail<sup>1</sup>. Dr. Murray gives dem'ī-sail<sup>1</sup> as alternative [Dwelling].

**domine:** dem'ī-nī<sup>1</sup>; dōm'ī-nī<sup>2</sup>, *C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* dō'mi-nī<sup>1</sup>, noted also by *C. & W.* as alternative [A clergyman].

**Dominic:** dem'ī-nik<sup>1</sup>; dōm'ī-nīe<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *Dan.* D. Sw. **Dominicus:** dō-mī'nī-kus<sup>1</sup>; dō-mī'nī-eus<sup>2</sup>; *Fr.* **Dominique:** dō'mī'nīk<sup>1</sup>; dō'mī'nīk<sup>2</sup>; *It.* **Domenico:** dō-mē'nī-ko<sup>1</sup>; dō-mē'nī-eo<sup>2</sup>; *Lat.* **Dominicus:** dō-min'ī-kus<sup>1</sup>; dō-min'ī-eus<sup>2</sup>; *Pg.* **Domingos:** dō-min'gos<sup>1</sup>; dō-min'gōs<sup>2</sup>; *Sp.* **Domingo:** dō-min'go<sup>1</sup>; dō-min'gō<sup>2</sup>.

**Domincal:** dō-min'ī-kəl<sup>1</sup>; dō-mīn'ī-eāl<sup>2</sup> [Relating to Christ; as, the *Domincal* gospels].

[founded in 1215].

**Dominican:** dō-min'ī-kən<sup>1</sup>; dō-mīn'ī-ean<sup>2</sup> [A member of a religious order

**dominie:** dem'ī-nī<sup>1</sup> or dō'mi-nī<sup>1</sup>; dōm'ī-nī<sup>2</sup> or dō'mi-nī<sup>2</sup> [1. A schoolmaster. 2. A domine]. Compare *DOMINE*.

**domino:** dem'ī-no<sup>1</sup>; dōm'ī-no<sup>2</sup> [1. A small oblong piece used in playing a game of matching. 2. A mask].

**Domitian:** dō-mīsh'ī-ən<sup>1</sup>; dō-mīsh'ī-an<sup>2</sup> [Rom. emperor (51-96)]. [born].

**Domremy:** dōn'rə-mī<sup>1</sup>; dōn're-mī<sup>2</sup> [Fr. village where Joan of Arc was *doña* [Sp.]: dō'nyā<sup>1</sup>; dō'nyā<sup>2</sup> [Lady; madam].

**Donald:** den'əld<sup>1</sup>; dōn'əld<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**donate:** dō'nēt<sup>1</sup> or dō-nēt<sup>1</sup>; dō'nāt<sup>2</sup> or dō-nāt<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., E., W., & Wr.* indicate the first; *St.* notes the second; *I.* dōn'et<sup>1</sup>; *M.* dō-nēt<sup>1</sup> [To bestow as a gift].

**Donati:** dō-nā'tī<sup>1</sup>; dō-nā'tī<sup>2</sup> [It. astronomer (1826-73)].

**donative:** den'ə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; dōn'ə-tiv<sup>2</sup>, Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The *o* was indicated long by Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), Webster (1828), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847): dō'nə-tiv<sup>1</sup> [Of the nature of a donation].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**done:** dun<sup>1</sup>; dön<sup>2</sup> [Past participle of DO. Completed]. Formerly rimed with "bone." See quotation.

With angry teeth he bites him to the bone,  
And this dog smarts for what that dog has done.

**Donegal:** den<sup>1</sup>-gāi<sup>1</sup> or den<sup>1</sup>-gāl<sup>1</sup>; dön<sup>1</sup>-gāl<sup>2</sup> or dön<sup>1</sup>-gāl<sup>2</sup>—the *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel" [Ir. county]. [pare JOHN.

**Don Giovanni:** den-jo-vün<sup>1</sup>nī<sup>1</sup>; dön go-vän<sup>1</sup>nī<sup>2</sup> [Opera by Mozart]. Com-

**Donizetti:** dō<sup>1</sup>nī-dzēt<sup>1</sup>tī<sup>1</sup>; dō<sup>1</sup>nī-dzēt<sup>1</sup>tī<sup>2</sup> [It. composer (1797-1848)].

**donjon:** dun<sup>1</sup>jən or den<sup>1</sup>jən<sup>1</sup>; dön<sup>1</sup>jən or dön<sup>1</sup>jən<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.* indicate the first; *I. & St.* note the second; *E.* den<sup>1</sup>jūn<sup>1</sup> [The keep of a mediaeval castle].

**Don Jose:** den ho-sē<sup>1</sup>; dön ho-se<sup>2</sup> [In Byron's "Don Juan," the hero's father].

**Don Juan:** den jū<sup>1</sup>an or dön hwün<sup>1</sup>; dön jū<sup>1</sup>an or dön hwän<sup>2</sup> [Poem by Byron].

**donkey:** den<sup>1</sup>kī<sup>1</sup> or dun<sup>1</sup>kī<sup>1</sup>; dön<sup>1</sup>ky<sup>2</sup> or dön<sup>1</sup>ky<sup>2</sup>. *C.* prefers the latter. Dr. Murray notes this as a recent word, and cites Grose's "Dict. of the Vulgar Tongue" (1785) as first recording it.

**Donne:** dun<sup>1</sup> or, rarely, den<sup>1</sup>; dön<sup>2</sup> or, rarely, dön<sup>2</sup> [Eng. divine; founder of metaphysical school of verse (1573-1631)].

**Don Quixote:** den kwiks<sup>1</sup>at or (*Sp.*) dön kī-hō<sup>1</sup>tē<sup>1</sup>; dön kwiks<sup>1</sup>ot or (*Sp.*) dön kī-hō<sup>1</sup>tē<sup>2</sup> [The hero of Cervantes's romance of the same name]. See QUIXOTIC.

**doom:** düm<sup>1</sup>; dōōm<sup>2</sup> [Fate]. See O.

**door:** dēr<sup>1</sup> or dōr<sup>1</sup>; dōr<sup>2</sup> or dōr<sup>2</sup>. Dr. Murray and the "Encyclopædic Dictionary" indicate the first; the second is noted by all other modern dictionaries, and is a survival of a local pronunciation formerly heard in Northern England. The modern form of the word is traced to 17th century literature. In Old English the forms were *duru* and *dor*; in Middle Eng. these became *dor* and *dore*, *dur* and *dure*. Bunyan used *dore* in "Pilgrim's Progress," ii, 12 (1684). Altho *door* superseded *dore*, the new form retained the pronunciation of the old. Dr. Murray thinks that the "current pronunciation may be a retention of that evidenced for 16th c. *dore* by quot. 1593," cited below:

Speake with me, plitty me, open the *dore*,

A Begger begs, that neuer begg'd before.

SHAKESPEARE *Richard II.* act v, sc. 3 [First Folio Edition 1623].

In the "Merry Wives of Windsor" (act iii, sc. 5) Shakespeare used the spelling *doore* (1595). The form *door* has been traced to John Trapp's "Commentaries on the Scriptures—The Pentateuch," issued in 1650. The pronunciation dōr, altho retained by modern dictionaries, is now archaic. See O.

**Dophkah:** dōf<sup>1</sup>kā<sup>1</sup>; dōf<sup>1</sup>kā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Dor:** dēr<sup>1</sup>; dōr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Dora:** dō<sup>1</sup>rā<sup>1</sup>; dō<sup>1</sup>rā<sup>2</sup> [Diminutive of DOROTHEA, EUDORA, and THEODORA].

**Dorat:** dō<sup>1</sup>rā<sup>1</sup>; dō<sup>1</sup>rā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. poet (1734-80)].

**Dorcas:** dō<sup>1</sup>r<sup>1</sup>kās<sup>1</sup>; dō<sup>1</sup>r<sup>2</sup>eās<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Dordogne:** dēr<sup>1</sup>dō<sup>1</sup>nyā<sup>1</sup>; dō<sup>1</sup>r<sup>2</sup>dō<sup>1</sup>nye<sup>2</sup> [Fr. department and river].

**Doré:** dō<sup>1</sup>rē<sup>1</sup> dō<sup>1</sup>rē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter (1833-83)].

**doree:** dō<sup>1</sup>rī<sup>1</sup>; dō<sup>1</sup>rē<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, I., St., & W.; C. & Wr.* dō<sup>1</sup>rī<sup>1</sup>; *E. & M.* dō<sup>1</sup>rī<sup>1</sup> [A golden-yellow fish; the John-dory].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, fce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Doria:** dō'ri-ā<sup>1</sup>; dō'ri-ā<sup>2</sup>; *not* dōr'i-ā<sup>1</sup> [Genoese liberator (1468-1560)].

**Doric:** der'ik<sup>1</sup>; dōr'ie<sup>2</sup> [Gr. order of architecture].

**Dorinda:** do-rin'dā<sup>1</sup>; do-rin'dā<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Doris:** der'is<sup>1</sup> *or* dō'ris<sup>1</sup>; der'is<sup>2</sup> *or* dō'ris<sup>2</sup> [1. In Gr. myth, a sea-goddess, mother of the Nereids. 2. A feminine personal name].

**Dorothea:** der'o-thī'ā<sup>1</sup>; dōr'o-thē'ā<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. **Dan.** D. G. dō'ro-tē'ā<sup>1</sup>; dō'ro-tē'ā<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Dorothee:** dō'ro'tē'ā<sup>1</sup>; dō'ro'tē'ā<sup>2</sup>; It. Sp. **Dorotea:** dō'ro-tē'ā<sup>1</sup>; dō'ro-tē'ā<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Dorothea:** dō'ro-tē'ā<sup>1</sup>; dō'ro-tē'ā<sup>2</sup>.

**Dorymenes:** do-rim'i-niz<sup>1</sup>; do-rīm'e-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Doryminus:** do-rim'i-nus<sup>1</sup>; do-rīm'i-nūs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Dositheus:** do-sith'i-us<sup>1</sup>; do-sith'e-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**dost:** dust<sup>1</sup>; dōst<sup>2</sup> [Solemn or archaic form of *doest*, 2d per. pres. indic. of

**Dostoyefsky:** des'to-yef'ski<sup>1</sup>; dōs'to-yēf'sky<sup>2</sup> [Rus. novelist (1822-81)].

**dot:** [Fr.] det<sup>1</sup>; dōt<sup>2</sup>—contrary to analogy, the *t* in this word is *not* silent [Dowry].

**Dotæa:** do-tī'ā<sup>1</sup>; do-tē'ā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)]. **Dotea**†.

**dotage:** dō'tij<sup>1</sup>; dō'tag<sup>2</sup> [Feebleness due to age].

**dotard:** dō'tard<sup>1</sup>; dō'tard<sup>2</sup>; *not* dot'ard<sup>1</sup> [One in his dotage].

**dote:** dōt<sup>1</sup>; dōt<sup>2</sup> [To be excessively fond of].

**Dotea:** do-tī'ā<sup>1</sup>; do-tē'ā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha, margin].

**doth:** dūth<sup>1</sup>; dōth<sup>2</sup> [Solemn or archaic form of *doeth*, 3d pers. pres. indic. [of *do*].

**Dothaim:** dō'fhi-im<sup>1</sup>; dō'tha-im<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Dothan:** dō'fhan<sup>1</sup>; dō'than<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Douai:** dū'ē<sup>1</sup>; dū'ā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town famous as a chief seat of Roman Catholic learning (1568-1793)].

**Douaumont:** dū'ō'mōn<sup>1</sup>; dū'ō'mōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. fort in vicinity of Verdun].

**Douay:** dū'ē<sup>1</sup>; dū'ā<sup>2</sup> [Variant of DOUAI].

**double entendre** [Fr.]: dū'bl ān'tān'dr<sup>1</sup>; dū'bl ān'tān'dr<sup>2</sup> [Corruption of DOUBLE ENTENTE].

**double entente** [Fr.]: dū'bl ān'tānt<sup>1</sup>; dū'bl ān'tānt<sup>2</sup> [A word or phrase [with a double meaning].

**doubleloon:** dūb-lūn<sup>1</sup> *or* dū-blūn<sup>1</sup>; dūb-lōon<sup>2</sup> *or* dū-blōon<sup>2</sup> [Span. coin].

**douce:** dūs<sup>1</sup>; dūç<sup>2</sup>; *not* daus<sup>1</sup>. See DOUSE [Sober: a Scotticism]. Burns wrote:

For now I'm grown sae cursed *douce*  
I pray an' ponder hutt the house.

Letter to James Tait l. 19.

**douceur** [Fr.]: dūs'sūr<sup>1</sup>; dū'çūr<sup>2</sup> [A gratuity; sweetening].

**douche:** dūsh<sup>1</sup>; dūçh<sup>2</sup> [A current of water].

**Doudney:** diūd'mī<sup>1</sup>; diūd'ny<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name: a corruption of Fr. *Dieu donné*. See BEAUCHAMP.

**Dougal:** dū'gəl<sup>1</sup>; dū'gəl<sup>2</sup> [A Celtic personal name].

**dough:** dō<sup>1</sup>; dō<sup>2</sup>; *not* duf<sup>1</sup> [Flour ready for baking].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: *artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;*

**doughty:** dau'ti<sup>1</sup>; dou'ty<sup>2</sup> [Brave].

**Douglas:** dug'lās<sup>1</sup>; düg'las<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family name].

**Doukhoborts:** dü'ko-bört'si<sup>1</sup>; dü'ko-bört'si<sup>2</sup> [Rus. spirit-wrestlers: a sect of reformers].

**douse:** dous<sup>1</sup>; dous<sup>2</sup> [A sudden plunge into, or drench with, water].

**dove<sup>1</sup> (n.):** duv<sup>1</sup>; dōv<sup>2</sup> [A pigeon].

**dove<sup>2</sup> (v.):** dōv<sup>1</sup>; dōv<sup>2</sup> [Did dive: a colloquialism]. See DIVE.

**down:** daun<sup>1</sup>; down<sup>2</sup>; *not* daūn<sup>1</sup> in any of its meanings.

**doyen** [Fr.]: dei'an<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) dwā'yan<sup>1</sup>; dōi'en or (Fr.) dwā'yān<sup>2</sup> [A dean].

**dozen:** duz'n<sup>1</sup>; dōz'n<sup>2</sup> [Twelve things of a kind; also, many].

**Drachenfels:** drā'hēn-fels<sup>1</sup>; drā'hēn-fēls<sup>2</sup> [Ger. mount].

**drachm:** dram<sup>1</sup>; drām<sup>2</sup>. Same as DRAM.

**drachma:** drak'mā<sup>1</sup>; drā'e'mā<sup>2</sup> [Gr. coin].

**Draco:** drē'ko<sup>1</sup>; drā'eo<sup>2</sup> [Gr. legislator].

**draft:** draft<sup>1</sup>; drāft<sup>2</sup>. See ASK. Spelled also **draught** but pronounced [in the same way.]

**drag (v. & n.):** drag<sup>1</sup>; drāg<sup>2</sup> [Pull; haul].

**dragoon:** drā-gūn<sup>1</sup>; dra-gōōn<sup>2</sup> [A cavalry soldier].

**drain:** drēn<sup>1</sup>; drān<sup>2</sup> [Draw away; also, that which draws away].

**drake:** drēk<sup>1</sup>; drāk<sup>2</sup> [A male duck].

**dram:** dram<sup>1</sup>; drām<sup>2</sup> [A unit of weight].

**drama:** drā'mā<sup>1</sup>; drā'mā<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries. Walker (1791) noted dram'mā<sup>1</sup> or drē'mā<sup>1</sup>, preferring the first, but usage has varied: Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) indicated dram'mā<sup>1</sup>. Bailey (1732), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Worcester (1859) noted drē'mā<sup>1</sup>. The modern pronunciation drā'mā<sup>1</sup> was indicated by Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) [A play for presentation on a stage].

**dramatic:** drā-mat'ik<sup>1</sup>; dra-māt'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**dramatist:** dram'ə-tist<sup>1</sup>; drām'a-tist<sup>2</sup>.

**drape:** drēp<sup>1</sup>; drāp<sup>2</sup> [To cover, as with a cloth].

**draught:** draft<sup>1</sup>; drāft<sup>2</sup>. Same as DRAFT. Compare ASK.

**draughts:** drafts<sup>1</sup>; drāfts<sup>2</sup> [Eng. name for the game of checkers].

**draw:** drō<sup>1</sup>; drā<sup>2</sup>; *not* drēr<sup>1</sup>.

**drawers:** drō'ar<sup>1</sup>; drā'er<sup>2</sup>; *not* drēz<sup>1</sup>.

**dray:** drē<sup>1</sup>; drā<sup>2</sup>; *not* drui<sup>1</sup> [A wagon].

**dread:** dred<sup>1</sup>; drēd<sup>2</sup> [Fear].

**dream:** drīm<sup>1</sup>; drēm<sup>2</sup> [Mental disturbance during sleep].

**Dresden:** drez'den<sup>1</sup> or (Ger.) drēz'den<sup>1</sup>; drēs'dēn<sup>2</sup> or (Ger.) drēs'dēn<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Saxony].

2: *ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.*

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʌn = out; ɔɪ; ɪu = feud; ʃin; go; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

**Dreyfus:** drē'fūs<sup>1</sup>; drē'fūs<sup>2</sup> [Fr. soldier falsely accused of treachery (1859- )].

**Drina:** drī'na<sup>1</sup>; drī'nā<sup>2</sup> [River in Bosnia].

**drive:** draiv<sup>1</sup>; driv<sup>2</sup> [To urge forward].

**drivel:** driv<sup>1</sup>; drīv<sup>2</sup> [Senseless talk].

**Drogheda:** drē'hū-də<sup>1</sup>; drō'hē-də<sup>2</sup> [Ir. town taken by Cromwell, Sept. 12, 1649].

**drollery:** drōl'ər-ɪ<sup>1</sup>; drōl'er-y<sup>2</sup>—three syllables please [Humor].

**dromedary:** drum'ī-dē-rī<sup>1</sup> or drēm'ī-dē-rī<sup>1</sup>; drōm'e-dā-ry<sup>2</sup> or drōm'e-dā-ry<sup>2</sup>.

Of the lexicographers, from Bailey's time (d. 1742) to the present day, only Sheridan (1780) and Smart (1840) indicated the second.

**drone:** drōn<sup>1</sup>; drōn<sup>2</sup> [Dull buzzing sound].

**droop:** drūp<sup>1</sup>; drōop<sup>2</sup> [To hang down].

**drop:** drēp<sup>1</sup>; drōp<sup>2</sup> [A small quantity of liquid].

**dross:** dres<sup>1</sup>; drōs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893), *C., E., I., M., St., W.* (1890), & *Wr.*; *W.* (1909) gives the *o* the sound it has in "soft"; *Standard* (1915) gives it the sound it has in "sort" [Anything impure or worthless].

**drought:** draut<sup>1</sup>; drout<sup>2</sup>; *not* drauf<sup>1</sup> [Dry weather].

**drouth:** drauf<sup>1</sup>; drouth<sup>2</sup>. Variant form of DROUGHT.

**drove** (*n.* & *v.*): drōv<sup>1</sup>; drōv<sup>2</sup>. See GROVE, LOVE, MOVE.

**drown:** draun<sup>1</sup>; drown<sup>2</sup>.—**drowned:** draund<sup>1</sup>; dround<sup>2</sup>. Vulgarly draun'ded<sup>1</sup>.

**Drusilla:** drū-sil'ə<sup>1</sup>; dru-sil'a<sup>2</sup> [A Bible and feminine personal name]. Fr.

**Drusille:** drū-sil'ə<sup>1</sup>; dru-sil'e<sup>2</sup>; It. dru-sil'la<sup>1</sup>; dru-sil'la<sup>2</sup>. [dryades: drai'a-diz<sup>1</sup>; dry'a-dēs<sup>2</sup>.]

**dryad:** drai'ad<sup>1</sup>; dry'ād<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a woodland nymph]. Plural

**dublety:** diu-bai'ī-ti<sup>1</sup>; dū-bī'e-ty<sup>2</sup> [Doubtfulness].

**dubious:** diū'bi-ūs<sup>1</sup>; dū'bi-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Doubtful].

**Du Boisgobey:** dū bwā'gō'bē<sup>1</sup>; dū bwā'gō'be<sup>2</sup> [Fr. novelist (1821-?91)].

**Dubuque:** du-biūk<sup>1</sup>; dū-būk<sup>2</sup> [A county and city of Iowa].

**Ducas:** dū'kā<sup>1</sup>; dū'eā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. family name].

**ducat:** duk'at<sup>1</sup>; dū'e'at<sup>2</sup>; *not* diū'kat<sup>1</sup> [Coin].

**Du Chaillu:** dū sha'yū<sup>1</sup>; dū ʃhā'yū<sup>2</sup> [Fr.-Am. explorer & author (1835-1903)].

**Duchesne:** dū'shēn<sup>1</sup>; dū'ʃhēn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. historian (1584-1640)].

**ductile:** duk'til<sup>1</sup>; dū'e'til<sup>2</sup>; *not* duk'toil<sup>1</sup>; *nor* duk'til<sup>1</sup> [That can be drawn] [out].

**Dudevant:** dū'də-vān<sup>1</sup>; dū'de-vān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. author (1804-76)].

**Dudia:** diū'ch-ə<sup>1</sup>; dū'di-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**due:** diū<sup>1</sup>; dū<sup>2</sup> [Owing]. Compare DEW.

**duēña** [Sp.]: du-ē'nyā<sup>1</sup>; dū-ē'nyā<sup>2</sup> [A duenna].

**duenna** [Sp.]: diū-en'ə<sup>1</sup>; dū-ēn'a<sup>2</sup> [An elderly female attendant or guardian].

**Dugald:** dū'gald<sup>1</sup>; dū'gald<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**Duguesclin:** dū'gēs'klan<sup>1</sup>; dū'gē'elān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. warrior (1314?-80)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollice; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**duke:** diūk<sup>1</sup>; dūk<sup>2</sup>; *not* dūk<sup>1</sup> [An Eng. peer]. [bittersweet].

**dulcamara:** dul'ka-mē'ra<sup>1</sup>; dül'ea-mā'ra<sup>2</sup>. *E.* dulk-ə-mā'ra<sup>1</sup> [A plant, the

**dulcimer:** dul'si-mar<sup>1</sup>; dül'çi-mer<sup>2</sup> [Musical instrument].

**dulia:** diu-lai'ə<sup>1</sup> or diū'li-ə<sup>1</sup>; dū-lī'a<sup>2</sup> or dū'ly-a<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., M., St., & W.* indicate the first; *E., I., & W.* note the second [The veneration of saints and angels]

**Dulwich:** dul'ij or -ich<sup>1</sup>; dül'ij or dül'ich<sup>2</sup>—the *w* is silent [Eng. town].

**duly:** diū'li<sup>1</sup>; dū'ly<sup>2</sup>—too frequently, but erroneously, as if written *dooly*.

**Duma:** dū'ma<sup>1</sup>; dū'mā<sup>2</sup>; *not* diū'ma<sup>1</sup> [Rus. elective state council].

**Dumah:** dū'mā<sup>1</sup>; dū'mā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Dumas:** dū'mā<sup>1</sup>; dū'mā<sup>2</sup> [Either of two Fr. authors: (1) 1802-70; (2) 1824-95].

**dumb:** dum<sup>1</sup>; dūm<sup>2</sup>—the *b* is silent. See *B.*

**Dumba:** dūm'ba<sup>1</sup>; dūm'bā<sup>2</sup> [Austr. diplomat].

**dumfounded:** dum'found'id<sup>1</sup>; dūm'found'ed<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes illiterately heard dum'fau-dūrd'<sup>1</sup>. [buried].

**Dumfries:** dum-frīs'<sup>1</sup>; dūm-frēs'<sup>2</sup>; *not* -friz'<sup>1</sup> [Scot. town where Burns lies

**Duncan:** dūŋ'kan<sup>1</sup>; dūŋ'ean<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name].

**Dunedin:** dun-i'din<sup>1</sup>; dūn-ē'din<sup>2</sup> [Seaport of New Zealand].

**Dunfermline:** dun-fer'lin or (Scot.) -fūrm'lin<sup>1</sup>; dūn-fēr'lin or (Scot.) -fērm'lin<sup>2</sup>. Locally, also, dun-fār'lin<sup>1</sup> [Scot. town].

**Dunsinane:** dūn'si-nēn<sup>1</sup>; dūn'si-nān<sup>2</sup> [Scot. hill where Macbeth was defeated, 1054]. In the following lines the stress is as indicated above:

Were I from *Dun'si-nane* away and clear,

Profit again should hardly draw me here.

SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act v, sc. 3.

**duo** [It.]: diū'o<sup>1</sup>; dū'o<sup>2</sup>; *not* dū'o<sup>1</sup> [A duet].

**duodenum:** diū'o-dī'nūm<sup>1</sup>; dū'o-dē'nūm<sup>2</sup> [A part of the small intestine].

**Duquenne:** dū'kēn<sup>1</sup>; dū'ken<sup>2</sup> [Boer family name]. See the next.

**Duquesne:** dū'kēn<sup>1</sup>; dū'ken<sup>2</sup> [Fr. admiral (1610-88)].

**Dura:** diū'ra<sup>1</sup>; dū'ra<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[and spinal cord].

**dura mater** [L.]: diū'rā mē'tar<sup>1</sup>; dū'ra mā'ter<sup>2</sup> [The envelop of the brain

**Durand:** diu-rand<sup>1</sup>; dū-rānd<sup>2</sup> [Am. painter (1796-1887)].

**Durand:** dū'rān<sup>1</sup>; dū'rān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. author (1842-1902)].

**Durazzo:** dū-rād'zo<sup>1</sup>; dū-rād'zo<sup>2</sup> [Albanian seaport].

**Dürer:** dū'rər<sup>1</sup>; dū'rer<sup>2</sup> [Ger. painter (1471-1528)].

**duress:** diū'res or diū-res'<sup>1</sup>; dū'rēs or dū-rēs'<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates modern American usage; the second, British usage as noted by Dr. Murray (who gives the first as alternative) and Stormonth. Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated the first; Bailey (1732), Webster (1828), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847) noted the second.

**Duse:** dū'zē<sup>1</sup>; dū'ge<sup>2</sup> [It. actress (1861- )].

**dusk:** dusk<sup>1</sup>; dūsk<sup>2</sup> [Twilight].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʊ = out; ɔil; ɪū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing, chin, this.

**dust:** dust<sup>1</sup>; dʌst<sup>2</sup> [Fine earthy matter borne by the wind].

**duty:** diū'ti<sup>1</sup>; dū'ty<sup>2</sup>; *not* dū'ti<sup>1</sup>. See Introductory, p. xx, note 9.

**Duyckink:** daik'ɪŋk<sup>1</sup>; dŷk'ɪŋk<sup>2</sup> [Either of two Am. writers: (1) 1816-78; (2) 1823-63].

**Dvořák:** dvēr'ʒak<sup>1</sup>; dvôr'zhāk<sup>2</sup> [Bohemian composer (1841-1904)].

**dwarf:** dwēr<sup>1</sup>; dwarf<sup>2</sup> [Smaller than others of its kind].

**dyad:** dai'ad<sup>1</sup>; dŷ'ād<sup>2</sup> [A pair of units].

**Dyak:** dai'ak<sup>1</sup>; dŷ'āk<sup>2</sup> [A native of Borneo].

**Dymoke:** dim'ək<sup>1</sup>; dŷm'ok<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**dynamic:** dai-nam'ik<sup>1</sup>; dŷ-nām'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to motion as the result of force].

**dynamism:** dai'nə-mizm<sup>1</sup>; dŷ'na-mizm<sup>2</sup> [A doctrine that aims to explain the phenomena of the universe in terms of force or energy].

**dynamite:** dai'nə-mait<sup>1</sup>; dŷ'na-mīt<sup>2</sup>. *I., St., & Wr.* din'a-mait<sup>1</sup> [An explosive]. [power].

**dynamo:** dai'nə-mo<sup>1</sup>; dŷ'na-mo<sup>2</sup> [An electrical machine for generating

**dynasty:** dai'nəs-ti<sup>1</sup> or din'əs-ti<sup>1</sup>; dŷ'nas-ty<sup>2</sup> or din'as-ty<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second the usage of Great Britain. Formerly, the British lexicographers Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) noted the first as English usage; but Entick (1764), Elphinstone (1786), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), & Reid (1844) gave the second [A succession of sovereigns in one line of family descent].

**Dynevor:** din'i-vər<sup>1</sup>; dŷn'e-vor<sup>2</sup> [Welsh parish & castle]. See BELVOIR.

**Dysart:** dai'zart<sup>1</sup>; dŷ'särt<sup>2</sup> [Scot. borough].

**dysentery:** dis'en-ter-i<sup>1</sup>; dŷs'ēn-tēr-y<sup>2</sup>—so indicated by modern dictionaries and by Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Bailey (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). The stress was placed on the antepenult by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), and Ash (1775), di-sen'ter-i<sup>1</sup> [A disease of the large intestine].

**dyspepsia:** dis-pep'si-ə<sup>1</sup>; dŷs-pēp'si-ə<sup>2</sup>. *C.* dis-pep'shiə<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation dis-pep'shiə<sup>1</sup>, noted as alternative by *Standard & W.*, is now seldom or never heard among the educated classes. See DYSPESY [Indigestion].

**dyspepsy:** dis-pep'si<sup>1</sup>; dŷs-pēp'sy<sup>2</sup>—so indicated by modern dictionaries and by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Maunders (1830), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847). The stress was placed on the first syllable by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) [Dyspepsia].

**dyspnea, dyspnœa:** disp-nī'ə<sup>1</sup>; dŷsp-nē'a<sup>2</sup> [Asthma].

**dysuria:** dis-iū'ri-ə<sup>1</sup>; dŷs-yū'ri-ə<sup>2</sup>; *not* di-sūr'i-ə<sup>1</sup>. Spelled **dysury** in Eng. and pronounced dis-iū'ri-ə<sup>1</sup>; dŷs-ū-ry<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) indicated dis-iū'ri-ə<sup>1</sup>, but Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Worcester (1859) preferred di-sū'ri-ə<sup>1</sup> [Difficult urination].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʌll, rʌle, cʌre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rule; but, bŭrn;

## E

**e:** In this book the English sounds of the letter *e* are indicated in Key 1 by eight symbols: (1) *e* as in "get," (2) *ē* as in "prey," (3) *a* as in "sergeant," (4) *ā* as in "bear," (5) *ū* as in "earn," "fern," (6) *i* as in "meet," (7) *i* as in "valley," and (8) *e* as in "over." For a detailed explanation of these symbols see INTRODUCTORY pp. xv-xix. Dr. March computed that the silent *e*'s, as in *gladden, give*, are four per cent. of all the letters on a common printed page. He explained that most of them were once pronounced, but in later English silent "e" is used as an orthographic expedient to mark the vowel before it as long (compare *fat, fare; met, mete; pin, pine*), or to mark *c, g, s*, as having the sound of *s, j, z; hence, stage, nose*. In a page of English "e" is much the most frequent type. English printers use *é, è, ê*, in French words, even when partially Angloized, and *ê, ē*, in words transliterated from strange alphabets.

When unaccented, the "e" of formal pronunciation often varies in colloquial speech toward "i" or "ū."

Among innumerable speakers . . . the sound of the letter *e* . . . is converted . . . into a *u* which is itself unaccompanied with any dignity of intention, which makes for mere ignoble thickness and turbidity. For choice, perhaps, "vurry": "Amurrica," "Philadelphica," "tullegram," "twuddy" (what becomes of "twenty" here is an ineptitude truly beyond any alliteration), and the like, descend deepest into the abyss. It is enough to say of those things that they substitute limp, slack, passive tone, for clear, clean, active, tidy tone, and that they are typical . . . of an immense body of limpness and slackness and cheapness.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 31 [H. M. & Co. '05].

Throughout his book Phye uses *ē* long, as in "eel," indiscriminately, and without proper regard for the correct value of the symbol. See many unaccented syllables in words given in his work, as *détude, démonstrative, dêmy, dêpends*, etc. None but the illiterate pronounce these words *dēlude, dē'monstrative, dêmy, dêpends*, etc. The sound of the *e* in the first syllable of these words is the sound of *e* in "valley."

**each:** *īch*<sup>1</sup>; *ēch*<sup>2</sup> [Every one of any number].

**eager:** *ī'gar*<sup>1</sup>; *ē'ger*<sup>2</sup> [Ardent to do or to realize].

**eagle:** *ī'gl*<sup>1</sup>; *ē'gl*<sup>2</sup>.

The strength, keen vision, graceful and powerful flight of the *eagle* are proverbial, and have given to him the title of the king of birds.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. III, pt. 1, p. 3 [CL. P., Oxford, 1891].

**Eames:** *ēmz*<sup>1</sup>; *āms*<sup>2</sup> [Am. prima donna (1867- )].

**Eanes:** *ī'a-niz*<sup>1</sup>; *ē'a-nēs*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**ear:** *īr*<sup>1</sup>; *ēr*<sup>2</sup>; *not yŭr*<sup>1</sup> [The organ for hearing].

**earl:** *ŭrl*<sup>1</sup>; *ērl*<sup>2</sup> [A member of the British nobility].

**earnest:** *ŭr'nest*<sup>1</sup>; *ēr'nēs*<sup>2</sup>. *I.* & *St.* *ŭr'n'est*<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *ŭr'nist*<sup>1</sup> [determined].

**earth:** *ŭrth*<sup>1</sup>; *ērth*<sup>2</sup> [The globe on which we dwell].

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth,

A youth, to fortune and to fame unknown;

Fair Science frowned not on his humble birth,

And Melancholy marked him for her own.

GRAY *Elegy in a Country Churchyard, The Epitaph.*

**easel:** *ī'zl*<sup>1</sup> or *īz'el*<sup>1</sup>; *ēs'l*<sup>2</sup> or *ēs'əl*<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second the usage of Great Britain [An artist's frame to support a picture].

**east:** *īst*<sup>1</sup>; *ēs*<sup>2</sup> [The point where the sun rises].

**eastward:** *īst'wārd*<sup>1</sup>; *ēs'wārd*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* *īst'wērd*<sup>1</sup>; *I., St., & W.* *īst'wŭrd*<sup>1</sup> [Toward the east].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: æ = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**eat:** it<sup>1</sup>; ēt<sup>2</sup>. Compare ATE and BEAT.

The preterimperfect tense of *eat* is sometimes written *ate*, particularly by Lord Bolingbroke, and frequently, and perhaps more correctly, pronounced *et*, especially in Ireland.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 229, p. 32 (1791).

**eau de Cologne** [Fr.]: ō də ko-lōn<sup>1</sup>; ō de eo-lōn<sup>2</sup> [A perfume or toilet water].

**eau-de-vie** [Fr.]: ō<sup>1</sup>-də=vi<sup>1</sup>; ō<sup>2</sup>-de=vā<sup>2</sup> [Brandy].

**Ebal:** i'bal<sup>1</sup>; ē'bal<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ebed:** i'bed<sup>1</sup>; ē'bēd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ebed-melech:** i'bed-mī'lek or -mēl'ek<sup>1</sup>; ē'bed-mē'lēe or -mēl'ēe<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ebeh:** i'be<sup>1</sup>; ē'bē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ebenezer:** eb'i-nī'zēr<sup>1</sup>; ēb'e-nē'zēr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Eber:** i'ber<sup>1</sup>; ē'bēr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ebers:** ē'bēr<sup>1</sup>; ē'bēr<sup>2</sup>; not -i'ber<sup>1</sup> [Ger. author (1837-98)].

**Ebez:** i'bez<sup>1</sup>; ē'bēz<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Eblasaph:** i-bai'a-saf<sup>1</sup> or i'bi-ē'saf<sup>1</sup>; e-bī'a-sāf<sup>2</sup> or ē'bi-ā'sāf<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Eblonite:** eb'i-ān-ait<sup>1</sup> or i'bi-ān-ait<sup>1</sup>; ēb'i-on-it<sup>2</sup> or ē'bi-on-it<sup>2</sup> [A religious party of 2d to 4th cent.].

**Eblis:** eb'lis<sup>1</sup>; ēb'lis<sup>2</sup> [Moham. devil].

**ebony:** eb'o-ni<sup>1</sup>; ēb'o-ny<sup>2</sup> [A variety of hardwood].

**ébrillade** [Fr.]: ē'bril'yād<sup>1</sup>; ē'bril'yād<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. ē-brī-lyād<sup>1</sup>; E. e-bril'led<sup>1</sup>; I. i-bril'led<sup>1</sup>; W. ē'bril'yad<sup>1</sup>; W. e-bril'yad<sup>1</sup> [The jerking of a horse's reins when he refuses to turn].

**Ebro:** i'bro or (Sp.) ē'bro<sup>1</sup>; ē'bro or (Sp.) ē'bro<sup>2</sup> [Span. river].

**Ebron:** i'bren<sup>1</sup>; ē'brōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Ebronah:** eb-rō'nā<sup>1</sup> or i-brō'nā<sup>1</sup>; ēb-rō'nā<sup>2</sup> or ē-brō'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**ebullient:** i-bul'yent<sup>1</sup>; e-bul'yent<sup>2</sup> [Boiling].

**ebullition:** eb'ū-līsh'ən<sup>1</sup>; ēb'ū-līsh'on<sup>2</sup> [The state of boiling].

**eburnation:** eb'ūr-nē'shān<sup>1</sup>; ēb'ūr-nā'shōn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. eb-ur-nē'shān<sup>1</sup>; E. & I. i-būr-nē'shān<sup>1</sup>; M. i-bur-nē'shān<sup>1</sup>; St. i'būr-nē'shūn<sup>1</sup>; W. i'bur-nē'shān<sup>1</sup> [Ossification of joint-cartilage].

**Eburones:** eb'yū-rō'nīz<sup>1</sup>; ēb'yū-rō'nēs<sup>2</sup> [A nation of Belgic Gaul].

**Ecanus:** i-kē'nus<sup>1</sup>; e-eā'nūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**écarté** [Fr.]: ē'kūr'tē<sup>1</sup>; ē'cār'tē<sup>2</sup> [A game of cards].

**Ecbatana:** ek-bat'a-nā<sup>1</sup>; ēe-bāt'a-na<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Ecce Homo** [L.]: ek'sī hō'mo<sup>1</sup>; ēe'gē hō'mo<sup>2</sup> [Behold the Man! (*John* xix, 5)]. [irregular].

**eccentric:** ek-sen'trīk<sup>1</sup>; ēe-çen'trie<sup>2</sup> [Not regulated by central control];

**Eccetan:** ek'si-tan<sup>1</sup>; ēe'çe-tān<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

[place of Carlyle].

**Ecclefechan:** ek'l-fen'ən<sup>1</sup>; ēe'l-fēn'an<sup>2</sup> [Scot. village, birth- and burial-]

**Ecclesiastes:** e-klī'zī-as'tīz<sup>1</sup>; ē-elē'gī-ās'tēs<sup>2</sup> [A book of the Old Testament].

**Ecclesiasticus:** e-klī'zī-as'tī-kus<sup>1</sup>; ē-elē'gī-ās'tī-eūs<sup>2</sup> [One of the books of the Apocrypha].

**Echafa:** i-kē'ya<sup>1</sup>; e-eā'ya<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; oīl, boy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.



1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

**echelon:** ešh'í-len¹; ěch'e-lōn² [Parallel, as the rungs of a ladder].

**echidna:** í-kid'ná¹; e-ěd'ná² [A porcupine-like Austral. mammal].

**echo:** ek'ó¹; ěe'ó²; not í'ko¹ [A repetition of sound].

**Echo:** ek'ó¹; ěe'ó² [In Gr. myth, a mountain nymph who pined away till nothing was left but her voice].

**éclair** [Fr.]: ē'klār¹; ē'elār² [A long narrow cake with a chocolate coating].

**éclaircissement** [Fr.]: ē'klār'sis'mān¹; ē'elār'cis'mān²—now heard occasionally; formerly common. Bailey (1732) indicated *éclaircisse'ment*, Perry (1777) *e-klār'siz-ment¹*; Sheridan (1780), *e-klēr'siz-ment¹*; Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827), *ek-klēr'siz-ment¹*; Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), *ek-klēr'siz-men¹*; Fulton & Knight (1802), *e-klēr'siz-man¹* [An explanation; enlightening].

**éclat** [Fr.]: ē'klār¹; ē'elār². *E.* ā'kla¹; *Wr.* e-klār². Of the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755) spelt the word *éclat*, defining it "Splendour, Show, Lustre;" Bailey (21st ed., 1775) spelt it *ecloit*, which may have been a printer's error, and Ash (1775) *eclat*, which form became established.

Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated *e-klār¹*. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) recorded *e-klār¹*—a pronunciation condemned by Savage as a vulgarism in 1833 ("The Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language," p. 30). See *BILLET-DOUX*. [as of a heavenly body].

**eclipse:** í-klips¹; e-ellps²; not í-klips¹ nor ə-klips¹ [A hiding or obscuring,

**economic:** ek'ó-nēm'ík¹ or í'ko-nēm'ík¹; ěe'ó-nēm'ie² or ē'eo-nēm'ie². *Standard*; *C. & M.* í-ko-nēm'ík¹; *E.* ek-ó-nēm'ík¹; *I.* í-ken-əm'ík¹; *St.* ek'e-nēm'ík¹; *W.* í'ko-nēm'ík¹; *Wr.* ek-ə-nēm'ík¹ [Relating to economy].

**economical:** ek'ó-nēm'ík¹; ěe'ó-nēm'í-eal². *Standard*; *C. & M.* í-ko-nēm'ík¹; *E.* ek-ó-nēm'ík¹; *I.* í-ken-əm'ík¹; *St.* ek'e-nēm'ík¹; *W.* í'ko-nēm'ík¹; *Wr.* ek-ə-nēm'ík¹. Perry (1777) indicated *e-ko-nēm'ík¹*; Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844), *í-ke-nēm'ík¹*; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840), *ek-ó-nēm'ík¹*.

**economy:** í-ken'ó-mí¹; e-ěōn'ó-my¹. Formerly spelt **œconomie** (Blount) and **œconomy** (Phillips, 1706, Kersey, 1708, and Bailey, 1724), but Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Walker (1791) spelt it *economy*. Horace Walpole (1717-97), Burke (1729-97), Adam Smith (1723-90), and Dean Farrar (1831-1903) used the form *œconomy*, but Jefferson (1743-1826), Sir Humphry Davy (1778-1829), and Cardinal Newman (1801-90) preferred the simpler form.

*Oeconomie* the guiding and ordering of things pertaining to household; also an order in doing a thing. THOMAS BLOUNT *Glossographia*, s. v. [London, 1656.]

**écru** [Fr.]: ē'krū¹; ē'erū². *Standard*; *C.* e-krū¹; *M.* ē-krū¹; *W.* ē'krū¹. A word of recent introduction into Eng. not yet fully Anglicized, but sometimes pronounced as an Eng. word ek'rū¹ [Unbleached, as linen].

**écu** [Fr.]: ē'kü¹ or ē-kiū¹; ē'eū² or ē-eū² [A five-franc piece].

**Ecuador:** ek'wa-dōr¹; ěe'wā-dōr² [South-Am. republic.] See **ASK**.

**ecumenical:** ek'yū-men'ík¹; ěe'yū-mēn'í-eal² [General; universal].

**écurie** [Fr.]: ē'kü'rí¹; ē'eū'rē². *Standard*; *E.* ē-kiū-rí¹; *I.* ē-kū-rí¹; *Wr.* ek'e-rí¹ [A stable].

**eczema:** ek'zi-mā¹; ěe'ze-mā². Noted in Phillips's "New World of Words" (1706) as **eczemata**, it is there described as "fiery, red and burning pimples which are painful, but do not run with Matter."

2: árt, ápe, fáť, fáre, fást, whát, ǵll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, Ice; í=ē; í=ē; gō, nōť, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Ed:** ed¹; ɛd² [Bible].

**Edam:** ɛ'dām¹; ɛ'dām² [A city of the Netherlands which produces a cheese of the same name, but pronounced, in Eng., ɪ'dam¹; ɛ'dām²].

**Edar:** ed'ar¹; ɛd'ar² [Bible].—**Eddias:** e-dai'əs¹; ɛ-dī'as² [Apocrypha].—**Eddinus:** e-dai'nus¹; ɛ-dī'nus² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**edelweiss** [Ger.]: ɛ'del-vaɪs¹; ɛ'dəl-vɪs²; not ed'l-vaɪs¹ [Literally, "noble white," a plant of the aster family].

**edema:** ɪ-dī'mə¹; e-dē'ma²; not ɪ-dī'ma¹; ɛ-dē'ma² as indicated by Phye Dropsy].

**Edema:** ed'ɪ-mə¹; ɛd'e-ma² [Douai Bible].—**Eden:** ɪ'dn¹; ɛ'dn² [Bible].—**Eder:** ɪ'der¹; ɛ'der² [Bible].—**Edes:** ɪ'dɪz¹; ɛ'dɛz² [Apocrypha].

**Edgar:** ed'gar¹; ɛd'gar² [A masculine personal name]. Ger. **Edgar:** et'gar¹; ɛt'gar²; It. **Edgardo:** ed'gā-ro¹; ɛd-gā-ro²; Lat. **Edgarus:** ed-gē'rus¹; ɛd-gā'rūs².

**edge:** ej¹; ɛg² [1. The sharpened side of a blade. 2. The border or boundary of a surface].

**edible:** ed'ɪ-bl¹; ɛd'ɪ-bl² [That may be eaten].

**edict:** ɪ'dɪkt¹; ɛ'dɪkt²—the pronunciation indicated by modern lexicographers. In the 16th and 17th centuries the word was accented on the last syllable [MURRAY, "New Eng. Dict." s. v., Oxford 1891, Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Penning (1760), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777) noted ed'ɪkt¹, but Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Scott (1797), Walker (1802), indicated ɪ'dɪkt¹ [An official proclamation].—**edictal:** ɪ-dɪk'təl¹; e-dɪk'təl², *Standard & M.*; C. & St. ɪ'dɪk-təl¹; E. ɪ-dɪkt'əl¹; I. ɪ-dɪkt'əl¹; W. ɪ-dɪk'təl¹; W. ɛ-dɪk'təl¹.

**edile:** ɪ'daɪl¹; ɛ'dɪl². Same as **ÆDILE**.

**Edinburgh:** ed'm-bur-o¹; ɛd'in-būr-o² [Scot. capital]. See **BOROUGH**; **BURGH**.

**Edith:** ɪ'dɪθ¹; ɛ'dɪθ² [A feminine personal name]. It. **Edita:** ɛ'di-ta¹; ɛ'di-tā²; Lat. **Editha:** ed'ɪ-tha¹; ɛd'ɪ-tha².

**edition¹:** ɪ-dɪʃ'ən¹; e-dɪʃ'on² [A published form of a literary work].

**édition²** [Fr.]: ɛ'di'syən¹; ɛ'di'syən². See **DE LUXE**.

**Edmund:** ed'mund¹; ɛd'mund² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. ed'-mūnth¹, ɛd'mūnth²; D. **Edmond:** et'mōnt¹; ɛt'mōnt²; Fr. **Edmond:** ed'mōn²; ɛd'mōn²; Ger. **Edmund:** et'mūnt¹; ɛt'mūnt²; It. **Edmondo:** ed-mōn'do¹; ɛd-mōn'do²; Pg. Sp. **Edmundo:** ed-mūn'do¹; ɛd-mūn'do².

**Edna:** ed'nə¹; ɛd'na² [Apocryphal and feminine personal name].—**Edom:** ɪ'dam¹; ɛ'dom² [Bible].—**Edomite:** ɪ'dem-aɪt¹; ɛ'dom-ɪt² [Bible].—**Edos:** ɪ'des¹; ɛ'dɔs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Edrai:** ed'ɪ-rai¹; ɛd'ra-ɪ² [Douai Bible].—**Edrei:** ed'ɪ-rai¹; ɛd're-ɪ² [Bible].

**educate:** ed'yu-kēt¹; ɛd'yu-cāt². This pronunciation was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Goodrich (Webster, 1847), Worcester (1859), *E., I., M., St., & W.*, and prevails to-day. Walker (1791) noted ej'u-kēt¹, which is preferred by *Standard & C.* [To develop the mental powers of].

**education:** ed'yu-kē'shən¹; ɛd'yu-cā'shon²; *Standard & C.* ej'u-kē'shən¹.

See **EDUCATE**.

2: wɒf, dg; bōók, bōót; fūll, rŭle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hit*, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

**Edward:** *ed'wārd*<sup>1</sup>; *ēd'wārd*<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Edvard:** *ēd'vārth*<sup>1</sup>; *ēd'vārth*<sup>2</sup>; D. & G. **Eduard:** *ē'dū-ārt*<sup>1</sup>; *ē'dū-ārt*<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Edouard:** *ē'dū-ār*<sup>1</sup>; *ē'dū-ār*<sup>2</sup>; It., Pg., & Sp. **Eduardo:** *ē'dū-ār'do*<sup>1</sup>; *ē'dū-ār'do*<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Edvard:** *ē'dū-ārd*<sup>1</sup>; *ē'dū-ārd*<sup>2</sup>.

**Edwin:** *ed'win*<sup>1</sup>; *ēd'win*<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan. *ed'vin*<sup>1</sup>; *ēd'vin*<sup>2</sup>; G. *et'vin*<sup>1</sup>; *ēt'vin*<sup>2</sup>; It. **Eduino:** *ē'dū-ī'no*<sup>1</sup>; *ē'dū-ī'no*<sup>2</sup>; L. **Edwinus:** *ed-wai'nus*<sup>1</sup>; *ēd-wī'nūs*<sup>2</sup>.

**Edwy:** *ed'wī*<sup>1</sup>; *ēd'wy*<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**Eecloo:** *ē-klō*<sup>1</sup>; *ē-elō*<sup>2</sup> [Belg. town].

**eel:** *il*<sup>1</sup>; *ēl*<sup>2</sup> [A snake-like fish].

**e'en:** *in*<sup>1</sup>; *ēn*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *ēn*<sup>1</sup> [Contraction of EVEN].

**e'er:** *ār*<sup>1</sup>; *ēr*<sup>2</sup>. I. & St. *ēr*<sup>1</sup> [Contraction of EVER].

**eery:** *ī'ri*<sup>1</sup>; *ē'ry*<sup>2</sup> [Inspiring fear]. **eerie**†.

**effect:** *e-fekt*<sup>1</sup>; *ē-fēt*<sup>2</sup> [A result; consequence].

**effectual:** *e-fek'tiu-al*<sup>1</sup> or *-chū-al*<sup>1</sup>; *ē-fēc'tū-al*<sup>2</sup> or *-chū-al*<sup>2</sup> [Capable of producing results].

**efferent:** *ef'ar-ent*<sup>1</sup>; *ēf'er-ent*<sup>2</sup> [Carrying outward, as a nerve].

**effort:** *ef'ort*<sup>1</sup>; *ēf'ort*<sup>2</sup>—the *o* as in "obey," *not* as in "no," *nor* as in "senator." *Standard* *ef'ort*<sup>1</sup>; C. & Wr. *ef'ort*<sup>1</sup>; E. *ef'ort*<sup>1</sup>; I. *ef'ort*<sup>1</sup>; M. & St. *ef'ort*<sup>1</sup>; W. *ef'ort*<sup>1</sup> [Laborious attempt]. In the 17th and 18th centuries accented *effort* (MURRAY, "New Eng. Dict.," s. v., Oxford, 1891).

**effrontery:** *e-frunt'ar*<sup>1</sup>; *ē-front'er-y*<sup>2</sup> [Unblushing impudence].

**effusion:** *e-fiū'zən*<sup>1</sup>; *ē-fū'zhon*<sup>2</sup> [An outpouring]. See EFFUSIVE.

**effusive:** *e-fiū'siv*<sup>1</sup>; *ē-fū'siv*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *ə-fiū'ziv*<sup>1</sup> [Overflowing with sentiment].

**Egbert:** *eg'bært*<sup>1</sup>; *ēg'bert*<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. It., Pg. **Egberto:** *eg-ber'to*<sup>1</sup>; *ēg-bēr'to*<sup>2</sup>; L. **Egbertus:** *eg-būr'tus*<sup>1</sup>; *ēg-bēr'tūs*<sup>2</sup>.

**Egeus:** *ī-jī'us*<sup>1</sup>; *e-gēs'ūs*<sup>2</sup> [1. Douai Bible. 2. In Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," the father of Hermia].

**egg:** *eg*<sup>1</sup>; *ēg*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *ēg*<sup>1</sup>, *nor* *aig*<sup>1</sup>.

**Eglah:** *eg'lā*<sup>1</sup>; *ēg'lā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Eglaim:** *eg'h-im*<sup>1</sup>; *ēg'la-īm*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**eglantine:** *eg'lan-tain*<sup>1</sup>; *ēg'lan-tin*<sup>2</sup>. Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Century, *eg'lan-tin*<sup>1</sup>.

Quite over-canopied with luscious woodbine,  
With sweet musk-roses and with eglantine.

SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer Night's Dream* act II, sc. 1.

**Eglath-Shelishijah:** *eg'lath-shel'ī-shai'yā*<sup>1</sup>; *ēg'lāth-shēl'ī-shī'yā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Eglon:** *eg'lōn*<sup>1</sup>; *ēg'lōn*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**ego:** *eg'ō*<sup>1</sup>; *ēg'ō*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, E., & M. The Scottish pronunciation *ī'go*<sup>1</sup>, noted by C., I., St., W., & Wr., is found also in Thomas Davidson's revision of "Chambers's English Dictionary," Edinburgh (no date, but after 1896). In Eng., and in some parts of the United States, the accepted standard is *eg'ō*<sup>1</sup> for this word and its relatives, **eg'olism**, **eg'olst**, **eg'otist**, **eg'otistic**, **eg'otistical**, **eg'otize**. See **EGO-TISM** [The individuality personified by the pronoun I].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *grēy*, *fērn*; *hit*, *ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**egotism:** eg'o-tizm<sup>1</sup>; ɛg'o-tizm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., M., & St.*—the pronunciation indicated by Johnson (1755); C., W., & W. i'go-tizm<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835) indicated i'go-tizm<sup>1</sup>; Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Elphinstone (1786), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Cooley (1863), eg'o-tizm<sup>1</sup>. See *ego*.

**egregious:** i-gr'i'jus<sup>1</sup>; e-grē'gūs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.; E. & St.* e-gr'i'ji-us<sup>1</sup>; I. i-gr'i'ji-us<sup>1</sup>; M. i-gr'i'jes<sup>1</sup>; W. e-gr'i'jes<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), i-gr'i-j-us<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), i-gr'i'jus<sup>1</sup> [Remarkable; extreme].

**egret:** i'gret<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'grēt<sup>2</sup>. M. eg'ret<sup>1</sup>. Modern Eng. usage favors the last; Scottish usage still indicates the first, which is the approved standard in the United States.

**Egypt:** i'jipt<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'gypt<sup>2</sup> [A sultanate of northeastern Africa].—**Egyptian:** i-jip'shen<sup>1</sup>; e-gyp'shan<sup>2</sup>.—**Egyptize:** i'jipt-aiz<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'gypt-iz<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; E. & M.* i-jip'-taiz<sup>1</sup>; *St. & W.* i'jipt-taiz<sup>1</sup>; *W.* i-jip'taiz<sup>1</sup> [To give an Egyptian appearance to].

**eh:** ē or e<sup>1</sup>; e or ē<sup>2</sup>—in Eng. final *h* is not pronounced when preceded by a vowel. This rule does not apply to Bible names, as they are not of Eng. origin.

The respective short and long values of this [the second vowel of the alphabet] are heard in the words "met" and "mate." . . . The long sound is now very generally denoted by *a*. *E* itself no longer has it, save in the exclamation *eh*, and in certain cases where it is followed by *i* or *y*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. III, § 2, pp. 103-104 [n. '09].

**Ehi:** i'hai<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'hi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ehud:** i'hud<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'hūd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**elder:** ai'dər<sup>1</sup>; i'der<sup>2</sup> [A sea-duck or its down].

**eidolon:** ai-dō'len<sup>1</sup>; i-dō'lōn<sup>2</sup> [A phantom; specter].

**Eiffel:** ɛ'fel<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'fēl<sup>2</sup>; *not* ai'fal<sup>1</sup> [Fr. engineer (1832- ); built tower in Paris that bears his name].

**eight:** ɛt<sup>1</sup>; ɛt<sup>2</sup>. See the following word.—**eighth:** ɛtħ<sup>1</sup>; ɛtħ<sup>2</sup>.

**eigne:** ɛn<sup>1</sup>; ɛn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* ɛn<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ɛ'ne<sup>1</sup>; *W.* ɛ'nə<sup>1</sup> [In law, elder-born; also, entailed].

**Elkon Basilike:** ai'ken bæ-sil'i-ki<sup>1</sup>; i'ɛŋn bæ-sil'i-kē<sup>2</sup> [Work ascribed to Charles I. but claimed by Gauden, Bishop of Exeter].

**Elleen:** ai'līn<sup>1</sup> or ɛ'līn<sup>1</sup>; i'lēn<sup>2</sup> or ɛ'lēn<sup>2</sup> [Ir., Helen].

**either:** i'ther<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'ther<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & M.; C., St., W., & W.* i'thur<sup>1</sup>; *E. & I.* i'thūr<sup>1</sup>. Modern dictionaries are unanimous in indicating this as the best usage. As alternative *Standard & M.* indicate ai'ther<sup>1</sup>; *C., St., W., & W.*, ai'thur<sup>1</sup>; *E. & I.*, ai'thūr<sup>1</sup>.

In his "Etymological Dictionary" (Oxford, 1910), Dr. Skeat pointed out that the word was derived from Anglo-Saxon *egþer*, a contraction of *eghwæþer*, compounded of *ǣ* + *ge* + *hwæþer*, where *ǣ* connotes "aye," "ever," *ge* is a common prefix, and *hwæþer* is Eng. "whether." The sound of AS. *ǣ* is that of a in "dare." Nares in his "Elements of Orthoepey" (London, 1784), said: "*Either* and *neither* are spoken by some with the sound of long *i*: I have heard even that of long *a* given to them; but as the regular way is also in use, I think it is preferable. These differences seem to have arisen from ignorance of the regular sound of *ei*" (p. 59). But by what rule he determined this "regular sound" is not stated.

In Eng. the diphthong *ei* has various sounds that have affected the pronunciation of this word, whose orthography experienced the following modifications between the 14th and 16th centuries before the form *either* became established: *ayther* (Ham-

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, ryle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, boy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hlt, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

pole, 1340; Cromwell, 1540; *athir* (Barbour, 1375); *eythir* (Chaucer, 1385); *aylper* (Langland, 1393); *eyther* (Caxton, 1483); and the three following all from Coverdale's Bible, *ether* (1535), *either* (1545), and *eyther* (1548). In "eight," "freight," "neigh," "sleigh," "weight," etc., the diphthong *ei* has the sound of Continental *e*, as heard in English "prey," "they," "why,"—the sound of AS. *ē* in folkspeech, that varied from *e* in "there" (approximately) to *ey* in "they."

Walker (1806) claimed that "the true analogical sound of the diphthong in these words [*either*, *neither*] is that of slender *a*, as if written *ay-ther* and *noy-ther*." This is the folk pronunciation in Ireland even to-day, and it approximates more closely to the original than either of the pronunciations indicated by the dictionaries. Again, in Eng. the diphthong *ei* has the sound of diphthongal *i* (*a*+*i*) as in "aisle," heard in such words as "eider" (Icelandic, "æðr"), "height," "sleigh," etc. In "ceiling," "deceive," "inveigle," "perceive," "receive," etc., it has the sound of Continental *i*, as heard in Eng. "machine," "police," etc.—the sound of AS. *i*, so that if analogy were to be our guide any one of the three pronunciations indicated might be used. But the genius of the language having, in England at least, cast the historic pronunciation aside, favors (1) *either* for the mass of the English, (2) *aither* for the Scots, and (3) *eyther* for the Irish, the latter serving to show to this extent, at least, that the English, spoken in Ireland, is preserved in its pristine purity. If one may take Bailey's (1732) and Johnson's (1755) accentuation for a guide to the pronunciation of the word in their times they noted the last, for they gave *eigh'ty* and *ei'ther* the same stress. Had they wished to designate *ei'ther* the stress would have been put after the *e*.

The writer has heard the pronunciation *ai'ther*<sup>1</sup> in southern England and along the course of the River Thames from London to Stroud in Gloucestershire, as well as north of it as far as Stratford-on-Avon. That it was used in Scotland is evidenced by the fact that Buchanan (1757) and Johnston (1764) both indicated it, while Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) gave *i'ther*<sup>1</sup>.

**Eker:** i'kər<sup>1</sup>; ē'ker<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ekrehel:** ek'rī-bel<sup>1</sup>; ēk're-bēl<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Ekron:** ek'rən<sup>1</sup>; ēk'rən<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ekronites:** ek'rən-its<sup>1</sup>; ēk'rən-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**El:** el<sup>1</sup>; ēl<sup>2</sup> [Heb. God].—**Ela:** i'la<sup>1</sup>; ē'la<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Elada:** el'a-da<sup>1</sup>; ēl'a-da<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Eladah:** el'a-da<sup>1</sup>; ēl'a-dā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Elagabalus:** el'a-gab'a-lus<sup>1</sup>; ēl'a-gāb'a-lūs<sup>2</sup> [Rom. emperor (204-222)].

**Elah:** i'la<sup>1</sup>; ē'la<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**elain:** i-lē'in<sup>1</sup>; e-lā'in<sup>2</sup> [Standard & M.; C. & I. e-lē'in<sup>1</sup>; E. e-le'in<sup>1</sup>; St. i-lē'in<sup>1</sup>; W. i-lē'n<sup>1</sup>; Wr. e-lē'n<sup>1</sup> [A liquid fat; olein].

**Elaine:** i-lē'n<sup>1</sup>; e-lā'n<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Elam:** i'lām<sup>1</sup>; ē'lam<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Elamites:** i'lām-its<sup>1</sup>; ē'lam-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**elan** [Fr.]: ē'lān<sup>1</sup>; ē'lān<sup>2</sup> [Impetuous rush; dash].

**eland:** i'lānd<sup>1</sup>; ē'land<sup>2</sup> [A species of ox-like antelope].

**Elasa:** el'a-sa<sup>1</sup>; ēl'a-sa<sup>2</sup> [Bible: Apocrypha; Douai; R. V.].

**Elasah:** el'a-sā<sup>1</sup>; ēl'a-sā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**elastic:** i-las'tik<sup>1</sup>; e-lās'tie<sup>2</sup> [Standard & M.; C. i-las'tik<sup>1</sup>; E. & St. e-las'tik<sup>1</sup>; I. & W. i-las'tik<sup>1</sup>; Wr. e-las'tik<sup>1</sup>. Dr. Murray indicates the *a* as in "at" as the English standard, yet the pronunciation noted by the Century more closely approximates to what the writer has heard in England. See **ASK**.]

**Elath:** i'lāth<sup>1</sup>; ē'lāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Elberith:** el'bē'rīth<sup>1</sup>; ēl'bē'rīth<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hlt, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊsle = out; ɔɪl; lū = frud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

**Elbert:** el'bart<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'bert<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. L. **Elbertus:** el-būr'tus<sup>1</sup>; ɛl-bēr'tus<sup>2</sup>.

**Elbethel:** el'bethel<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'bēth'el<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Elcana:** el'kə-nə<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'ea-na<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Elcesite:** el'ses-aɪt<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'çes-it<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Elchanan:** el-kə'nən<sup>1</sup>; ɛl-çā'nən<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Elcia:** el'çi-ə<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'shi-ə<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Eldah:** el-də'ā<sup>1</sup>; ɛl-dā'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Eldad:** el'dad<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'dād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**elder<sup>1</sup>:** eld'ar<sup>1</sup>; ɛld'er<sup>2</sup> [Earlier born; senior].

**elder<sup>2</sup>:** el'dar<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'der<sup>2</sup> [A shrub].

**El Dorado:** el do-rā'do<sup>1</sup>; ɛl do-rā'do<sup>2</sup>; *not* do-rē'do<sup>1</sup> [Sp., the golden; specifically, any region rich in gold].

**Elead:** el'ī-ad<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'e-ād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Eleadah:** el'ī-ē-dā<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'e-ā-dā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Eleale:** ɪ'li-ē'lī<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'lē-ā'lē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Elealeh:** ɪ'li-ē'lē<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'lē-ā'lē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Eleanor:** el'ə-nər<sup>1</sup> or el'ī-ə-nōr<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'a-nor<sup>2</sup> or ɛl'e-a-nōr<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. Dan. G. **Eleonore:** ɛ'lē-o-nō'rā<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'lē-o-nō'rē<sup>2</sup>; D. **Leonora:** lē'o-nō'rā<sup>1</sup>; lē'o-nō'rā<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Allénor:** ɑ'lī'ē'nōr<sup>1</sup>; ɑ'lī'ē'nōr<sup>2</sup>; It. **Eleonora:** ɛ'lē-o-nō'rā<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'lē-o-nō'rā<sup>2</sup>; L. **Eleanora:** el'ī-ə-nō'rā<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'e-a-nō'rā<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Leonor:** lē'o-nōr<sup>1</sup>; lē'ā-nōr<sup>2</sup>.

**Eleasa:** el'ī-ē-sā<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'e-ā-sā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Eleasah:** el'ī-ē-sā<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'e-ā-sā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Eleatic:** el'ī-at'ik<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'e-āt'ie<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; C. & M. el'ī-at'ik<sup>1</sup>; E. e-le-at'ik<sup>1</sup>; I. ī-lī-at'ik<sup>1</sup>; W. el'ī-at'ik<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Elea, ancient Gr. town in south Italy].

**Eleazar:** el'ī-ē-zar<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'e-ā-zar<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Eleazurus:** el'ī-ə-zūrus<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'e-a-zūrus<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**elect** (a., n., & v.): ɪ-lekt<sup>1</sup>; e-lēet<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɪ'lekt<sup>1</sup>.

**electricity:** ɪ-lek-tris'ī-tī<sup>1</sup>; e-lēe-trīq'ī-ty<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. & M. ɪ-lek-tris'ī-tī<sup>1</sup>; E. e-lek-tris'ī-tī<sup>1</sup>; I. ɪ-lek-tris'ī-tī<sup>1</sup>; St. ɪ'lek-tris'ī-tī<sup>1</sup>; W. ɪ-lek-tris'ī-tī<sup>1</sup>; W. ɪ-lek-tris'ī-tī<sup>1</sup>. Murray gives el-ek-tris'ī-tī<sup>1</sup> as alternative. [trolyte by electricity].

**electrolysis:** ɪ-lek-trol'ī-sis<sup>1</sup>; e-lēe-trōl'y-sis<sup>2</sup> [Decomposition of an elec-

**electrolyte:** ɪ-lek-tro-lait<sup>1</sup>; e-lēe-tro-līt<sup>2</sup> [A chemical compound subject to decomposition]. See ELECTROLYSIS.

**electrometer:** ɪ-lek-trom'ī-tər<sup>1</sup>; ɛ-lēe-trōm'e-ter<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & M.*; C. ɪ-lek-trom'e-tur<sup>1</sup>; E. e-lek-trom'e-tūr<sup>1</sup>; I. ɪ-lek-trom'et-ūr<sup>1</sup>; St. el-ek-trom'e-ter<sup>1</sup>; W. ɪ-lek-trom'ī-tər<sup>1</sup>; W. ɪ-lek-trom'ī-tər<sup>1</sup> [An instrument for measuring electric power].

**electrotype:** ɪ-lek'tro-taip<sup>1</sup>; e-lēe'tro-tīp<sup>2</sup> [A metallic copy of a surface made, as for printing]. [trotypes].

**electrotypy:** ɪ-lek'tro-taip'ī<sup>1</sup>; e-lēe'tro-tīp'y<sup>2</sup> [The art of making elec-

**eleemosynary:** el'ī-i-mes'ī-nē-rī<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'e-e-mōs'y-nā-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. el-i-mes'ī-nē-rī<sup>1</sup>; I. el-i-mes'ī-nē-rī<sup>1</sup>; M. el'ī-i-mes'ī-nē-rī<sup>1</sup>; St. el'e-mez'ī-nur-ī<sup>1</sup>; W. el'i-mes'ī-nē-rī<sup>1</sup>; W. el-i-mez'ī-nē-rī<sup>1</sup> [Charitable].

**elegiac:** ɪ-lī'jī-ak<sup>1</sup> or el'ī-jai'ak<sup>1</sup>; e-lē'gi-æc<sup>2</sup> or ɛl'e-gī'æc<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., I., & W.* indicate the first; E., M., St., & W. note the second.

Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777) and Knowles (1835) gave the first, but Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) preferred the second [Of the nature of an elegy].

2: ärt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, Ice: ī=ē: ī=ē: gō, nōt, ōr, wōra

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

a-lū² [Douai Bible].—**Elphaz**: el'f-faz¹; ēl'f-fāz² [Bible].—**Elpheleh**: 1-lif'f-le¹; e-lif'e-lē² [Douai Bible].—**Elphelet**: 1-lif'f-le¹; e-lif'e-lē² [Bible].—**Elpheleth**: 1-lif'f-leth¹; e-lif'e-lēth² [Douai Bible].—**Elisa**: 1-lai'sa¹; e-l'f'sa² [Douai Bible].

**Elisabeth**: 1-liz'a-beth¹; e-liz'a-bēth². Same as ELIZABETH.

**Elisæus**: el'f-si'us¹; ēl'f-sē'ūs² [Bible].—**Elisama**: 1-lis'a-ma¹; e-lis'a-ma² [Douai Bible].—**Elisaphan**: 1-lis'a-fan¹; e-lis'a-fān² [Douai Bible].—**Elisaphat**: 1-lis'a-fat¹; e-lis'a-fāt² [Douai Bible].—**Eliseus**: el'f-si'us¹; ēl'f-sē'ūs². Same as ELISHA.—**Elisha**: 1-lai'sha¹; e-l'f'sha² [Bible].—**Elishah**: 1-lai'shā¹; e-l'f'shā² [Bible].—**Elishama**: 1-lis'h'a-ma¹; e-lis'h'a-ma² [Bible].—**Elishamah**: 1-lis'h'a-mā¹; e-lis'h'a-mā². Same as ELISHAMA.—**Elishaphat**: 1-lis'h'a-fat¹; e-lis'h'a-fāt² [Bible].—**Elishaba**: 1-lis'h'a-ba¹; e-lis'h'e-ba² [Bible].—**Elishua**: el'f-shū'a¹ or 1-lis'h'u-a¹; ēl'f-shū'a² or e-lis'h'u-a² [Bible].—**Elisimus**: 1-lis'i-mus¹; e-lis'i-mūs² [Apocrypha].

**Elisir d'Amore (L')**: lē'l'i'zūr' da-mō'rē¹; lē'l'i'zūr' dā-mō'rē² [Opera buffa by Donizetti].

**elisor**: 1-lai'zər¹ or el'f-zər¹; e-l'f-sor² or ēl'f-sōr². *Standard & C.* indicate the first, *M. & W.* note the second. *E.* e-lai'zūr¹; *I.* i-lai'zūr¹; *Wr.* e-lai'sər¹ [In Eng. law, a substitute for a sheriff or coroner].

**Elisua**: el'f-siū'a¹; ēl'f-sū'a² [Douai Bible].

**Elisur**: 1-lai'sur¹; e-l'f-sūr² [Douai Bible].

**élite** [Fr.]: ē'līt¹; ē'līt² [The most select; pick, as of society].

**Elu**: 1-lai'ū¹; e-l'f-ū² [Apocrypha].

**Elud**: 1-lai'ūd¹; e-l'f-ūd² [Bible].

**elixir**: 1-liks'ər¹; e-l'f-iks'ir²; not el'f-sir¹, i-l'f-iks'ir¹, nor "even among the upper ranks of the people" (Walker), i-l'f-iks'ir¹ [A sweetened medicine in solution].

**Elizabeth**: 1-liz'a-beth¹; e-liz'a-bēth² [A feminine personal name]. *Dan.* D. G. **Elizabeth**: ē-l'f'za-bet¹; e-l'f-sā-bēt²; F. **Elizabeth**: ē'l'f'za-bet¹; ē'l'f-sā-bēt²; **Eliše**: ē'l'f'za¹; ē'l'f'za²; Gr. **Elisabet**: ē-l'f-sa-bet¹; e-l'f-sā-bēt²; It. **Elisabetta**: ē-l'f'za-bet¹; e-l'f-sā-bēt²; L. 1-liz'a-beth¹; e-liz'a-bēth²; Sp. **Isabel**: i'sa-bet¹; i'sa-bēth².

**Elizabethan**: 1-liz'a-beth-an¹ or 1-liz'a-bī'fhan¹; e-liz'a-bēth-an² or e-liz'a-bē'fhan². *Standard, C., W.* (1893), & *Wr.* indicate the first as best usage if the United States; *E., M., St., W.* (1909) note the second, which represents the best usage of Great Britain [Belonging to the period of Elizabeth, queen of England, 1558-1603].

**Elizaphan**: el'f-zē'fan¹ or 1-liz'a-fan¹; ēl'f-zā'fan² or e-liz'a-fan² [Bible].—**Elizur**: 1-lai'zūr¹; e-l'f-zūr² [Bible].—**Elkanah**: el-kā'nā¹ or el'ka-nā¹; ēl-kā'nā² or ēl'ka-nā² [Bible].—**Elkiah**: el-kā'ia¹; ēl-kā'ia² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Elkoshite**: el-kōsh-ūt¹; ēl-kōsh-ūt² [Bible].—**Elasar**: el'el'sār¹; ēl'el'sār² [Bible].

**elleborin**: el'f-bō'rīn¹ or e-leb'o-rīn¹; ēl'f-bō'rīn² or ē-leb'o-rīn² [A chemical derived from the hellebore plant].

**Ellen**: el'en¹; ēl'en²; frequently el'an¹ [Fem. personal name].

**Ellesmere**: elz'mīr¹; ēlz'mēr² [Eng. town]. See ANSTRUTHER; BELVOIR.

**ellipse**: e-lips¹; ē-lips²; not el-ips¹.

**Ellora**: e-lō'rā¹; ē-lō'rā²; not el'o-rā¹ [Town in India].

**elm**: elm¹; ēlm²; formerly corrupted to el'am¹, due to a vagary of orthography [A valuable shade and timber-tree].

**El-melech**: el'mī'lek¹; ēl'mē'lēe² [Douai Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thīn, thīs



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

**Elmes:** elmz<sup>1</sup>; ělms<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Elmodad:** el-mō'dad<sup>1</sup>; ěl-mō'dād<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Elmodam:** el-mō'dam<sup>1</sup>; ěl-mō'dām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Elnaam:** el-nē'am<sup>1</sup>; ěl-nā'am<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Elnaim:** el-nē'im<sup>1</sup>; ěl-nā'im<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Eluathan:** el-nē'than<sup>1</sup>; ěl-nā'than<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**elocation:** el'o-kiū'shan<sup>1</sup>; ěl'o-eū'shon<sup>2</sup> [The art of correct oral delivery].

**Elohim:** el'o-him<sup>1</sup>; ěl'o-hīm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *E.* e-lō'him<sup>1</sup>; *I.* i'lō-him<sup>1</sup>; *M.* el-ō'him<sup>1</sup>; *St.* el'ō-him<sup>1</sup>; *W.* e-lō'him<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* e-lō'him<sup>1</sup> [Heb., God].

**Eloī:** i-lō'ai<sup>1</sup> or i'lō-ai<sup>1</sup>; e-lō'i<sup>2</sup> or ě'lō-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Eloī, Eloī, lama sabachthani** [Heb.]: lō'ma sa-bāk'tha-ni<sup>1</sup>; lū'mā sā-bāc'thā-ni<sup>2</sup> [Bible: Mark xv, 34].—**Elon:** i'lōn<sup>1</sup>; ě'lōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Elon-beth-hanan:** i'lēn-beth-hē'nān<sup>1</sup>; ě'lōn-bēth-hā'nān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**elongate:** i-lēn'gēt<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & M.*, or i'lēn'gēt<sup>1</sup>; e-lōn'gāt<sup>2</sup> or ě'lōn'gāt<sup>2</sup>. *C.* i-lēn'gēt<sup>1</sup>; *E.*, *I.*, & *W.* i-lēn'gēt<sup>1</sup>; *St.* & *Wr.* e-lēn'gēt<sup>1</sup> [To lengthen].

**elongation:** i'lēn-gē'shan<sup>1</sup>; ě'lōn-gā'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**Elonites:** i'lēn-aits<sup>1</sup>; ě'lōn-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**elope:** i-lōp'<sup>1</sup>; e-lōp'<sup>2</sup> [To run away as for the purpose of being married].

**eloquence:** el'o-kwens<sup>1</sup>; ěl'o-kwēnç<sup>2</sup>.

**Eloth:** i'lōth<sup>1</sup> or i'lōth<sup>1</sup>; ě'lōth<sup>2</sup> or ě'lōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Elpaal:** el-pē'al<sup>1</sup>; ěl-pā'al<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Elpalet:** el-pā-let<sup>1</sup> or el-pē'let<sup>1</sup>; ěl-pā-lēt<sup>2</sup> or ěl-pā'lēt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Elparan:** el-pē'ran<sup>1</sup>; ěl-pā'ran<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Elphaal:** el-fē'al<sup>1</sup>; ěl-fā'al<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Elphinston, Elphinstone:** el'fin-stən<sup>1</sup>; ěl'fin-ston<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family name].

**Elroi:** el'rō'i<sup>1</sup>; ěl'rō'i<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V., margin)].

**Elsa:** el'sə<sup>1</sup>; ěl'sə<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name; Alice]. **Else†.**

**Elsass=Lothringen:** el'zas-lōt'riŋ-en<sup>1</sup>; ěl'gās-lōt'rīŋ-ēn<sup>2</sup>. Same as AL-SACE=LORRAINE.

**Elsinore:** el'si-nōr'<sup>1</sup>; ěl'si-nōr'<sup>2</sup> [Dan. spt.; scene of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*].

**Elseje:** els'yē<sup>1</sup>; ěls'yē<sup>2</sup> [Dutch feminine personal name; Alice].

**Eltecon:** el'ti-ken<sup>1</sup>; ěl'te-eōn<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Eltekeh:** el'ti-ke<sup>1</sup>; ěl'te-kē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Eltekon:** el'ti-ken<sup>1</sup>; ěl'te-kōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Elthece:** el'the-si<sup>1</sup>; ěl'the-çē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Eltheco:** el'the-kō<sup>1</sup>; ěl'the-eō<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Eltholad:** el-thō-lad<sup>1</sup>; ěl-thō-lād<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Etolad:** el-tō-lad<sup>1</sup>; ěl-tō-lād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**elucidate:** i-liū'si-dēt<sup>1</sup>; e-lū'ci-dāt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.*, *M.*, & *W.* i-liū'si-dēt<sup>1</sup>; *E.* & *St.* e-lū'si-dēt<sup>1</sup>; *I.* i-liū'sid-ēt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* e-liū'si-dēt<sup>1</sup> [To throw light on; clear up].

**elude:** i-lūd'<sup>1</sup>; e-lūd'<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*; *E.* & *St.* e-lūd'<sup>1</sup>; *I.* i-lūd'<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* e-lūd'<sup>1</sup> [To remain undiscovered by].

**Elul:** i-lūl'<sup>1</sup>; ě-lūl'<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.*, *I.*, & *Wr.* i'lūl<sup>1</sup>; *E.* & *W.* e-lūl<sup>1</sup> [A month of the Jewish year].

**elusion:** i-lū'zan<sup>1</sup>; e-lū'zhon<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*; *E.* & *St.* e-lū'zun<sup>1</sup>; *I.* i-lū'zan<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* e-lū'zan<sup>1</sup> [The act of eluding]. See ELUDE.

**elusive:** i-lū'siv<sup>1</sup>; e-lū'siv<sup>2</sup>. *St.* i-lū'ziv<sup>1</sup> [That seeks to elude].

**Eluzai:** i-lū'zi-ai or -zai<sup>1</sup>; e-lū'za-i or -zi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Elvira:** el-vai'rə<sup>1</sup>; ěl-vi'ra<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. *Fr.* **Elvire:** el'vī'rə<sup>1</sup>; ěl'vī'rə<sup>2</sup>; *It. Sp.* el-vī'ra<sup>1</sup>; ěl-vī'rā<sup>2</sup>.

2: äct, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, ȧll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Elymais:** el'ɪ-mē'is<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'y-mā'is<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Elymas:** el'ɪ-mas<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'y-mās<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Elyon:** el'ɪ-en<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'y-ən<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V., margin)].

**Elysian:** ɪ-liz'ɪ-en<sup>1</sup>; e-lŷg'ɪ-an<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & M.*; C. ɪ-liz'ien<sup>1</sup>; E. e-li'zən<sup>1</sup>; I. ɪ-li'zi-an<sup>1</sup>; St. e-liz'ɪ-an<sup>1</sup>; W. ɪ-liz'an<sup>1</sup>; Wr. e-liz'ɪ-an<sup>1</sup>. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) indicated ɪ-liz'ɪ-en<sup>1</sup>; by Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) ɪ-liz'ən<sup>1</sup>; by Fulton & Knight (1802) and Enfield (1807), ɪ-liz'ən<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Elysium].

**Elysium:** ɪ-liz'ɪ-um<sup>1</sup>; e-lŷg'ɪ-um<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*; E. e-liz'ɪ-um<sup>1</sup>; I. ɪ-li'zi-um<sup>1</sup>; St. & Wr. e-liz'ɪ-um<sup>1</sup> [In Gr. myth, paradise or the abode of the blessed dead].

**Elzabad:** el-zē'bad<sup>1</sup> or el'zə-bad<sup>1</sup>; ɛl-zā'bād<sup>2</sup> or ɛl'za-bād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Elzaphan:** el-zē'fan<sup>1</sup> or el'zə-fan<sup>1</sup>; ɛl-zā'fān<sup>2</sup> or ɛl'za-fān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Elzebad:** el'zi-bad<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'ze-bād<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Elzevir:** el'zi-var<sup>1</sup>; ɛl'ze-vir<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.*; C. el'ze-vir<sup>1</sup>; E. el'ze-vür<sup>1</sup>; I. el-zī'vür<sup>1</sup>; St. el'ze-vur<sup>1</sup>; Wr. el'zi-vur<sup>1</sup> [Dutch family of publishers (1592-1681)]. [flesh.]

**emaciate:** ɪ-mē'shi-ēt<sup>1</sup>; e-mā'shi-āt<sup>2</sup>; not e-mē'si-ət<sup>1</sup> [To waste away in

**Emadabun:** ɪ'mə-dē'bun<sup>1</sup>; ē'ma-dā'būn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**emanant:** em'a-nant<sup>1</sup>; ɛm'a-nant<sup>2</sup>. By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated ɪ'ma-nant<sup>1</sup> [Flowing from a source].

**emanative:** em'a-nē-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ɛm'a-nā-tiv<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation of the day, and that indicated by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jameson (1827) noted ɪ-man'a-tiv<sup>1</sup>, and Walker (1806) em'a-na-tiv<sup>1</sup> [Flowing forth].

**Emanuel:** ɪ-man'yu-el<sup>1</sup>; e-mān'yu-əl<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**Ematheis:** ɪ-mē'fhi-is<sup>1</sup>; e-mā'the-ɪs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**embalm:** em-bām<sup>1</sup>; ɛm-bām<sup>2</sup>—the *l* is silent. See CALM [To preserve from decay].

**emblematize:** em-blem'a-taiz<sup>1</sup>; ɛm-blēm'a-tiz<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., M., W., & Wr. C. & St.* em'blem-a-taiz<sup>1</sup>; I. em-blem'at-aiz<sup>1</sup> [To serve as an emblem or representation]. [appearance.]

**embonpoint** [Fr.]: ān'bōn'pwañ<sup>1</sup>; ān'bōn'pwañ<sup>2</sup> [A well-fed or plump

**embouchure** [Fr.]: ān'bū'shūr<sup>1</sup>; ān'bū'çhūr<sup>2</sup> [The mouth, as of a river].

**embrasure:** em-brē'ziur<sup>1</sup>; ɛm-brā'zhūr<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912), C., M., & W.; E. em-brē'ziur<sup>1</sup>; I. em-brē'ziur<sup>1</sup>; St. & *Standard* (1913) em-brē'ziur<sup>1</sup>; Wr. em-brā'ziur<sup>1</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) the stress was indicated on the penult—*embra'sure*. Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) recorded em-brē'ziur<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Knowles (1835) preferred em-brā'ziur<sup>1</sup>. Smart (1840-57) first stressed the ultima, and later the antepenult [An opening in a wall or battlement].

**embryo:** em'bri-o<sup>1</sup>; em'try-o<sup>2</sup> [Germ or larval stage].

**Emek-kezig:** ɪ'mek-ki-zig<sup>1</sup>; ē'mēk-ke-zig<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Emeline:** em'ɪ-lain or -lin<sup>1</sup>; ɛm'e-lin or -lin<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. Written also **Em'me-line** and with variant forms, **Em'ly** and **Em'ma**. Fr. **Emille:** ɛ'mi'lɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'mi'lē<sup>2</sup>; Ger. **Emille:** ɛ-mi'lɪ-a<sup>1</sup>; ɛ-mi'lɪ-e<sup>2</sup>; It. Pg. Sp. **Emilia:** ɛ-mi'lɪ-a<sup>1</sup>; ɛ-mi'lɪ-ā<sup>2</sup>.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; chin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rāle; but, būrn;

**emendation:** em'en-dē'shān<sup>1</sup>; ěm'ĕn-dā'shon<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912) & *St.*; *C.* em-en-dē'shān<sup>1</sup>; *E.* i-mendē'shān<sup>1</sup>; *I.* i-mendē'shān<sup>1</sup>; *M.* i-men-dē'shān<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* (1913-1915) i'men-dē'shān<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1864-1908) em'en-dē'shūn<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1909-1915) i'men-dē'shān<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* em-in-dē'shān<sup>1</sup>. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fennig (1760), Ash (1775) noted *emendation*; Perry (1777) and Walker (1791) em-en-dē'shūn<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) i'men-dē'shūn<sup>1</sup>. Throughout Great Britain i-men-dē'shān<sup>1</sup> is preferred.

**emeritus:** i-mer'i-tūs<sup>1</sup>; e-mēr'i-tūs<sup>2</sup> [*L.*, having served his time: said of a professor in a university].

**Emery:** em'ər-i<sup>1</sup>; ěm'er-y<sup>2</sup> [A masculine proper name]. *Fr.* **Eméri:** ěm'ri<sup>1</sup>; ěm'ri<sup>2</sup>; *It.* **Américo:** ā'mē-rī'gō<sup>1</sup>; ā'mē-rī'gō<sup>2</sup>; *Lat.* **Almericus:** al'mu-rai'kus<sup>1</sup>; āl'mē-rī'ēūs<sup>2</sup>.

**émeute** [*Fr.*]: ě'mūt'<sup>1</sup>; ě'mūt'<sup>2</sup> [A seditious outbreak].

**emigrant:** em'i-grānt<sup>1</sup>; ěm'i-g'rānt<sup>2</sup> [One who moves from one country into another]. See IMMIGRANT.

**Émile:** ě'mīl'<sup>1</sup>; ě'mīl'<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *Fl.* **Emilus:** ě-mī'l-us<sup>1</sup>; ě-mī'l-us<sup>2</sup>; *Ger.* **Emil:** ě'mīl<sup>1</sup>; ě'mīl<sup>2</sup>; *It.* **Emilio:** ě-mī'lī-o<sup>1</sup>; ě-mī'lī-o<sup>2</sup>; *L.* **Æmil-i-us** or **Aemilius:** i-mīl'i-us<sup>1</sup>; ě-mī'lī-ūs<sup>2</sup>; *Sp.* **Emilio:** ě-mī'lī-o<sup>1</sup>; ě-mī'lī-o<sup>2</sup>.

**Emilia:** i-mīl'i-a<sup>1</sup>; e-mīl'i-a<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Emim:** i'mim<sup>1</sup>; ě'mīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**eminent:** em'i-nent<sup>1</sup>; ěm'i-nēnt<sup>2</sup>. Compare EMANANT [High in station or merit; distinguished].

**emir:** ě-mīr'<sup>1</sup>; e-mīr'<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* e-mīr'<sup>1</sup>; *E.* i'mūr'<sup>1</sup>; *I.* i'mir<sup>1</sup>; *M.* e-mīr'<sup>1</sup>; *St.* i'mūr<sup>1</sup>; *W.* i-mīr'<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* i'mir<sup>1</sup> [A Mohammedan prince or chief].

**Emma:** em'ə<sup>1</sup>; ěm'a<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. **Em̃:** **Emmie**† (dims.). *Fr.* e'mā'<sup>1</sup>; ě'mā'<sup>2</sup>; *Ger.* *It.* *Pg.* em'mā<sup>1</sup>; ěm'mā<sup>2</sup>; *Sp.* **E'ma:** ě'mā<sup>1</sup>; ě'mā<sup>2</sup>.

**Emmanuel:** e-man'yū-el<sup>1</sup>; ě-mān'yū-ĕl<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name]. **Emanuel**†. *Fr.* e'mā'nū'ĕl<sup>1</sup>; ě'mā'nū'ĕl<sup>2</sup>; *Ger.* **Emanuel:** ě-mā'nu-ĕl<sup>1</sup>; ě-mā'nu-ĕl<sup>2</sup>, **Immanuel**†; *It.* **Emanuele:** ě-mā'nu-ĕl<sup>1</sup>; ě-mā'nu-ĕl<sup>2</sup>; *Pg.* *Sp.* **Manuel:** mā'nū-ĕl<sup>1</sup>; mā'nū-ĕl<sup>2</sup>; **Manoel**† [*Pg.*]. Compare IMMANUEL.

**Emmaus:** em'i-us<sup>1</sup> or e-mē'us<sup>1</sup>; ěm'a-ūs<sup>2</sup> or ě-mā'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**emmenagog:** e-men'a-gog<sup>1</sup>; ě-mēn'a-gōg<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.* e-mīn'a-gog<sup>1</sup>; *I.* em-mīn'a-gog<sup>1</sup>; *M.* em-i'nā-gog<sup>1</sup>; *St.* e-men'a-gog<sup>1</sup>.

**Emmer:** em'ər<sup>1</sup>; ěm'er<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Emmeruth:** em-i-rūth<sup>1</sup>; ěm-e-rūth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (*R. V.*)].—**Emmor:** em'ər<sup>1</sup>; ěm'or<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**emollient:** i-mel'i-ent<sup>1</sup>; e-mōl'i-ēnt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* i-mel'yant<sup>1</sup>; *E.* e-mel'i-ent<sup>1</sup>; *I.* i-mel'i-ent<sup>1</sup>; *M.* i-mel'i-ent<sup>1</sup>; *St.* e-mel'i-ent<sup>1</sup>; *W.* & *Wr.* i-mel'yant<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777) indicated i-mel'i-ent<sup>1</sup>, but Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840) i-mel'yant<sup>1</sup> [An external application that softens or relaxes the tissues].

**Emona:** em'o-nā<sup>1</sup>; ěm'o-nā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**empennage** [*Fr.*]: ān'pē'nāz'<sup>1</sup>; ān'pē'nāzh'<sup>2</sup> [In an aeroplane or a dirigible balloon, the planes that secure stability].

**emperor:** em'par-ər<sup>1</sup>; ěm'pēr-ōr<sup>2</sup>; not em'prər<sup>1</sup> [The sovereign of an empire].

**emphasis:** em'fā-sis<sup>1</sup>; ěm'fa-sīs<sup>2</sup> [Special force of voice in speaking or reading].

**emphysema:** em'fi-si-mā<sup>1</sup>; ěm'fy-sē'mā<sup>2</sup> [Puffed condition of the skin].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habbt; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**emphysematous:** em-fi-si'mə-tus<sup>1</sup>; ɛm-fy-sē'mə-tūs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* em-fi-sem'a-tus<sup>1</sup>; *E.* em-fi-si'mə-tus<sup>1</sup>; *I.* em-fi-sim'at-us<sup>1</sup>; *M.* em-fi-si'mə-tas<sup>1</sup>; *St.* em-fi-sem'a-tus<sup>1</sup>; *W.* em'fi-sem'a-tas<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* em-fi-sem'a-tus<sup>1</sup> [Distended by air or gas].

**empire:** em'pair<sup>1</sup>; ɛm'pir<sup>2</sup>. Indicated em'pir<sup>1</sup> by Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780), but Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Scott (1797), Walker (1791), and others noted the *i* as in "aisle," as used for the past century.

**empiric:** em-pir'ik<sup>1</sup>; ɛm-pir'ie<sup>2</sup>. *E.* & *I.* em-pi'rik<sup>1</sup>. Dr. Murray notes that in the 17th century the stress was indicated on the first syllable, the accentuation adopted by Dryden (1631?-1700), and noted by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849). Modern usage, as indicated by *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, is founded on the accentuation adopted by Milton (1608-74) and noted by Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844) [Based on experience or observation].

**employé** [Fr.]: ɔ̃n'plwa'yē<sup>1</sup> or em'plei-ē<sup>1</sup>; ɔ̃n'plwā'yē<sup>2</sup> or ɛm'plöy-ē<sup>2</sup> [A person employed by another]. Compare EMPLOYEE, its Eng. correlative.

**employee:** em'plei-i<sup>1</sup>; ɛm'plöy-ē<sup>2</sup>. Best American usage favors this form rather than the preceding.

**empyema:** em'pi-i'mə; ɛm'py-ē'mə<sup>2</sup> [A collection of purulent matter].

**empyrean:** em-pir'i-al<sup>1</sup>; ɛm-pyr'e-al<sup>2</sup>. *C.*, *St.*, & *Knowles* em-pi-ri-ē<sup>1</sup> [Pertaining to the sky].

**empyrean:** em'pi-ri-on<sup>1</sup>; ɛm'py-rē-an<sup>2</sup>. *C.*, *M.*, & *Wr.* indicate em-pir'i-on<sup>1</sup> as alternative. Entick (1764), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775) indicated the stress on the antepenult. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) accented the penult as we do to-day [The highest heaven; hence, the abode of God].

**Ems:** ems<sup>1</sup>; ɛms<sup>2</sup>. Anglicized, emz<sup>1</sup> [Prus. river and town].

**emu:** i'miū<sup>1</sup>; ē'mū<sup>2</sup> [An Austral. ostrich-like bird]. **emeu**†.

**Enacim:** en'ə-sim<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'ə-çim<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Enadad:** en'ə-dad<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'ə-dād<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Enaim:** i-nē'im<sup>1</sup>; e-nā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**enallage:** en-al'ə-jī<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-āl'a-gē<sup>2</sup> [The use of one part of speech for another].

**Enam:** i'nam<sup>1</sup>; ē'nām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Enan:** i'nan<sup>1</sup>; ē'nān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Enasibus:** i-nas'ī-bus<sup>1</sup>; e-nās'ī-būs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**enate:** i-nēt<sup>1</sup> or i'nēt<sup>1</sup>; e-nāt<sup>2</sup> or ē'nāt<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage as noted by *Standard* (1893-1915), *W.* (1847-1908), & *Wr.* (1855-59); the second represents British usage as indicated by Dr. Bradley (Murray's "New English Dict." 1891-1916), and by *E.* & *I.*, but both of which stress the ultima. *C.* & *W.* (1909) i'nēt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* e-nēt<sup>1</sup> [Growing out].

**enceinte** [Fr.]: ɔ̃n'sant<sup>1</sup>; ɔ̃n'çant<sup>2</sup> [Pregnant].

**Eneladus:** en-sel'ə-dus<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-çel'a-dūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the son of Tartarus] [and Ge].

**encephalic:** en'si-fal'ik<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'çe-fāl'ie<sup>2</sup>. See CEPHALIC.

**encephalon:** en-sef'ə-len<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-çef'a-lōn<sup>2</sup> [The brain].

**enchant:** en-çant<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-chant<sup>2</sup>. See ASK; CHANT.

**encheirion:** en-kai'ri-on<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-ei'ri-ōn<sup>2</sup> [A vestment of the clergy of the] [Gr. Church].

2: wɛlf, dɛ; bɔk, bɔt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**enchiridion:** en<sup>n</sup>ki-rid<sup>i</sup>-en<sup>i</sup>; en<sup>n</sup>ei-rid<sup>i</sup>-ôn<sup>2</sup> [Handbook].

**encore** [Fr.]: ân<sup>n</sup>kôr<sup>i</sup>; ân<sup>n</sup>eôr<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & I.*; C. en-kôr<sup>i</sup>; E. ân-kôr<sup>i</sup>; M. an-ker<sup>i</sup>; St. & Wr. ân<sup>n</sup>kôr<sup>i</sup>; W. ân-kôr<sup>i</sup>. Notwithstanding the pronunciations indicated by the dictionaries, usage generally favors *o* as in "or" for the final syllable.

Ash (1775) and Perry (1777) both indicated the stress on the final syllable, the latter noting en-kôr<sup>i</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated en-kôr<sup>i</sup>; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Reid (1844) recorded ân-kôr<sup>i</sup> [Literally, once more; again].

**encuirassé:** en<sup>n</sup>kwi-rast<sup>i</sup>; en<sup>n</sup>ewi-rast<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. en-kwi-rast<sup>i</sup>; W. en<sup>n</sup>kwi-rast<sup>i</sup>; Wr. en-kwi-rast<sup>i</sup> [Having a cuirass-like covering].

**encyclic:** en-sik<sup>i</sup>hik<sup>i</sup>; en-çye<sup>i</sup>lie<sup>2</sup>. *I. & M.* en-sai<sup>i</sup>klik<sup>i</sup> [*I. a. Circular. II. n.* A circular letter from the Pope to the bishops].

**encyclopedia:** en-sai<sup>i</sup>klo-pi<sup>i</sup>di-a<sup>i</sup>; en-çy<sup>i</sup>elo-pe<sup>i</sup>di-a<sup>2</sup>; *not* en<sup>n</sup>si-klo-pi<sup>i</sup>di-a<sup>i</sup> [The entire circle of knowledge, or a work devoted to it]. *encyclopaedia*†.

**encyclopædic:** en-sai<sup>i</sup>klo-pi<sup>i</sup>dik<sup>i</sup>; en-çy<sup>i</sup>elo-pe<sup>i</sup>die<sup>2</sup>. *C. & W.* give en-sai<sup>n</sup>-klo-ped<sup>i</sup>ik<sup>i</sup> as alternative.

**endeavor:** en-dev<sup>i</sup>ar<sup>i</sup>; en-dëv<sup>i</sup>or<sup>2</sup>. In *Ire.*, formerly, en-dëv<sup>i</sup>ur<sup>i</sup> (see Charles Lever, "Harry Lorrequer," ch. xiv, 1839: in Derbyshire, en-d<sup>i</sup>v<sup>i</sup>ur<sup>i</sup> (see Verney, "Stone Edge," ch. xi, 1868) [Attempt; effort].

**endive:** en-div<sup>i</sup>; en<sup>n</sup>div<sup>2</sup>; *not* en<sup>n</sup>duiv<sup>i</sup>, a pronunciation noted as alternative by *W.* (1909) & *Standard* (1913), but not by any earlier editions of these works, or by any other modern dictionaries. It was unknown to Blount, Phillips, Kersey, Bailey, Johnson, Ash, Perry, Walker, etc., and is not noted even in Dr. Murray's "New English Dictionary," nor in Joseph Wright's "English Dialect Dictionary."

**endocarditis:** en<sup>n</sup>do-kar-dai<sup>i</sup>tis<sup>i</sup>; en<sup>n</sup>do-câr-di<sup>i</sup>tis<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* indicates en<sup>n</sup>do-kar-di<sup>i</sup>tis<sup>i</sup> as alternative [Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart].

**endogen:** en<sup>n</sup>do-jen<sup>i</sup>; en<sup>n</sup>do-gën<sup>2</sup> [A type of plant, an "inside grower"].—**endogenous:** en-dej<sup>i</sup>i-nus<sup>i</sup>; en-dög<sup>i</sup>e-nûs<sup>2</sup>.

**Endor:** en-dôr<sup>i</sup>; en<sup>n</sup>dôr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[layer of a sponge].

**endosome:** en-des-môs<sup>i</sup>; en<sup>n</sup>dôs-môs<sup>2</sup>. In England en<sup>n</sup>dez-môs<sup>i</sup> [Inner

**Endymion:** en-dim<sup>i</sup>-en<sup>i</sup>; en-dÿm<sup>i</sup>-ôn<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a beautiful youth to whom Zeus granted eternal youth].

[Bible].

**Eneas:** i-ni<sup>i</sup>as<sup>i</sup>; e-në<sup>i</sup>as<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Eneclain:** en-eg<sup>i</sup>h-im<sup>i</sup>; en-ëg<sup>i</sup>la-im<sup>2</sup>

**enema:** en<sup>i</sup>-ma<sup>i</sup> or i-ni<sup>i</sup>ma<sup>i</sup>; en<sup>n</sup>e-ma<sup>i</sup> or e-në<sup>i</sup>ma<sup>2</sup>. The Am. & Eng. lexicographers agree on the first; the second is noted by Scottish lexicographers as preferred by them.

The normal pronunciation is en<sup>i</sup>-ma<sup>i</sup>, but the incorrect form is in very general use. HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dictionary* vol. iii, p. 166 [Oxford 1891].

The plural **enemata** is pronounced i-nem<sup>i</sup>a-ta<sup>i</sup>; e-nëm<sup>i</sup>a-ta<sup>2</sup>.

**Enemessar:** en<sup>n</sup>i-mes<sup>i</sup>ar<sup>i</sup>; en<sup>n</sup>e-mës<sup>i</sup>ar<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Eneneus:** en<sup>n</sup>i-ni<sup>i</sup>us<sup>i</sup> or i-ni<sup>i</sup>ni<sup>i</sup>-us<sup>i</sup>; en<sup>n</sup>e-në<sup>i</sup>üs<sup>i</sup> or e-në<sup>i</sup>ne-üs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Enenius:** en<sup>n</sup>i-ni<sup>i</sup>us<sup>i</sup> or i-ni<sup>i</sup>ni<sup>i</sup>-us<sup>i</sup>; en<sup>n</sup>e-ni<sup>i</sup>üs<sup>i</sup> or e-në<sup>i</sup>ni-üs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**enervate:** en<sup>n</sup>er-vët<sup>i</sup> or i-nür<sup>i</sup>vët<sup>i</sup>; en<sup>n</sup>ër-vät<sup>2</sup> or e-nër<sup>i</sup>vät<sup>2</sup>. The first is indicated by *Standard*, *E., M., St., & W.*; the second has the support of *C., I., & W.* and was indicated by the earlier lexicographers from Bailey (1732) to Smart (1840) [To deprive of nerve; weaken].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; më, gët, præy, fërn; hit, Ice; i=ë; i=ë; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this

**enfeoff:** en-fef<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-fɛf<sup>2</sup>—so indicated by Perry (1777), Jones (1798, Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and modern dictionaries. Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) noted en-fif<sup>1</sup> [To dispose of land in fee to].

**enflade:** en-fi-lɛd<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-fi-lɛd<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, St., & W.; C., I., M., & W.* en-fi-lɛd<sup>1</sup>; *E.* en-fi-lɛd<sup>1</sup>; *Smart*, ɛn-fi-lɛd<sup>1</sup> [A raking fire against a column of troops].

**enfranchise:** en-fran'chiz<sup>1</sup> or -chɔiz<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-frɛn'chis<sup>2</sup> or -chis<sup>2</sup>—*W.* & the Scottish lexicographers prefer the latter [To free from political disabilities].

**enfranchisement:** en-fran'chiz-ment or -mant<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-frɛn'chis-ment<sup>2</sup>.

**Engaddi:** en-gad'ai<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-ɡɛd'i<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Engadine:** en'gū-din<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gə-din<sup>2</sup> [Swiss valley].

**Engannim:** en-gan'im<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-ɡɛn'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Engedi:** en-gi'dai<sup>1</sup> or en'gn-dai<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-ɡɛ'di<sup>2</sup> or ɛn'ge-di<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Englien (d'):** d'ʌn'gañ<sup>1</sup>; d'ʌn'gɛñ<sup>2</sup> [Fr. soldier (1772-1804)].

**engine:** en'jin<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gin<sup>2</sup>; *not* in'jin<sup>1</sup>, formerly very common; *nor* en'join<sup>1</sup> [A machine for applying power to work].—**enginery:** en'jin-ri<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'gin-ry<sup>2</sup>—three syllables, *not* four.

**England:** in'ɡland<sup>1</sup>; ɪn'ɡland<sup>2</sup>. There is a tendency to pronounce it en'ɡland<sup>1</sup> in the country itself [A country of Europe]. Compare **ENGLISH**.

The word and its cognates, *English*, etc., are the only instances in which in modern standard English the letter e stands in an accented syllable for (i).

HENRY BRADLEY, *New English Dictionary* vol. III, p. 179 [Oxford, 1891].

Dr. Bradley notes a regrettable anomaly that should be corrected.

**English:** in'ɡliʃ<sup>1</sup>; ɪn'ɡliʃ<sup>2</sup>. See **ENGLAND**, and **Introductory**, page xi.

I have heard even educated men pronounce the words *English* and *England* just as they are spelled—that is, the initial syllable was sounded as *ɛng* and not as *ɪng*. No such pronunciation is ever likely to become common enough to bring itself into notice.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. v, p. 261 [H. '09].

**engross:** en-grōs<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-ɡrōs<sup>2</sup> [To absorb or occupy completely].

**Enhaddah:** en-had'ā<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-hɛd'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Enhakkore:** en-hak'o-ri<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-hɛk'o-rɛ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**enhance:** en-hans<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-hɛnʃ<sup>2</sup> [To intensify]. See **ASK**.

**Enhazor:** en-hɛ'ser<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-hɛ'sɔr<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Enhazor:** en-hɛ'zer<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-hɛ'zɔr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**enigma:** ɪ-nig'mə<sup>1</sup>; e-nɪg'mə<sup>2</sup>—modern dictionaries, including Stormonth, uniformly indicate this [Something that must be solved, as a riddle].—**enigmatic:** ɪ'nig-mat'ik<sup>1</sup>; e'nig-mat'ic<sup>2</sup>. *E.* e-nig-mat'ik<sup>1</sup>; *St.* en'ig-mat'ik<sup>1</sup>.

**Enmishpat:** en-mish'pat<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-mɪʃ'pɛt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ennatan:** e-nɛ'tən<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-nɛ'tən<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**ennui** [Fr.]: ɒn'nuɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɒn'nuɪ<sup>2</sup> [Weariness; tedium]. A word frequently used in Eng. during the 19th cent., but always with its native pronunciation, for which lovers of both the Eng. and Fr. languages have good reason to be thankful, having been delivered from a possible en'ū-ai<sup>1</sup>.—**ennuyé** [Fr.]: ɒn'nuɪ'yɛ<sup>1</sup>; ɒn'nuɪ'yɛ<sup>2</sup> [Wearied].

**Enoch:** ɪ'nek<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'nɔc<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Enon:** ɪ'nen<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'nɔn<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as **ENON**].—**Enos:** ɪ'nes<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'nɔs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Enosh:** ɪ'nes<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'nɔsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʌl, rʌl, cʌr, bʌt, bʌrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃin, ʃis.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rāle; but, būrn;

**enough:** 1-nuf<sup>1</sup>; e-nūf<sup>2</sup> [Sufficient].

**enow:** 1-nō<sup>1</sup>; e-nō<sup>2</sup>; *not* 1-nau<sup>1</sup> [Poetic form of ENOUGH].

**Enrimmon:** en-rim<sup>1</sup>on<sup>1</sup>; ěn-rīm<sup>1</sup>on<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Enroge:** en-rō<sup>1</sup>gel<sup>1</sup>; ěn-rō<sup>1</sup>gēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [effect].

**ensemble:** ān<sup>1</sup>sōn<sup>1</sup>bl<sup>1</sup>; ān<sup>1</sup>sān<sup>1</sup>bl<sup>2</sup>; *not* en<sup>1</sup>sem-bl<sup>1</sup> [General appearance or

**Ensemes:** en-sī<sup>1</sup>mes<sup>1</sup>; ěn-sē<sup>1</sup>mēs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Enshemesh:** en-shī<sup>1</sup>-mesh<sup>1</sup>; ěn-shē<sup>1</sup>mēsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [heraldic charge].

**ensign<sup>1</sup> (v.):** en-sain<sup>1</sup>; ěn-sīn<sup>2</sup> [To distinguish, as by mark or sign: said of

**ensign (n.):** en<sup>1</sup>sain<sup>1</sup>; ěn<sup>1</sup>sīn<sup>2</sup>; *not* en<sup>1</sup>sin<sup>1</sup> [A distinguishing flag].

**ensilage:** en<sup>1</sup>si-lj<sup>1</sup>; ěn<sup>1</sup>si-lāg<sup>2</sup> [Air-tight preservation of fodder].

**en suite [Fr.]:** ān swit<sup>1</sup>; ān swīt<sup>2</sup> [In a series].

**entail:** en-tēl<sup>1</sup>; ěn-tāl<sup>2</sup> [To transmit, as by heredity].

**Entappuah:** en-tap<sup>1</sup>yu-ā or en<sup>1</sup>ta-piū<sup>1</sup>ā<sup>1</sup>; ěn-tāp<sup>1</sup>yu-ā or ěn<sup>1</sup>tā-pū<sup>1</sup>ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**entasis:** en<sup>1</sup>tā-sis<sup>1</sup>; ěn<sup>1</sup>tā-sīs<sup>2</sup> [Muscular rigidity, as in lockjaw].

**entelechy:** en-tel<sup>1</sup>i-ki<sup>1</sup>; ěn-tēl<sup>1</sup>e-ey<sup>2</sup> [Completeness].

**entente cordiale [Fr.]:** ān<sup>1</sup>tānt<sup>1</sup> kōr<sup>1</sup>dyāl<sup>1</sup>; ān<sup>1</sup>tānt<sup>1</sup> eōr<sup>1</sup>dyāl<sup>2</sup> [A cordial understanding].

**enthusiasm:** en-fhiū<sup>1</sup>zi-azm<sup>1</sup>; ěn-thū<sup>1</sup>si-āsm<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) en-fhiū<sup>1</sup>-ziazm<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) and Fulton & Knight (1802) en-thiū<sup>1</sup>zi-azm<sup>1</sup>. Usage has decreed that when *ia* do not completely coalesce it is preferable to sound the *s* as *z* and not as *3* (zh) as indicated by Walker.

**enthymeme:** en<sup>1</sup>fhi-mīm<sup>1</sup>; ěn<sup>1</sup>thy-mēm<sup>2</sup> [A term in logic].

**entr'acte [Fr.]:** ān<sup>1</sup>tr-ākt<sup>1</sup>; ān<sup>1</sup>tr-āet<sup>2</sup> [An interval between two acts of

**entrée [Fr.]:** ān<sup>1</sup>trē<sup>1</sup>; ān<sup>1</sup>trē<sup>2</sup> [1. Admission. 2. A side-dish].

**entremets (n. pl.):** ān<sup>1</sup>trā-mē<sup>1</sup>; ān<sup>1</sup>tre-mē<sup>2</sup> [Fr., side=dishes].

**entre nous [Fr.]:** ān<sup>1</sup>tr nū<sup>1</sup>; ān<sup>1</sup>tr nū<sup>2</sup> [Between us].

**entrepôt [Fr.]:** ān<sup>1</sup>trā-pō<sup>1</sup>; ān<sup>1</sup>tre-pō<sup>2</sup> [Commercial center].

**entrepreneur [Fr.]:** ān<sup>1</sup>trā-prā-nūr<sup>1</sup>; ān<sup>1</sup>tre-pre-nūr<sup>2</sup> [One who engages to carry on an enterprise; an undertaker].

**entresol:** en<sup>1</sup>tār-sol<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) ān<sup>1</sup>trā-sōl<sup>1</sup>; ěn<sup>1</sup>ter-sōl<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) ān<sup>1</sup>tre-sōl<sup>2</sup> [F. mezzanine].

**enunciate:** 1-nūn<sup>1</sup>si-ēt<sup>1</sup> or 1-nūn<sup>1</sup>shi-ēt<sup>1</sup>; e-nūn<sup>1</sup>ci-āt<sup>2</sup> or e-nūn<sup>1</sup>shī-āt<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, E., I., & St.* prefer the first, but *I.* gives the initial *e* long; *C., M., W., & Wr.* prefer the second [To explain; disclose].

**enunciation:** 1-nūn<sup>1</sup>si-ē<sup>1</sup>shōn<sup>1</sup> or 1-nūn<sup>1</sup>shi-ē<sup>1</sup>shōn<sup>1</sup>; e-nūn<sup>1</sup>ci-ā<sup>1</sup>shōn<sup>2</sup> or e-nūn<sup>1</sup>shī-ā<sup>1</sup>shōn<sup>2</sup>. The first is indicated by *Standard, E., I.* (giving initial *e* long), *St., & W.*; the second by *C., M., & Wr.* [The mode of utterance of vocal sounds].

**envelop, envelope (n.):** en-vel<sup>1</sup>ap<sup>1</sup> or en<sup>1</sup>vi-lōp<sup>1</sup>; ěn-vēl<sup>1</sup>op<sup>2</sup> or ěn<sup>1</sup>ve-lōp<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., E., St., & W.* indicate the first; *I. & M.* the second; *Wr.* ān<sup>1</sup>vi-lōp<sup>1</sup>.

Bailey (1732), Dyche (1752), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Knowles (1835) en-vel<sup>1</sup>ap<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777) en<sup>1</sup>vi-lōp<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791), en<sup>1</sup>vi-lōp<sup>1</sup>; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Reid (1844) en<sup>1</sup>vi-lōp<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827) en<sup>1</sup>vi-lōp<sup>1</sup>; Jones (1798

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsə = out; ɔll; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

en-vi-lōp<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) ɛŋv'lep<sup>1</sup>. This word, the spelling of which has been Anglicized for more than 200 years, should be pronounced like the verb and the New Standard Dictionary so indicates it. The form ɛn-vi-lōp<sup>1</sup>, still occasionally heard on both sides of the Atlantic, is not French, Anglo-French, nor American French. As Townsend Young noted, "it is eminently ridiculous," for which reason, perhaps, it still finds some votaries [A case of paper or linen used to cover a letter].

**envelope** (v.): en-vel'əp<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-vəl'op<sup>2</sup> [To cover with an envelop].

**environ**: en-vai'rən<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-vi'ron<sup>2</sup> [To enclose; surround].

**environment**: en-vai'rən-mənt<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-vi'ron-mənt<sup>2</sup> [One's surroundings].

**environs**: en-vai'rən<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-vi'rɒŋ<sup>2</sup>. *St.* en-vi'renz<sup>1</sup>. A word that has been traced by Dr. Bradley (New Eng. Dict. vol. iii, p. 231, Oxford, 1891) to Hampole (Richard Rolle of Hampole, "The Pricke of Conscience"), 1340, and which, after being nearly 600 years in the language, is still sometimes pronounced as Fr.

Perry (1777) and Craig (1849) indicated en-vai'renz<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807), en-vi-rōnz<sup>1</sup>; Fulton & Knight (1802), ɛn-vi-rōnz<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827), en-vi-runz<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835), ɛn-vi-rōnz<sup>1</sup>, and Smart (1840), en-vi'renz<sup>1</sup> [Outskirts; suburbs]. Walker (1791) claimed the word "ought to be pronounced like the verb *environ*, but the vanity of appearing polite keeps it still in the French pronunciation . . . ; it is impossible for a mere Englishman to pronounce it fashionably. Jameson gave the stress on the first syllable, as was done later also by Stormonth, a Scotsman by birth.

**envoy**<sup>1</sup>: en-vei'<sup>1</sup>; ɛn-vōy<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* en'vei<sup>1</sup>. Pedantically, hence erroneously, ɛn'vwā<sup>1</sup> [Concluding stanza of a poem]. **envoÿt**. A word which dates its title to English pronunciation from the days of Chaucer (c. 1398).

**envoy**<sup>2</sup>: en'vei<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'vōy<sup>2</sup> [A diplomatic representative].

**enzym, enzyme**: en'zim<sup>1</sup>; ɛn'zym<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *W.* en'zaim<sup>1</sup> [A compound produced by living animal or vegetable cells].

**Eocene**: i'ō-sin<sup>1</sup>; ē'ō-çēn<sup>2</sup> [A geological epoch].

**Eoghan**: ō'an<sup>1</sup>; ō'an<sup>2</sup>. [Ir.] A Gaelic masculine personal name variously translated as Owen and Eugene.

**Eolian**: i-ō'li-an<sup>1</sup>; ē-ō'li-an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Æolus, god of the winds, or to the winds].

**eolipile**: i-ol'i-pail<sup>1</sup>; ē-ō'l'i-pil<sup>2</sup>. *C.* i'ō-h-pail<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* e-ol'i-pail<sup>1</sup> [A reaction motor reputed to be the first steam-engine].

**eon**: i'en<sup>1</sup>; ē'on<sup>2</sup> [An age of the universe]. See **ÆON**.

**Eos**: i'ēs<sup>1</sup>; ē'ōs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the goddess of the dawn].

**epact** (n.): i'pakt<sup>1</sup>; ē'pāet<sup>2</sup>, *C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* ep'akt<sup>1</sup>. Bailey (1732) indicated the stress on the initial e, and his example was followed by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), but Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775) noted *epact'* [The days in the solar year that exceed the days in the lunar year].

**Epænetus**: i-pī'mi-tus<sup>1</sup>; e-pē'ne-tūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. **Epenetus**†.

**Epaphras**: ep'ə-fras<sup>1</sup>; ēp'a-frās<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Epaphroditus**: i-paf'ro-dai'tus<sup>1</sup>; e-pāf'ro-dī'tūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**epaulet, epaulette**: ep'ə-let<sup>1</sup>; ēp'a-lēt<sup>2</sup>; *not* e-pou'let<sup>1</sup> [Shoulder-ornament].

**epencephalic**: ep-en'si-fal'ik<sup>1</sup>; ēp-ən'çe-fāl'ie<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & M.*; *I. & W.* ep'en-si-fal'ik<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the epencephalon].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, büt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**epencephalon:** ep'en-sef'a-lon<sup>1</sup>; ep'ên-çef'a-lôn<sup>2</sup> [A cerebral vesicle].

**epergne:** i-pûrn<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) ep'pârn<sup>1</sup>; e-pêrn<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) ep'pêrn<sup>2</sup> [A center dish or ornamental piece for a dinner-table].

**Épernay:** ep'pâr'nê<sup>1</sup>; ep'pêr'nâ<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**Ephaal:** ef'i-al<sup>1</sup>; ef'a-âl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Ephah:** i'fâi<sup>1</sup>; ef'fâ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ephai:** i'fai or i'fi-ai<sup>1</sup>; ef'fi or ef'fa-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [seldom or never heard.]

**ephemeral:** i-fem'ar-al<sup>1</sup>; e-fêm'er-al<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) i-fi'mi-rêl<sup>1</sup>, now

**ephemerle:** i-fem'ar-ik<sup>1</sup> or ef'i-mer'ik<sup>1</sup>; e-fêm'er-îe<sup>2</sup> or ef'e-mêr'ie<sup>2</sup>. Standard, C., E., & I. favor the second; M., St., W., & Wr. note the first.

**Epher:** i'fêr<sup>1</sup>; ef'fer<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ephes-dammim:** i'fêz-[or i'fes-]dam'im<sup>1</sup>; ef'fêz-[or ef'fes-]dâm'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ephesian:** i-fi'zên<sup>1</sup>; e-fê'zhan<sup>2</sup>.—**Ephesus:** ef'i-sus<sup>1</sup>; ef'e-sûs<sup>2</sup> [City in Asia Minor]. [slain by Apollo.]

**Ephialtes:** ef'i-âl'tîz<sup>1</sup>; ef'i-âl'têz<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a giant son of Poseidon]

**Ephial:** ef'lâl<sup>1</sup>; ef'lâl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**ephod:** ef'ed<sup>1</sup>; ef'ôd<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797). Samuel Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), and Kenrick (1773) gave the initial as long—i'fed<sup>1</sup>, which in Walker's opinion (1806) was "best."—**ephor:** ef'er<sup>1</sup>; ef'ôr<sup>2</sup> [Gr. magistrate].

**Ephphatha:** ef'â-thâ<sup>1</sup>; ef'a-tha<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ephpheta:** e-fi'tâ<sup>1</sup>; ef-fê'ta<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Ephraim:** i'fri-im<sup>1</sup>; ef'fra-im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ephraimite:** i'fri-im-ait<sup>1</sup>; ef'fra-im-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ephraim:** i'fri-in<sup>1</sup>; ef'fra-in<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ephratah:** ef'ra-tâ<sup>1</sup>; ef'ra-tâ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ephrath:** ef'râth<sup>1</sup>; ef'râth<sup>2</sup>. Same as **EPHRATAH**.—**Ephrathite:** ef'râth-ait or i'fra-th-ait<sup>1</sup>; ef'râth-it or ef'râth-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ephree:** i'fri-i<sup>1</sup>; ef're-ê<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Ephron:** i'fren<sup>1</sup>; ef'rôn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**epicene:** ep'i-sîn<sup>1</sup>; ep'i-çên<sup>2</sup> [Of common gender, as *fish*, *hare*, *thrush*].

**Epictetus:** ep'ik-tî'tus<sup>1</sup>; ep'ie-tê'tûs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher (50?-125?)].

**epicure:** ep'i-kiûr<sup>1</sup>; ep'i-eûr<sup>2</sup> [One who has a taste for table delicacies].

**Epicurean:** ep'i-kiu-rî'an<sup>1</sup> or ep-i-kiu-rî'an<sup>1</sup>; ep'i-eû-rê'an<sup>2</sup> or ep-i-eû-rê'an<sup>2</sup>. Standard, I., M., St., & W. (1909) indicate the first; C., E., & Wr. note the second; W. (1864-1908), ep'i-kiû'rî-an<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Epicurus].

**Epicurus:** ep'i-kiû'rûs<sup>1</sup>; ep'i-eû'rûs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher, 341-270 B. C.].

**epicycle:** ep'i-sai'kl<sup>1</sup>; ep'i-çy'el<sup>2</sup> [A term in Ptolemaic astronomy].

**epicyclic (a.):** ep'i-sik'lik<sup>1</sup> or ep-i-sai'klik<sup>1</sup>; ep'i-çy'e'lie<sup>2</sup> or ep-i-çy'elie<sup>2</sup>. Standard, C., M., & W. indicate the first; E., I., St., & Wr. prefer the second.

**Epigoni** [L.]: i-pig'o-nai<sup>1</sup>; e-pîg'o-nî<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, descendants of the heroes who fell in the war against Thebes].

**epilog:** ep'i-leg<sup>1</sup>; ep'i-lôg<sup>2</sup> [The close of a narrative].

**epilogize:** ep-il'o-jaiz<sup>1</sup>; ep-il'o-ğiz<sup>2</sup>, Standard (1893-1912) & W.; C. ep'i-lo-jaiz<sup>1</sup>; E. e-pil'o-jaiz<sup>1</sup>; I. e-pî'o-jaiz<sup>1</sup>; M. & Standard (1913), i-pil'o-jaiz<sup>1</sup>; Wr. e-pil'a-jaiz<sup>1</sup> [To furnish an epilog].

**epimeron (n.):** ep'i-mî'rên<sup>1</sup>; ep'i-mê'rôn<sup>2</sup>, Standard & W.; C. & Wr. ep-i-mî'rên<sup>1</sup>; M. ep-im'i-rên<sup>1</sup> [A side-piece of a segment of an arthropod].

**Épinal:** ep'pi'nâl<sup>1</sup>; ep'pi'nâl<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

2: ärt, äpe, fât, färe, fâst, whät, ðll; mē, gēt, præy, fêrn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nôt, ðr, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

**epinicion** (n.): ep<sup>1</sup>i-nis<sup>1</sup>i-ən<sup>1</sup>; ep<sup>1</sup>i-niç<sup>1</sup>i-ən<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. & M. ep-i-nis<sup>1</sup>i-ən<sup>1</sup>; E. ep-i-ni<sup>1</sup>si-ən<sup>1</sup>; I. e-pi-ni<sup>1</sup>shi-ən<sup>1</sup>; W. ep<sup>1</sup>i-nish<sup>1</sup>i-ən<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ep-i-nish<sup>1</sup>i-ən<sup>1</sup> [In Gr. antiquities, a choral ode commemorating victory].

**Epiphanes**: i-pif<sup>1</sup>ə-niz<sup>1</sup>; e-plf<sup>1</sup>a-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Epiphanius**: ep<sup>1</sup>i-fē<sup>1</sup>ni-us<sup>1</sup>; ep<sup>1</sup>i-fā<sup>1</sup>ni-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. Church Father (310-403)].

**Epirus**: i-pai<sup>1</sup>rus<sup>1</sup>; e-pī<sup>1</sup>rūs<sup>2</sup>; not ep<sup>1</sup>i-rus<sup>1</sup> [Part of Albania].

**episcopacy**: i-pis<sup>1</sup>ko-pə-si<sup>1</sup>; e-pls<sup>1</sup>eo-pa-çy<sup>2</sup> [Church government by bishop].

**episode**: ep<sup>1</sup>i-sōd<sup>1</sup>; ep<sup>1</sup>i-sōd<sup>2</sup>.—**episodic**: ep<sup>1</sup>i-sōd<sup>1</sup>ik<sup>1</sup>; ep<sup>1</sup>i-sōd<sup>2</sup>ie<sup>2</sup>.

**epistle**: i-pis<sup>1</sup>l<sup>1</sup>; e-pls<sup>1</sup>l<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent.

**epitaph**: ep<sup>1</sup>i-taf<sup>1</sup>; ep<sup>1</sup>i-tāf<sup>2</sup>. See ASK.

**epithalamion, epithalamium**: ep<sup>1</sup>i-tha-lē<sup>1</sup>mi-ən or -um<sup>1</sup>; ep<sup>1</sup>i-tha-lā<sup>1</sup>-ni-ən or -ūm<sup>2</sup> [A nuptial poem].

**epithelium**: ep<sup>1</sup>i-thē<sup>1</sup>h-um<sup>1</sup>; ep<sup>1</sup>i-thē<sup>1</sup>li-ūm<sup>2</sup> [Cellular tissue of the animal body].

**epitome**: i-pit<sup>1</sup>o-mī<sup>1</sup>; e-pīt<sup>1</sup>o-mē<sup>2</sup> [An abridgment or abstract].—**epitomize**: i-pit<sup>1</sup>o-maiz<sup>1</sup>; e-pīt<sup>1</sup>o-miz<sup>2</sup>.

**epizootic**: ep<sup>1</sup>i-zō-ot<sup>1</sup>ik<sup>1</sup>; ep<sup>1</sup>i-zō-ōt<sup>2</sup>ie<sup>2</sup> [A disease affecting animals].

**epizooty**: ep<sup>1</sup>i-zō'o-ti<sup>1</sup>; ep<sup>1</sup>i-zō'o-ty<sup>2</sup>. Same as the preceding.

**epoch**: ep<sup>1</sup>ek<sup>1</sup> or i<sup>1</sup>pek<sup>1</sup>; ep<sup>1</sup>ōe<sup>2</sup> or ē<sup>1</sup>pōe<sup>2</sup>. *Standard*, M., W., & Wr. indicate the first; C., E., I., & St. note the second.

The first is recorded by all the earlier lexicographers except Daniel Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777), who record the second.

**epode**: ep<sup>1</sup>ōd<sup>1</sup>; ep<sup>1</sup>ōd<sup>2</sup>—so indicated by Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797). By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), and Kenrick (1773) the initial was given long and so preferred by Kenrick (1773) and Craig (1849)—*e<sup>1</sup>pode* [An after-song].

**eponym**: ep<sup>1</sup>o-nim<sup>1</sup>; ep<sup>1</sup>o-nīm<sup>2</sup> [The name of a person assumed to be the founder of a race].

**epopee**: ep<sup>1</sup>o-pī<sup>1</sup>; ep<sup>1</sup>o-pē<sup>2</sup> [An epic poem].

**equability**: i<sup>1</sup>kwa-bil<sup>1</sup>i-ti<sup>1</sup> or ek<sup>1</sup>wa-bil<sup>1</sup>i-ti<sup>1</sup>; ē<sup>1</sup>kwa-bīl<sup>1</sup>i-ty<sup>2</sup> or ēk<sup>1</sup>wa-bīl<sup>1</sup>i-ty<sup>2</sup>. St. prefers the second, which is indicated as alternative also by *Standard*, C., M., & W.

**equable**: i<sup>1</sup>kwa-bl<sup>1</sup> or ek<sup>1</sup>wa-bl<sup>1</sup>; ē<sup>1</sup>kwa-bl<sup>2</sup> or ēk<sup>1</sup>wa-bl<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) indicated the first. Stormonth and Smart prefer the second, which is indicated also by *Standard*, C., M., & W. as alternative.

**equality**: i-kwel<sup>1</sup>i-ti<sup>1</sup>; e-kwal<sup>1</sup>i-ty<sup>2</sup>—so indicated by all modern dictionaries, and by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840); but Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) indicated i-kwal<sup>1</sup>i-ti<sup>1</sup>.

**equanimity**: i<sup>1</sup>kwa-nīm<sup>1</sup>i-ti<sup>1</sup>; ē<sup>1</sup>kwa-nīm<sup>1</sup>i-ty<sup>2</sup>—pronounce the initial *e* long.

**equation**: i-kwē<sup>1</sup>shan<sup>1</sup>; e-kwā<sup>1</sup>shon<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. & St. i-kwē<sup>1</sup>shun<sup>1</sup>; I. i-kwē<sup>1</sup>shen<sup>1</sup> [Equal division].

**equery**: ek<sup>1</sup>war<sup>1</sup>i or i-kwer<sup>1</sup>i<sup>1</sup>; ēk<sup>1</sup>wer<sup>1</sup>y<sup>2</sup> or e-kwēr<sup>1</sup>y<sup>2</sup>—the first is indicated uniformly by modern dictionaries; the second is noted only as alternative by

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊll, rʊle. cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

*Standard, C., M., W., & W.* Fenning, Ash, Perry, Walker, and Jameson indicated the initial *e* as long, Jameson noting the stress upon it; but Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, and Enfield stressed the penult [A master of the horses, as of a prince].

**equestrienne:** i-kwes'tri-en<sup>1</sup>; e-kwēs'tri-ën<sup>2</sup> [A horsewoman].

**equilibrant:** i'kwī-lai'brant<sup>1</sup> or i-kwīl'i-brant<sup>1</sup>; ē'kwī-lī'brant<sup>2</sup> or e-kwīl'i-brant<sup>2</sup> [That which produces equilibrium].—**equilibrate:** i'kwī-lai'brēt<sup>1</sup>; ē'kwī-lī'brēt<sup>2</sup>.—**equilibration:** i'kwī-lai-brē'shan<sup>1</sup>; ē'kwī-lī-brā'shon<sup>2</sup>.—**equilibrator:** i'kwī-lai'brē-tar<sup>1</sup>; ē'kwī-lī-brā-tor<sup>2</sup>.—**equilibrist:** i-kwīl'i-brist<sup>1</sup>; e-kwīl'i-brist<sup>2</sup>. *C. & St.* i-kwī-lai'brist<sup>1</sup> [One skilled in balancing].

**equilibrium:** i-kwī-lib'ri-um<sup>1</sup>; ē-kwī-līb'ri-üm<sup>2</sup>; not -lai'bri-um<sup>1</sup> [Balance].

**equine:** i'kwain<sup>1</sup>; ē'kwīn<sup>2</sup>. *C.* i'kwīn<sup>1</sup>. Phyfe (1914) incorrectly cites *Standard* (1913) [Pert. to a horse].

**equinoctial:** i'kwī-nek'shəl<sup>1</sup>; ē'kwī-nōē'shal<sup>2</sup>. *Smart*, ek-wi-nek'shal<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the equinox].

**equinox:** i'kwī-neks<sup>1</sup>; ē'kwī-nōks<sup>2</sup>. *Smart*, ek'wī-neks<sup>1</sup> [The time when the sun crosses the equator].

**equipage:** ek'wī-pij<sup>1</sup>; ēk'wī-pag<sup>2</sup> [1. Traveling equipment. 2. A carriage and its accessories].

**equipoise:** i'kwī-peiz<sup>1</sup>; ē'kwī-pōis<sup>2</sup>. *Smart*, ek'wī-peiz<sup>1</sup> [Even balance].

**equitable:** ek'wī-tə-bl<sup>1</sup>; ēk'wī-ta-bl<sup>2</sup>; not i-kwīt'a-bl<sup>1</sup> [Characterized by fairness].

**equisonance:** i'kwī-sō'nəns<sup>1</sup>; ē'kwī-sō'nanç<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* i-kwis'o-nəns<sup>1</sup> [Consonance of octaves].—**equi-sonant:** [Of like or equal sound].

**equivalent:** i-kwiv'a-lent<sup>1</sup>; e-kwiv'a-lënt<sup>2</sup> [Equal in value].

**equivoke, equivoque:** ek'wī-vōk<sup>1</sup> or i'kwī-vōk<sup>1</sup>; ēk'wī-vōk<sup>2</sup> or ē'kwī-vōk<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain, both as to spelling and pronunciation. *St.* spells it *equivoque* and gives ē'ki-vōk<sup>1</sup> [A play upon words].

**Er<sup>1</sup>:** ūr<sup>1</sup>; ēr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Er<sup>2</sup>:** er<sup>1</sup>; ēr<sup>2</sup> [In Norse myth, Tyr, the god of war].

**era:** i'rā<sup>1</sup>; ē'rā<sup>2</sup>; not yī'rā<sup>1</sup> [A historic period of years; as, the Christian *era*].

**Eran:** i'ran<sup>1</sup>; ē'rān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Eranites:** i'rən-aits<sup>1</sup>; ē'ran-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ērad:** ē'rār<sup>1</sup>; ē'rār<sup>2</sup>—the *a* as in "art," not as in "ask," and the *d* silent [Fr. pianoforte-maker (1752-1831)].

**erasion:** i-rē'gən<sup>1</sup>; e-rā'zhon<sup>2</sup> [The act of taking out as by rubbing or scraping].

**Erasmus:** i-raz'mus<sup>1</sup> or i-ras'mus<sup>1</sup>; e-rās'mūs<sup>2</sup> or e-rās'mūs<sup>2</sup> [1. A masculine personal name. 2. Dutch theologian and scholar (1466-1536)].

**Erastian:** i-ras'ti-ən<sup>1</sup>; e-rās'ti-ən<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., M., & St.*; *C.* i-ras'chian<sup>1</sup>; *I.* i-ras'ti-an<sup>1</sup>; *W.* i-ras'chen<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* i-ras'tyen<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Erastus].

**Erastus:** i-ras'tus<sup>1</sup>; e-rās'tūs<sup>2</sup> [1. A masculine personal name. 2. Swiss divine (1524-83)].

**erasure:** i-rē'zur<sup>1</sup>; e-rā'zhūr<sup>2</sup> [Anything that has been rubbed or scratched out].

**Erato:** er'ə-to<sup>1</sup>; ē'r'a-to<sup>2</sup>; not ə-rē'to<sup>1</sup> [In Gr. myth, the Muse of erotic and lyric poetry].

**Eratosthenes:** er'ə-tes'chi-nīz<sup>1</sup>; ē'r'a-tōs'the-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. astronomer (276-195 B. C.)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Erckmann:** ər'k'mān<sup>1</sup>; ər'k'mān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. novelist (1822-99)]. See CHATRIAN.

**ere:** ər<sup>1</sup>; ər<sup>2</sup>. *I. & St.* ər<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). Perry (1777), ər<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), er<sup>1</sup> and Enfield (1807), ɪr<sup>1</sup> [Before].

**Erebus:** er'i-bus<sup>1</sup>; ər'e-būs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the realm of the dead].

**Eregh:** i'rek<sup>1</sup> or ər'ek<sup>1</sup>; ər'ree<sup>2</sup> or ər'ee<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Eretheum:** er'ek-thi'um<sup>1</sup>; ər'ēe-thē'ūm<sup>2</sup> [Temple in Athens].

**eremacausis:** er'i-mə-kō'sis<sup>1</sup>; ər'e-ma-ēa'sis<sup>2</sup>; not -kau'sis<sup>1</sup> [Decay by oxidation].

**eremite:** er'i-mait<sup>1</sup>; ər'e-mīt<sup>2</sup> [1. A hermit. 2. A flower-beetle].

**Eretrian:** i-rī'tri-an<sup>1</sup>; e-rē'tri-an<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. e-rī'tri-an<sup>1</sup>; W. er-i'tri-an<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to ancient Eretria, a chief town of Eubœa].

**erg:** ūrg<sup>1</sup>; ərġ<sup>2</sup>; not ūrj<sup>1</sup> [A unit of work or energy].

**ergot:** ūr'gāt<sup>1</sup>; ər'gōt<sup>2</sup> [A fungoid growth in rye, etc., used in medicine].

**Eri:** i'rai<sup>1</sup>; ərī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Erie:** er'ik<sup>1</sup>; ər'ie<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**Erigena:** i-rīj'i-nə<sup>1</sup>; e-rīg'e-na<sup>2</sup> [Ir. philosopher (833?-886?)].

**Eri:** i'rin<sup>1</sup> or er'in<sup>1</sup>; ər'in<sup>2</sup> or ər'in<sup>2</sup> [Ireland: ancient native and modern poetic name, and a corruption of *Eire*, the correct Gaelic name].—**Eri** go bragh: i'rin gō brāh<sup>1</sup>; ər'in gō brāh<sup>2</sup> [Ireland for ever: ancient battle-cry].

**Erinnyes:** i-rin'i-iz<sup>1</sup> or i-rai'ni-iz<sup>1</sup>; e-rin'y-ēs<sup>2</sup> or e-rī'ny-ēs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, any one of the three avenging deities]. Spelt also **Erinnyes**, **Erinys**: i-rin'is<sup>1</sup> or i-rai'nis<sup>1</sup>; e-rin'ys<sup>2</sup> or e-rī'ny<sup>2</sup>.

**Erioch:** i'ri-ok<sup>1</sup>; ər'i-ōe<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Erites:** i'raits<sup>1</sup>; ər'rits<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**ermine:** ūr'min<sup>1</sup>; ər'min<sup>2</sup> [A weasel-like quadruped or its fur].

**Ernest:** ūr'nest<sup>1</sup>; ər'nēst<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan. G. Sw. **Ernst:** ernst<sup>1</sup>; ərnst<sup>2</sup>; D. **Ernestus:** er-nes'tus<sup>1</sup>; ər-nēs'tus<sup>2</sup>; F. **Ernest:** ər'nest<sup>1</sup>; ər'nēst<sup>2</sup>; It. Pg. Sp. **Ernesto:** ər-nes'to<sup>1</sup>; ər-nēs'to<sup>2</sup>; L. **Ernestus:** ūr-nes'tus<sup>1</sup>; ər-nēs'tūs<sup>2</sup>.

**Ernestine:** ūr'nes-tin<sup>1</sup>; ər'nēs-tin<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Eros:** i'res<sup>1</sup>; ər'ros<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the god of love].

**Erostratus:** i-res'tra-tus<sup>1</sup>; e-rōs'tra-tūs<sup>2</sup>. Same as **HEROSTRATUS**.

**erotic:** i-ret'ik<sup>1</sup>; e-rōt'ie<sup>2</sup>; not ə-ret'ik<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Eros].

**err:** ūr<sup>1</sup>; ər<sup>2</sup> [To make a mistake].

**errand:** er'and<sup>1</sup>; ər'and<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732) and Fenning (1760), *er'rand*; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791), ar'rend<sup>1</sup>, in deference to a short-lived usage of the beau-monde of their day. Perry, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, and Craig all noted er'and<sup>1</sup> [A trip to carry a message or do a commission].

**errata** [L.]: e-rē'tā<sup>1</sup>; ər-rā'tā<sup>2</sup> [Pl. of **ERRATUM**].—**erratum** [L.]: e-rē'tum<sup>1</sup>; ər-rā'tum<sup>2</sup> [An error].

**erring:** ūr'inq<sup>1</sup>; ər'ing<sup>2</sup>. *E.* er'inq<sup>1</sup>. See **ERR**.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʌl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**error:** *er'ər¹*; *ēr'or²*; *not ūr'ar¹*; *nor ār'ar¹* [Mistake].

[men, etc.]

**Erskine:** *ūr'skin¹*; *ēr'skin²* [Scot. family name of patriots, jurists, church-

**erudite:** *er'u-dait* or *er'yu-dait¹*; *ēr'u-dit* or *ēr'yu-dit²*. *Walker* (1806), *er-yu-dait¹* [Learned].—**erudition:** *er'u-dish'en¹* or *er'yu-dish'en¹*; *ēr'u-dish'on²* or *ēr'yu-dish'on²* [Learning].

[tory disease of the skin].

**erysipelas:** *er'i-sip'i-las¹*; *ēr'y-sīp'e-las²*; *not i-ri-sip'i-las¹* [An inflamma-

**Esaan:** *es'a-an¹*; *ēs'a-ān²* [Douai Bible].—**Esafas:** *i-zē'yas¹* or *i-zai'as¹*; *e-gā'yas²* or *e-gī'as²* [Bible and Apocrypha].—**Esarhaddon:** *i'sar-had'en¹*; *ēs'sar-hād-on²* [Bible].—**Esau:** *i'sē¹*; *ēs'sē²* [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Esbaal:** *es's-bi-al¹*; *ēs'ba-al²* [Douai Bible].

[cā-dril¹ [A squadron of air-planes].

**escadrille:** *es'ka'dri'ya¹* or (Eng.) *es'ka-dril¹*; *ēs'eā'dri'ye²* or (Eng.) *ēs'-*

**escalade:** *es'kə-lēd¹¹*; *ēs'ea-lād¹²* [To scale, as the walls of a citadel].

**escalator:** *es'kə-lē'tar¹*; *ēs'ea-lā'tor²* [A copyrighted trade name for a moving stairway].

**scallop:** *es-kel'ap¹*; *ēs-eal'op²*, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E. es-kel'up¹*; *I. es-kel'lep¹*; *M. es-kal'ep¹*; *St. es-kal'ep¹* [A scallop].

**escapade:** *es'kə-pēd¹*; *ēs'ea-pād²* [A frolic; prank].

**escape:** *es-kēp¹¹*; *ēs-eāp¹²* [To flee from].

[Compare *SHALLOT*.

**eschalot:** *esh'a-lot¹* or *esh-a-lot¹¹*; *ēsh'a-lōt²* or *ēsh-a-lot¹²* [A small onion].

**eschatology:** *es'kə-tel'o-jī¹*; *ēs'ea-tōl'o-gy²*—the o of the penult as in "obey"; *not* as in "old" [A branch of theology that treats of death, resurrection, immortality, etc.].

**escheat:** *es-chī't¹¹*; *ēs-chēt²* [The reversion of lands to a state].

**eschew:** *es-chū¹¹*; *ēs-chū¹²*. *Elphinston* (1786), *es-kew'* [To keep away from; shun]. Compare *SCHEDULE*.

**Eschscholtzia:** *e-shōlt'si-a¹*; *ē-shōlt'si-a²*—German *sch* equals Eng. *sh*, as in *ship* [A genus of poppies, including the California poppy].

**Escorial:** *es-kō'ri-al¹* or (*Sp.*) *es-kō'ri-āl¹¹*; *ēs-eō'ri-al²* or (*Sp.*) *ēs-eō'ri-āl¹²* [*Sp.* palace and mausoleum: from *Sp.*, a heap of rubbish, from *scoria*, dross of metal].

**escritoire:** *es'kri-twōr¹* or *es-kri-twōr¹¹*; *ēs'eri-twōr²* or *ēs-eri-twōr²¹*; *Standard, M., W., Perry* (1777), and *Smart* (1840) indicate the first; *E., I., St., Wr.*, *Jameson* (1827), and *Knowles* (1835) give the second. *C. es-kri-twer¹¹*, *Sheridan* (1780), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), and *Enfield* (1807) note *es-kra-tōr¹¹* [A writing-desk].

[The Escorial].

**Escorial:** *es-kiū'ri-al¹* or (*Sp.*) *es-kū'ri-āl¹¹*; *ēs-eū'ri-al²* or (*Sp.*) *ēs-ey'ri-āl¹²*

**Esdraelon:** *es'dra-i-lan¹*; *ēs'dra-ē-lon²* [Apocrypha].—**Esdras:** *es'dras¹* or *es'dras¹*; *ēs'dras²* [Apocrypha].—**Esdrelon:** *es-dri-lan¹*; *ēs-drē-lon²* [Apocrypha].—**Esdris:** *es'dris¹*; *ēs'dris²* [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Eseban:** *es'i-ban¹*; *ēs'e-bān²* [Douai Bible].—**Esebon:** *es'i-ben¹*; *ēs'e-bōn²* [Apocrypha].—**Esebras:** *es'i-bras¹* or *i-sī'br-as¹*; *ēs'e-brī-as²* or *e-sē'brī-as²* [Apocrypha].—**Esek:** *i'sek¹*; *ēs'ēk²* [Bible].—**Essilas:** *es'i-lai-es¹*; *ēs'e-lī-as²* [Douai Bible].—**Eserebias:** *es'i-rī-bi-as¹*; *ēs'e-rē-bi-as²* [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Eshan:** *i'shan¹*; *ēs'shan²* [Bible (R. V.)].—**Esh-baal:** *esh'be'al¹*; *ēs'h-bā'al²* [Bible].—**Eshban:** *esh'ban¹*; *ēs'h-bān²* [Bible].—**Esh-col:** *esh'kol¹*; *ēs'h-cōl²* [Bible].—**Eshcan:** *esh'i-an¹* or *i'sh-an¹*; *ēs'h-ān²* or *ēs'she-ān²* [Bible].—**Eshkek:** *i'shek¹*; *ēs'shēk²* [Bible].—**Eshkalonites:** *esh'ka-len-its¹*; *ēs'h-kā-lōn-its²* [Bible].—**Esh-taol:** *esh'ta-ol¹*; *ēs'h-tā-ōl²* [Bible].—**Esh-taulites:** *esh'ta-ū-lits¹*; *ēs'h-ta-ū-lits²* [Bible].—**Esh-temoa:** *esh'ta-mō'as¹*; *ēs'h-te-mō'as²* [Bible].—**Esh-temoh:** *esh'ta-mō¹*; *ēs'h-te-mō²* [Bible].—**Esh-ton:** *esh'tan¹*; *ēs'h-ton²* [Bible].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *ice*; *i=ē*; *i=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; 1 = habbit; əlale; əu = out; əil; iu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Eskimau, Eskimo:** es'ki-mō<sup>1</sup>; ɛs'ki-mō<sup>2</sup> [A race of American aborigines inhabiting Greenland and Labrador]. **Es'qui-mau<sup>1</sup>.**

**Esli:** es'lai<sup>1</sup>; ɛs'li<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Esmeralda:** ez'mi-ral'də<sup>1</sup>; ɛz'me-rāl'də<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**esophagus:** 1-sef'ə-gus<sup>1</sup>; e-sōf'a-gūs<sup>2</sup> [The canal through which nutriment passes to the stomach].

**Esora:** 1-sō'rə<sup>1</sup>; e-sō'ra<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**esoteric:** es'o-ter'ik<sup>1</sup>; ɛs'o-tēr'ie<sup>2</sup> [Intelligible only to a select and enlightened few]. Compare **EXOTERIC**. [language].

**Esperanto:** ɛs'pē-rān'to<sup>1</sup>; es'pē-rān'tō<sup>2</sup>; not es'pə-ran'to<sup>1</sup> [A universal

**Esphatha:** es'fa-thə<sup>1</sup>; ɛs'fa-thə<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**espionage:** es'pi-o-nij<sup>1</sup>; ɛs'pi-o-nā<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* es'pi-un-ij<sup>1</sup>; *I.* es'pi-en-ēj<sup>1</sup>; *St.* es'pi-ō-nēj<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* es'pi-o-nēj<sup>1</sup>. *C.* indicates es-pi-o-nā<sup>3</sup><sup>1</sup> as alternative. Jameson (1827) and Reid (1844), es'pi-o-nēj<sup>1</sup>; Davis (1830), es-pai'o-nēj<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835), es-pi'o-nēj<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840), es'pi-o-nā<sup>3</sup><sup>1</sup> [Spying].

**esplanade:** es'plā-nēd<sup>1</sup>; ɛs'pla-nād<sup>2</sup> [An open space for driving and walking, as by the seashore].

**esplees** (*n. pl.*): es-pliz<sup>1</sup>; ɛs-plēs<sup>2</sup>.

*Esplees (Esplanas) seem to be the full profits that the ground or land yieldeth, as the Hay of the Meadows, the Feed of the Pasture, the Corne of the Earable, the Rents, Services, and such like issues. JOHN COWELL The Interpreter: or Booke Containing the Signification of Words. s. v. Esplees [London, 1607].*

**espousal:** es-pau'zal<sup>1</sup>; ɛs-pou'zal<sup>2</sup> [1. Betrothal. 2. Adoption of a cause].

**espouse:** es-pauz<sup>1</sup>; ɛs-pouz<sup>2</sup> [1. To promise in marriage; also, to marry. 2. To assume interest in].

**esprit** [Fr.]: es'pri<sup>1</sup>; ɛs'pri<sup>2</sup> [Spirit; wit].—**esprit de corps** [Fr.]: es'pri' də kōr<sup>1</sup>; ɛs'pri' de cōr<sup>2</sup> [Comradeship].

**Esquimau:** es'ki-mō<sup>1</sup>; ɛs'ki-mō<sup>2</sup>. Same as **ESKIMO**.

**esquire:** es-kwair<sup>1</sup>; ɛs-kwīr<sup>2</sup> [In Eng. a title of dignity next below a knight; also, a form of address].

In Ireland, it betrays some degree of low breeding to accent this word on the first syllable [*es'quīre*], where it is scarcely ever heard pronounced correctly except in really high circles. TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [Dublin, 1859].

**Esquiro:** es'kwī-rōl<sup>1</sup>; ɛs'kwī-rōl<sup>2</sup> [Fr. alienist (1772-1840)].

**Esrelom:** es-ri'lōm<sup>1</sup>; ɛs-ri'lōm<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Esriel:** es'ri-el<sup>1</sup>; ɛs'ri-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Esriel:** ez'ri<sup>1</sup> or es'ri<sup>1</sup>; ɛz'ri<sup>2</sup> or ɛs'ri<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Esrom:** ez'-ram<sup>1</sup> or es'ram<sup>1</sup>; ɛz'rom<sup>2</sup> or ɛs'rom<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**essay** (*v.*): e-sō<sup>1</sup>; ɛ-sā<sup>2</sup> [To try to do something]. Compare **ABSENT**.

**essay** (*n.*): es'ē<sup>1</sup>; ɛs'ā<sup>2</sup>. By Bailey (1732) and Fenning (1760) stressed on the ultima [A literary composition; also, an endeavor to do something].

**essayist:** es'ē-ist<sup>1</sup>; ɛs'ā-ist<sup>2</sup>. *C. & W.*, es'ī-ist<sup>1</sup>. Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), es-sē'ist<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), es'ē-ist<sup>1</sup>.

**Essene:** e-sin<sup>1</sup>; ɛ-sēn<sup>2</sup> [One of a Jewish sect of about 2d cent.].

**Estaing** (*d'*): dās'tān<sup>1</sup>; dēs'tān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. admiral (1729-94)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, hŭt, hŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thīn, thīs.

1: *artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn*;

**Estaires:** *äs'tär'¹; äs'tär'²* [Fr. town].

**estaminet** [Fr.]: *es'ta'mī'nē'¹; ës'tä'mī'ne'²* [A wine-shop].

**Estaol:** *es'ti-el'¹; ës'ta-öl'²* [Douai Bible].

**estate:** *es-tēt'¹; ës-tät'²; not ə-stēt'¹* [One's entire property]. [SED [Prized].

**esteemed:** *es-tīmd'¹; ës-tēmd'²; not es-tī'med'¹*. See BEQUEATHED; BLES-

**Estemo:** *es'ti-mō'¹; ës'te-mō'²* [Douai Bible].

**Esterhazy:** *es'tar-hä'zi'¹; ës'tēr-hä'zȳ'²; not es'tar-hē'zi'¹* [1. Fr. officer (1847-1910). 2. Hung. family name].

**Esthamo:** *es'fha-mō'¹; ës'tha-mō'²* [Douai Bible].

**Esthaolites:** *es'fhu-el-aits'¹; ës'tha-öl-its'²* [Douai Bible].

**Ester:** *es'ter'¹; ës'ter'²* [Bible and feminine personal name]. **D. Hester:** *hes'tar'¹; hës'tär'²*; **Fr. Esther:** *es'ter'¹; ës'tēr'²*; **G. es'tar'¹; ës'tēr'²; **It. Ester:** *es'ter'¹; ës'tēr'²*; **L. Esthera:** *es-ŋi'ra'¹; ës-thē'ra'²*; **Sp. Ester:** *es'ter'¹; ës'tēr'²*.**

**estival:** *es'ti-väl'¹; ës'ti-val'²*. *E. & I. es-tai'val'¹*—a form noted also by *M. & W.* as alternative. Dyche (1752) and Barclay (1774), *es-tai'val'¹* [Pert. to summer].

**estuary:** *es'tiu-ē-ri'¹ or es'chu-ē-ri'¹; ës'tū-ā-ry'² or ës'chū-ā-ry'²* [The mouth of a tidal river].

**Esyelus:** *es'ī-lus'¹; ës'y-ē-lūs'²* [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Etain:** *eth'in'¹; ëth'in'²* [Gaelic goddess, wife of Midir].

**Ētain:** *ē'taŋ'¹; ē'tāŋ'²* [Fr. town].

**Etam:** *ī'tam'¹; ē'tām'²* [Bible].

**eteslan:** *ī-tī'zan'¹; e-tē'zhan'²* [Recurring yearly].

**Ethai:** *efh'ī-ai'¹; ëth'a-ī'²* [Douai Bible].

**ethal:** *efh'al'¹ or ī'fhal'¹; ëth'al'² or ē'thal'²*. *Standard, M., & W.* indicate the first; *C., E., I., & Wr.* note the second [A chemical].

**Etham:** *ī'fham'¹; ē'thām'²* [Bible].

**Ethan:** *ī'fhan'¹; ē'than'²*; also, frequently heard *efh'an'¹* [Bible and a masculine personal name]. [pound].

**ethane:** *efh'en'¹; ëth'an'²*, *Standard, M., & W.*; *E. ī'fhēn'¹* [A gaseous com-  
pound].

**Ethanīm:** *efh'ā-nīm'¹; ëth'a-nīm'²* [Jewish month].

**Ethanūs:** *efh'ā-nūs'¹; ëth'a-nūs'²* [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Ethbaal:** *efh'bā'al'¹; ëth'bā'al'²* [Bible].—**Etheel:** *ī'fhi-el'¹; ē'the-ēl'²* [Douai Bible].—**Ethel:** *ī'fhi-ai'¹; ē'the-ī'²* [Douai Bible].

**Ethel:** *efh'il'¹; ëth'el'²* [A feminine personal name].

**Ethelbald:** *efh'el-böld'¹; ëth'el-bald'²* [A masculine personal name].

**Ethelbert:** *efh'el-būrt'¹; ëth'el-bērt'²* [A masculine personal name]. *Dan. D. G. Adelbert:* *ā'del-bert'¹; ā'dēl-bērt'²*; *Fr. Adalbert:* *a'dal'ber'¹; ā'dāl'bēr'²; Adelbert'²*.

**Ethelind:** *efh'ī-lind'¹; ëth'e-līnd'²* [A feminine personal name].

**Ethelred:** *efh'el-red'¹; ëth'el-rēd'²* [Anglo-Saxon kings of (1) Wessex; (2) England (871-1016)].

2: *ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, āll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**Ethelwolf:** eθ'h'el-wulf<sup>1</sup>; ɛθ'h'el-wolf<sup>2</sup> [King of England (739?-858?)].

**ethene:** eθ'h'in<sup>1</sup>; ɛθ'h'en<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.*; *C., E., & St.*, i'θ'hin<sup>1</sup> [An inflammable gaseous compound present in coal-gas].

**Ether<sup>1</sup>:** i'θ'ar<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'ther<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**ether<sup>2</sup>:** i'θ'ar<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'ther<sup>2</sup> [An anesthetic].

**ethid, ethide:** eθ'h'id<sup>1</sup> or eθ'h'id<sup>1</sup>; ɛθ'h'id<sup>2</sup> or ɛθ'h'id<sup>2</sup>. *E.* i'θ'haid [A chemical compound].

**ethine:** eθ'h'in<sup>1</sup> or eθ'h'in<sup>1</sup>; ɛθ'h'in<sup>2</sup> or ɛθ'h'in<sup>2</sup>. *C.* i'θ'hin<sup>1</sup>; *E.* i'θ'hain<sup>1</sup> [Acetylene].

**Ethiopia:** i'θ'i-ɔ'pi-ə<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'θ'i-ɔ'pi-ə<sup>2</sup> [Ancient name of a region of Africa].  
—**Ethiopic:** i'θ'i-ɔ'p'ik<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'θ'i-ɔ'p'ic<sup>2</sup>.

**Eth-kazin:** eθ'h'kē'zin<sup>1</sup>; ɛθ'h'kā'zin<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ethma:** eθ'h'ma<sup>1</sup>; ɛθ'h'ma<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Ethnan:** eθ'h'nən<sup>1</sup>; ɛθ'h'nan<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ethni:** eθ'h'nai<sup>1</sup>; ɛθ'h'ni<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**ethnic:** eθ'h'nik<sup>1</sup>; ɛθ'h'nie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to races or people].—**ethnicism:** eθ'h'ni-sizm<sup>1</sup>; ɛθ'h'ni-çizm<sup>2</sup>; not eθ'h'nik-izm<sup>1</sup>.

**Étienne** [Fr.]: ɛ'ti'en<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'ti'en<sup>2</sup> [Stephen].

**etiolate:** i'ti-ɔ-lēt<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'ti-ɔ-lāt<sup>2</sup> [To blanch through lack of light, as a plant].

**etiology:** i'ti-ɔ-l'ɔ-jū<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'ti-ɔ-l'ɔ-gy<sup>2</sup> [The science of final causes].

**etiquette:** et'i-ket<sup>1</sup>; ɛt'i-kēt<sup>2</sup>. *C. & Wr.* indicate chief stress on the ultima [The usages of polite society].

**étude** [Fr.]: ɛ'tüd<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'tüd<sup>2</sup> [Study].

**Eubœa:** yu-bi'ə<sup>1</sup>; yu-bē'a<sup>2</sup> [Ægean island].

**Eubulus:** yu-biū'lus<sup>1</sup>; yu-bū'lūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**eucal, eucaine:** yū'ki-in<sup>1</sup> or -in<sup>1</sup>; yū'ea-in<sup>2</sup> or -in<sup>2</sup>; not yū-kēn<sup>1</sup> [A local anesthetic].

**Euclidian:** yū-klid'i-an<sup>1</sup> or yū'kh-dī'an<sup>1</sup>; yū-elid'e-an<sup>2</sup> or yū'eli-dē'an<sup>2</sup>.  
*M.* yu-klid'i-an<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Euclid, "father of geometry" (350-300 B. C.)].

**Eudora:** yu-dō'ra<sup>1</sup>; yu-dō'ra<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. **Dora** (dim.) dō'ra<sup>1</sup>; dō'ra<sup>2</sup>. *Fr. Eudore:* ɔ'dō'r<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'dō'r<sup>2</sup>.

**Euergetes:** yu-ūr'ji-tiz<sup>1</sup>; yū-ēr'ge-tēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Eugene:** yu-jin<sup>1</sup> or yū'jin<sup>1</sup>; yū-gēn<sup>2</sup> or yū'gēn<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *D. Eugenius:* ɔ'pē-ni-us<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'pē-ni-us<sup>2</sup>; *Fr. Eugène:* ɔ'ʒān<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'ʒhēn<sup>2</sup>; *G. Eugen:* ɔi-gēn<sup>1</sup>; ɔi-gēn<sup>2</sup>; *It. Eugenio:* ɛ'ɔ-jē-ni-ɔ<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'ɔ-gē-ni-ɔ<sup>2</sup>; *Pg. Eugenio:* ɛ'ɔ-jē-ni-ɔ<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'ɔ-zhē-ni-ɔ<sup>2</sup>; *Sp. Eugenio:* ɛ'ɔ-hē-ni-ɔ<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'ɔ-gē-ni-ɔ<sup>2</sup>; *Sw. Eugenius:* ɛ'ɔ-gē-ni-ūs<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'ɔ-gē-ni-ūs<sup>2</sup>.

**Eugenia:** yu-jin'ni-a<sup>1</sup>; yū-gē-ni-a<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. *Fr. Eugénie:* ɔ'ʒē-ni<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'ʒhē-nē<sup>2</sup>; *Ger. ei-gē-ni-a<sup>1</sup>; ɔi-gē-ni-ä<sup>2</sup>; Eugéniet;* *It. ɛ'ɔ-jē-ni-a<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'ɔ-gē-ni-ä<sup>2</sup>; Sp. ɛ'ɔ-hē-ni-a<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'ɔ-gē-ni-ä<sup>2</sup>.*

**euhemerism:** yu-hēm'er-izm<sup>1</sup> or yu-hem'ər-izm<sup>1</sup>; yū-hē'mer-izm<sup>2</sup> or yū-hēm'er-izm<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., M., & W.* indicate the first; *E. & I.* note the second; *St.* yū-hēm'er-izm<sup>1</sup> [Historic mythology].

**Eulalia:** ɔ'lu-li-a<sup>1</sup>; yū-lā'li-a<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. *Fr. Eulalie:* ɔ'lu-li<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'lu-lē<sup>2</sup>; *It., Sp. Eulalia:* ɛ'ɔ-lā'li-a<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'ɔ-lā'li-ä<sup>2</sup>.

**Euler:** yū'lərər(ger.)oi'lər<sup>1</sup>; yū'lerər(ger.)ɔi'ler<sup>2</sup> [Swiss physicist (1707-83)].

2: wɒlf. dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʉl, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

**Eumenes:** yū'mi-nīz<sup>1</sup>; yū'me-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Eunice:** yū'nīs<sup>1</sup> or (Lat.) yu-nai'sē<sup>1</sup>; yū'ni<sup>2</sup> or (Lat.) yū-nī'cē<sup>2</sup> [Bible and feminine personal name].—**Euodia:** yū-o'di-a<sup>1</sup>; yū-o'di-a<sup>2</sup>. Same as Etopias.—**Euodias:** yū-o'di-as<sup>1</sup>; yū-o'di-as<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Eupator:** yū'pā-ter<sup>1</sup>; yū'pā-tōr<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Euphemia:** yū-fī'mi-ə<sup>1</sup>; yū-fē'mi-a<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Euphémie:** ū'fē'mī<sup>1</sup>; ū'fē'mē<sup>2</sup>; Ger. ei-fē'mi-a<sup>1</sup>; ūi-fē'mi-ä<sup>2</sup>; It., Sp. **Eufemia:** ē'ū-fē'mī-a<sup>1</sup>; ē'ū-fē'mi-ä<sup>2</sup>.

**euphemism:** yū'fi-mizm<sup>1</sup>; yū'fe-mīsm<sup>2</sup>—the e of the penult obscure, not long [An agreeable word or phrase substituted for a less agreeable one; as, "he fell asleep" for "he died"].

**euphonic:** yū-fən'ik<sup>1</sup>; yū-fōn'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**euphony:** yū'fo-mi<sup>1</sup>; yū'fo-ny<sup>2</sup> [Agreeableness of sound].

**euphotide:** yū-fō'tid<sup>1</sup> or yū-fō'taid<sup>1</sup>; yū-fō'tid<sup>2</sup> or yū-fō'tid<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* & C. indicate the first; M., W., & W. prefer the second. [A granite-like stone.]

**Euphrates:** yū-frē'tiz<sup>1</sup>; yū-frā'tēs<sup>2</sup> [River of Asiatic Turkey].

**Euphrosyne:** yū-fres'i-nī<sup>1</sup>; yū-frōs'y-nē<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, one of the Graces].  
See CHARIS.

**Euphues:** yū'fīu-iz<sup>1</sup>; yū'fū-ēs<sup>2</sup> [The chief character in a work by Lyly].

**euphuism:** yū'fīu-izm<sup>1</sup>; yū'fū-izm<sup>2</sup> [Affectation of elegance in writing].

**eupion:** yū-pai'en<sup>1</sup>; yū-pī'ōn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* & C.; E., I., & W. yū'pi-ōn<sup>1</sup>; M. yū'pi-ōn<sup>1</sup>; St. yū'pi-ōn<sup>1</sup>; W. yū'pi-ōn<sup>1</sup> [An inflammable oily liquid].

**Eupolemus:** yū-pol'i-mus<sup>1</sup>; yū-pōl'e-mūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha]. [Levant].

**Euraquilo:** yū-rak'wi-lō<sup>1</sup>; yū-rāk'wi-lō<sup>2</sup> [A stormy northeast wind of the eureka [Gr.]: yū-rī'ka<sup>1</sup>; yū-rē'ka<sup>2</sup> [I have found (it): a cry of exultation].

**Euripides:** yū-rip'i-diz<sup>1</sup>; yū-rīp'i-dēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. tragedian (480-406 B. C.)].

**euripus:** yū-rai'pus<sup>1</sup> or yū'ri-pus<sup>1</sup>; yū-rī'pūs<sup>2</sup> or yū'ri-pūs<sup>2</sup>. Ainsworth (1736), Walker (1806), Brande (1842), and modern dictionaries indicate the first; Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) note the second [A strait through which the tide rushes with shifting current].

**Euroaquilo:** yū'ro-ak'wi-lō<sup>1</sup>; yū'ro-āk'wi-lō<sup>2</sup>. Same as EURAQUILO.

**Euroclydon:** yū-rek'h-den<sup>1</sup>; yū-rōē'ly-dōn<sup>2</sup> [Euraquilo. See Acts xxvii].

**Europa:** yū-rō'pa<sup>1</sup>; yū-rō'pa<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a sister of Cadmus].

**Europe:** yū'rēp<sup>1</sup>; yū'rop<sup>2</sup>.

**European:** yū'ro-pī'an<sup>1</sup>; yū'ro-pē'an<sup>2</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777), the stress was indicated on the antepenult, but by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and the modern lexicographers it is placed on the penult. [Nisus].

**Euryalus:** yū-roi'ə-lus<sup>1</sup>; yū-rī'a-lūs<sup>2</sup> [In Vergil's "Æneid," the friend of

**Euryanthe:** yū'ri-an'fhi<sup>1</sup>; yū'ry-ān'the<sup>2</sup> [An opera by Weber (1823)].

**Eurydice:** yū-rid'i-sī<sup>1</sup>; yū-rīd'i-çē<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the wife of Orpheus].

**Eusebius:** yū-sī'bi-us<sup>1</sup>; yū-sē'bi-ūs<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Fr.

**Eusebe:** ū'zāb'1; ū'zēb'2; Ger. **Eusebius:** ei-sē'bi-us<sup>1</sup>; ūi-sē'bi-ūs<sup>2</sup>; It., Pg., Sp. **Eusebio:** ē'ū-sē'bi-ō<sup>1</sup>; ē'ū-sē'bi-ō<sup>2</sup>.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle = out; oɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Eustace:** yūs'tis<sup>1</sup>; yūs'tač<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. D. **Eustatius:** oi-stā'si-us<sup>1</sup>; oi-stā'si-us<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Eustache:** ū'stāsh<sup>1</sup>; ū'stāch<sup>2</sup>; Ger. **Eustathius:** oi-stā'ti-us<sup>1</sup>; oi-stā'ti-us<sup>2</sup>; It. **Eustazio:** ē'ū-stā'dzi-ō<sup>1</sup>; ē'ū-stā'dzi-ō<sup>2</sup>; L. **Eustachius:** yū-stā'ki-us<sup>1</sup>; yū-stā'ei-ūs<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Estacio:** ē-stā'si-ō<sup>1</sup>; ē-stā'ci-ō<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Eustaquio:** ē'ū-stā'ki-ō<sup>1</sup>; ē'ū-stā'ki-ō<sup>2</sup>.

**Eustachian:** yū-stē'ki-an<sup>1</sup>; yū-stā'ei-an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Eustachio].

**Eustachio:** ē'ū-stā'ki-ō<sup>1</sup>; ē'ū-stā'ei-ō<sup>2</sup> [It. anatomist (1500-74)].

**Eustachius:** yū-stē'ki-us<sup>1</sup>; yū-stā'ei-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Latinized form of EUSTACHIO].

**Euterpe:** yū-tūr'pī<sup>1</sup>; yū-tēr'pe<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, one of the Muses, who presided over lyric song].

**euthanasia:** yū'thā-nē'si-a<sup>1</sup> or yū'thā-nēz'i-a<sup>1</sup>; yū'thā-nā'zhi-a<sup>2</sup> or yū'thā-nāg'i-a<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second usage in Great Britain Murray notes yū'thā-nē'si-a<sup>1</sup> as alternative [A painless death].

**eutichus:** yū'thā'n-a-si<sup>1</sup>; yū'thā'n-a-sy<sup>2</sup>, and so indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jameson (1827). Smart (1840), yū'thān-ē'zi<sup>1</sup>. Spelled *euthanasie* by Blount ("Glossographia," 1656) and defined "a happy death."

**Eutychus:** yū'ti-kus<sup>1</sup>; yū'ty-eūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Euxine:** yūks'in<sup>1</sup>; yūks'in<sup>2</sup> [The Black Sea].

**Eva:** i'va<sup>1</sup>; ē'va<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. Dan., D., Ger., It., Pg., Sp

**Eva:** ē'va<sup>1</sup>; ē'vā<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Ève:** āv<sup>1</sup>; ēv<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Eva:** i'va<sup>1</sup>; ēvā<sup>2</sup>.

**evade:** i-vēd'<sup>1</sup>; e-vād'<sup>2</sup>; not i-vēd'<sup>1</sup> [To elude or escape from].

**Evan:** ev'an<sup>1</sup>; ēv'an<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**evangelical:** i'van-jel'i-kəl<sup>1</sup> or ev'an-jel'i-kəl<sup>1</sup>; ē'vān-gēl'i-eal<sup>2</sup> or ēv'an-gēl'i-eal<sup>2</sup>. The first was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and Cull (1864), and it is noted by C., E., I., M., S., W., & W. The second was recorded by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Cooley (1863) and is noted by *Standard*. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Fenning (1760) merely indicated the stress *evangel'ical*. Perry (1777) gave to initial e the sound it has in "valley."

**Evangeline:** i-van'jī-līn<sup>1</sup>, -lāin<sup>1</sup>, or -līn<sup>1</sup>; e-vān'ge-līn<sup>2</sup>, -līn<sup>2</sup>, or -līn<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

Fairest of all the maids was *Evangeline*, Benedict's daughter!

LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. i, st. 4

**evangelist:** i-van'jel-ist<sup>1</sup>; e-vān'gēl-ist<sup>2</sup> [A preacher of the Gospel].

**evangelize:** i-van'jel-aiz<sup>1</sup>; e-vān'gēl-īz<sup>2</sup>.

**evasion:** i-vē'zən<sup>1</sup>; e-vā'zhon<sup>2</sup> [The act of evading. See EVADE].

**evasive:** i-vē'siv<sup>1</sup>; e-vā'siv<sup>2</sup>; not i-vē'ziv<sup>1</sup>.

**Eve:** iv<sup>1</sup>; ēv<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Evelina:** ev'i-lui'nā<sup>1</sup>; ēv'e-lī'nā<sup>2</sup>; not ev'ā-lī'nā<sup>1</sup> [A feminine personal [name].

**Evelyn:** ev'ā-lm<sup>1</sup>; ēv'e-lyn<sup>2</sup> [Variant of EVELINA].

**Evelyn:** iv'lm<sup>1</sup> or ev'lm<sup>1</sup>; ēv'lyn<sup>2</sup> or ēv'lyn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. diarist (1620-1706)].

**even:** i'vn<sup>1</sup>; ē'vn<sup>2</sup> [Free from inequalities or irregularities].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**evening:** iv'niŋ<sup>1</sup>; ēv'ning<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Worcester (1859), Imperial (1884), Stormonth (1885), i'vniŋ<sup>1</sup>.

**event:** i-vent'<sup>1</sup>; e-vent'<sup>2</sup>; *not* i'vent<sup>1</sup> [Something that happens].

**Everard:** ev'ar-ard<sup>1</sup>; ēv'er-ārd<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name]. Dan. **Eberhard:** ē'bar-hārth<sup>1</sup>; ē'ber-hārth<sup>2</sup>; D. ē'va-rŭrt<sup>1</sup>; ē've-rārt<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Évraud:** ē'vrō<sup>1</sup>; ē'vrō<sup>2</sup>; Ger. **Eberhard:** ē'bar-hart<sup>1</sup>; ē'ber-härt<sup>2</sup>; It. **Everardo:** ē'vēr-rā'do<sup>1</sup>; ē'vēr-rā'do<sup>2</sup>.

**Evergetes:** i-vŭr'ji-tiz<sup>1</sup>; e-vēr'ge-tēs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**every:** ev'ri<sup>1</sup> or ev'ar-i<sup>1</sup>; ēv'ry<sup>2</sup> or ēv'er-y<sup>2</sup>. Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), *Standard*, & *C.* indicate two syllables, to which the word has been reduced by a large number of speakers, and this pronunciation is given as alternative by *M.* & *W.*; but the other lexicographers and the modern dictionaries indicate three syllables—ev'ə-ri<sup>1</sup>. The tendency, however, in uttering this word, and its relatives *everybody*, *everyone*, *everything*, etc., is to obscure the *e* of the second syllable to the vanishing point—ev'ri-bēd'<sup>1</sup>; ev'ri-wun<sup>1</sup>; ev'ri-thiŋ<sup>1</sup>.

**Evesham:** iv'sham<sup>1</sup>; ēv'sham<sup>2</sup>. Also, but locally, ev'ə-shām<sup>1</sup>; i'sham<sup>1</sup>; iz'əm<sup>1</sup> [Historic Eng. city in Worcestershire].

**Evi:** i'vai<sup>1</sup>; ē'vī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**evidence:** ev'i-dens<sup>1</sup>; ēv'i-dēnç<sup>2</sup> [Testimony].

**evil:** i'vl<sup>1</sup>; ē'vl<sup>2</sup>. In the pronunciation of this word the *i* has reached the vanishing point. Compare EVERY (Morally bad; wicked). [dāe<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Evil-merodach:** i'vil-mi-rō'dak<sup>1</sup> or -mer'o-dak<sup>1</sup>; ē'vil-me-rō'dāe<sup>2</sup> or -mēr'o-

**evolute:** ev'o-liūt<sup>1</sup>; ēv'o-lūt<sup>2</sup>. *E.* i'vu-lūt<sup>1</sup> [Turned over at the edge].

**evolution:** ev'o-liū'shān<sup>1</sup>; ēv'o-lū'shon<sup>2</sup>. *E.* (1888), i-vu-lū'shun<sup>1</sup>.

The pronunciation (ivō-) is not sanctioned by any Dict., but is now somewhat common. HENRY BRADLEY in *New English Dictionary* vol. III, p. 354 [Oxford, 1891].

**Ewan:** yū'an<sup>1</sup>; yu'an<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**Ewart:** yū'art<sup>1</sup>; yu'art<sup>2</sup> [Masculine personal name].

**ewe:** yū<sup>1</sup>; yu<sup>2</sup> [A female sheep].

**Ewell:** yū'el<sup>1</sup>; yu'el<sup>2</sup> [Am. general in Confederate army (1817-72)].

**ewer:** yū'ar<sup>1</sup>; yu'er<sup>2</sup> [A water-pitcher].

**exacerbate:** egz-as'ar-bēt<sup>1</sup> or eks-as'ar-bēt<sup>1</sup>; ēgz-āç'er-bāt<sup>2</sup> or eks-āç'er-bāt<sup>2</sup>. The first is indicated by *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *W.*; the second by *E.*, *I.*, & *St.*, and as alternative by *Standard* & *M.* By Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), the stress was indicated on the penult—egz-a-sŭr'bēt<sup>1</sup> [To aggravate; embitter]. [the dictionaries.]

**exact:** egz-akt'<sup>1</sup>; ēgz-āct'<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes heard eks-akt'<sup>1</sup>, but not noted by

**exaggerate:** egz-aj'ar-ēt<sup>1</sup>; ēgz-āç'er-āt<sup>2</sup> [To embellish, amplify, or overstate; as, to exaggerate a report].—**exaggeration:** egz-aj'ar-ē'shān<sup>1</sup>; ēgz-āç'er-ā'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**exalt:** egz-ālt'<sup>1</sup>; ēgz-ālt'<sup>2</sup> [To glorify or extol].—**exaltation:** egz'āl-tē'shān<sup>1</sup>; ēgz'āl-tē'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**examination:** egz-am'i-nē'shān<sup>1</sup>; ēgz-ām'i-nā'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of examining].—**examine:** egz-am'in<sup>1</sup>; ēgz-ām'in<sup>2</sup> [To test by questions; investigate carefully].

**example:** egz-am'pl<sup>1</sup>; ēgz-ām'pl<sup>2</sup> [A pattern]. See ASK.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nēt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**exarch:** eks'ärk<sup>1</sup>; eks'äre<sup>2</sup>; *not* eks'ürch<sup>1</sup> [A provincial governor under the Byzantine empire].

**exarchate:** eks'är-kēt<sup>1</sup>; eks'är-eät<sup>2</sup>. *E.* eks'är-kēt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* eks'är-kēt<sup>1</sup>. *C.* indicates eg-zär'kēt<sup>1</sup> as alternative. Maunder (1830) and Goodrich (1847) noted eks-ar'kit<sup>1</sup>.

**exarillate:** eks-ar'i-lēt<sup>1</sup>; eks-är'i-lät<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I.* eks-a-ril'lēt<sup>1</sup> [In botany, lacking an aril or cover: said of a seed].

**exasperate:** egz-as'pär-ēt<sup>1</sup>; ěgz-äs'per-ät<sup>2</sup> [To excite great anger in].

**Excalibur:** eks-käl'i-bur<sup>1</sup>; eks-eäl'i-bür<sup>2</sup>.

. . . King Arthur's sword, *Excalibur*  
Wrought by the lonely maiden of the Lake.

TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* l. 103.

**excarficate:** eks-kär'ni-fi-kēt<sup>1</sup>; eks-eär'ni-fi-eät<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., I., St., & Wr.:* *E. & M.* eks-kar-ni'fi-kēt<sup>1</sup>; *W.* eks'kar-ni'fi-kēt<sup>1</sup> [To free from flesh; also, torture].

**ex cathedra** [L.]: eks kath'i-dra<sup>1</sup>; eks eäth'e-dra<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.; M., W., & Wr.* kə-thi'dra<sup>1</sup>, which was noted also by Ash (1775), Maunder (1830), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). See CATHEDRA [With authority].

**excavate:** eks'kä-vēt<sup>1</sup>; eks'ea-vät<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fulton (1826), Roes (1826), Maunder (1830), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The stress was placed on the penult—eks-kä'vēt<sup>1</sup>, by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) [To make hollow by removing the inside].

[high degree].

**excellent:** ek'se-lent<sup>1</sup>; ěk'čē-lēnt<sup>2</sup>; *not* ek-sel'ent<sup>1</sup> [Of good quality to a

**excerpt:** ek-sürpt<sup>1</sup>; ěk-čērt<sup>2</sup>. *M.* ek'sarpt<sup>1</sup>.

**excise** (*n. & v.*): ek-saiz<sup>1</sup>; ěk-čis<sup>2</sup>. Compare ABSENT.

**excitant:** ek-sai'tant<sup>1</sup> or ek'si-tant<sup>1</sup>; ěk-čī'tant<sup>2</sup> or ěk'čī-tant<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Adapted to excite or stimulate].—**excitation:** ek'si-tē'shon<sup>1</sup>; ěk'čī-tā'shon<sup>2</sup>.—**excite:** ek-sait<sup>1</sup>; ěk-čīt<sup>2</sup> [To arouse to action; also, stimulate].

**excrement:** eks'kri-ment<sup>1</sup>; eks'ere-mēnt<sup>2</sup>.

**excreta:** eks-kri'tä<sup>1</sup>; eks-erē'tä<sup>2</sup> [Matter thrown off].

**excrete:** eks-krit<sup>1</sup>; eks-erēt<sup>2</sup> [To throw off by normal discharge].

**excretin:** eks'kri-tin<sup>1</sup> or eks-krit'in<sup>1</sup>; eks'ere-tin<sup>2</sup> or eks-erēt'in<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [A chemical compound].

**excretive:** eks-kri'tiv<sup>1</sup>; eks-erē'tiv<sup>2</sup>. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Reid (1844), and Worcester (1859), eks'kri-tiv<sup>1</sup>.

**excretory:** eks'kri-to-ri<sup>1</sup> or eks-krit'o-ri<sup>1</sup>; eks'ere-to-ry<sup>2</sup> or eks-erēt'o-ri<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, that of Great Britain, which is indicated also by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840).

**excruciate:** eks-krū'shi-ēt<sup>1</sup>; eks-erū'shi-ät<sup>2</sup> [To inflict severe pain on].

**excruciation:** eks-krū'shi-ē'shan<sup>1</sup>; eks-erū'shi-ä'shon<sup>2</sup>. *M.* eks-krū'si-ē'shon<sup>1</sup>.

**exculpate:** eks-kul'pēt<sup>1</sup>; eks-eül'pät<sup>2</sup>. *M.* eks'kūl-pēt<sup>1</sup> [To free from blame].

2: wɒlʃ, dɒ; bōók, bōöt; fʊl, ɾʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪn; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

**excursion:** eks-kūr'shən<sup>1</sup>; ěks-eūr'shon<sup>2</sup> [A pleasure-trip].

**excuse (v.):** eks-kiūz<sup>1</sup>; ěks-eūs<sup>2</sup> [To acquit of blame].

**excuse (n.):** eks-kiūs<sup>1</sup>; ěks-eūs<sup>2</sup> [A plea in exoneration].

**execute:** eks'i-kiūt<sup>1</sup>; ěks'e-eūt<sup>2</sup> [To carry out or perform (something)].—  
**executer:** eks'i-kiūt'ar<sup>1</sup>; ěks'e-eūt'er<sup>2</sup>. Compare **EXECUTOR**.

**executive:** egz-ek'yū-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ěgz-ěe'yū-tiv<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., St., & Wr.*; *C. & W.* egz-zek'yū-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *I.* egz-ek'iūt-iv<sup>1</sup>; *M.* eks-ek'yū-tiv<sup>1</sup> [One who carries out or administers].

**executor:** egz-ek'yū-tər<sup>1</sup>; ěgz-ěe'yū-tör<sup>2</sup>. *M.* eks-ek'yū-tar<sup>1</sup> [One who carries out the provisions of the will of another].

**executrix:** egz-ek'yū-triks<sup>1</sup>; ěgz-ěe'yū-triks<sup>2</sup> [Fem. of **EXECUTOR**].

**exedra:** eks'i-drā<sup>1</sup> or egz'e-drā<sup>1</sup>; ěks'e-dra<sup>2</sup> or ěgz'ě-dra<sup>2</sup>. *M. & W.* ek'si-drā<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* eks-i'drā<sup>1</sup> [A range of seats, as by a roadside].

**exegesis:** eks'i-jī'sis<sup>1</sup>; ěks'e-gē'sis<sup>2</sup> [Interpretation of a literary work].—  
**exegete:** eks'i-jīt<sup>1</sup>; ěks'e-gēt<sup>2</sup>.—**exegetist:** eks'i-jīt'ist<sup>1</sup>; ěks'e-gēt'ist<sup>2</sup>.

**exemplar:** egz-em'plār<sup>1</sup>; ěgz-ěm'plar<sup>2</sup> [A specimen].

**exemplary:** egz'em-plē-rī<sup>1</sup>; ěgz-ěm-plā-ry<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ek'sem-plā-rī<sup>1</sup>; *E. & M.* egz-em'plā-rī<sup>1</sup>, indicated also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Knowles (1835); *I.* egz'em-plā-rī<sup>1</sup>; *St.* egz'em-plur-i<sup>1</sup>; *W.* egz'em-plā-rī<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* egz'em-plā-rī<sup>1</sup> [Serving as an example].

**exemplify:** egz-em'plī-fai<sup>1</sup>; ěgz-ěm'plī-fy<sup>2</sup> [To show by example].

**exempt:** egz-empt<sup>1</sup>; ěgz-ěmpt<sup>2</sup> [To release from liability to].

**exequatur [L.]:** eks'i-kwē'tur<sup>1</sup>; ěks'e-kwā'tūr<sup>2</sup> [Official recognition of a consul by the country to which he is appointed].

**exert:** egz-ūr't<sup>1</sup>; ěgz-ěrt<sup>2</sup>. Frequently heard eks-ūr't<sup>1</sup> [To use efforts].

**exeunt [L.]:** eks'i-unt<sup>1</sup>; ěks'e-ünt<sup>2</sup> [They go out: a textual direction to actors in a play].

**exhalation:** eks'ha-lē'shən<sup>1</sup>; ěks'ha-lā'shon<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* eks-hā-lē'shən<sup>1</sup>; *E.* egz-e-lē'shun<sup>1</sup>; *I.* egz-ha-lē'shən<sup>1</sup>; *M.* eks-a-lē'shən<sup>1</sup>; *St.* eks'ha-lē'shun<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* egz-ha-lē'shen. In Eng. usage the *h* is not aspirated [A breathing out].

**exhale:** eks-hāl<sup>1</sup>; ěks-hāl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* egz-āl<sup>1</sup>; *I., M., St., & W.* egz-hāl<sup>1</sup> [To breathe forth; send out; as, to exhale perfume].

**exhaust:** egz-ōst<sup>1</sup>; ěgz-ōst<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., St., & Wr.* egz-hēst<sup>1</sup> [To use up completely].—**exhaustion:** egz-ōs'chen<sup>1</sup>; ěgz-ās'chon<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *I., St., & W.* egz-hēst'yen<sup>1</sup>.

**exhibit:** egz-ib'it<sup>1</sup>; ěgz-ĭb'it<sup>2</sup>. *I., St., & Wr.* egz-hib'it<sup>1</sup>; *M.* eks-hib'it<sup>1</sup>; *W.* eg-zib'it<sup>1</sup> [A collection of objects placed on show].

**exhibition:** eks'i-bīsh'an<sup>1</sup>; ěks'i-bīsh'on<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* ek-si-bīsh'an<sup>1</sup>; *E.* egz-i-bīsh'un<sup>1</sup>; *I.* eks-hi-bīsh'en<sup>1</sup>; *M.* eks-i-bīsh'an<sup>1</sup>; *St.* eks'hi-bīsh'un<sup>1</sup>; *W.* ek'si-bīsh'an<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* eks-hi-bīsh'an<sup>1</sup>. The foregoing presentation indicates that in modern times in England and the United States the *h* is not aspirated (for Worcester's notation of it dates as long ago as 1859) and that in Scotland it is. This remark applies also to its relatives **exhibitive**, **exhibitor**, **exhibitory**. The aspiration was noted by Perry and Walker.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: *a* = final; *i* = habit; *aisle*; *au* = out; *oil*; *iū* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *η* = sing; *chin*, *this*.

**exhibitive:** egz-ib'i-tiv<sup>1</sup> or egz-hib'i-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *ēgz-ib'i-tiv<sup>2</sup> or ēgz-hīb'i-tiv<sup>2</sup>*. See EXHIBITION.—**exhibitor:** egz-ib'i-ter<sup>1</sup> or egz-hib'i-ter<sup>1</sup>; *ēgz-ib'i-tōr<sup>2</sup> or ēgz-hīb'i-tōr<sup>2</sup>*. See EXHIBITION. [refresh; stimulate]

**exhilarate:** egz-il'a-rēt<sup>1</sup> or egz-hil'a-rēt<sup>1</sup>; *ēgz-il'a-rāt<sup>2</sup> or ēgz-hīl'a-rāt<sup>2</sup>* [To

**exhort:** egz-ōrt<sup>1</sup> or egz-hōrt<sup>1</sup>; *ēgz-ōrt<sup>2</sup> or ēgz-hōrt<sup>2</sup>*. The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain. *C. & W. eg-zōrt<sup>1</sup>* [To arouse by appeal; as, to *exhort* men to preparedness against attack].

**exhortative:** egz-ōrt'a-tiv<sup>1</sup> or egz-hōrt'a-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *ēgz-ōrt'a-tiv<sup>2</sup> or ēgz-hōrt'a-tiv<sup>2</sup>*; *C. & W. eg-zōrt'a-tiv<sup>1</sup>*. In England and the United States the *h* is not now aspirated, but in Scotland it is: this applies also to the words **exhortation** and **exhorter**.

**exhume:** eks-hiūm<sup>1</sup>; *ēks-hiūm<sup>2</sup>*; *not* egz-hiūm<sup>1</sup> [To dig out of the earth].

**exigency:** eks'i-jen-si<sup>1</sup>; *ēks'i-gēn-çy<sup>2</sup>* [Pressing need].

**exiguous:** egz-ig'yu-us<sup>1</sup>; *ēgz-ig'yu-ūs<sup>2</sup>*, *Standard & Wr.*; *C. & W. eg-zig-yu-us<sup>1</sup>*; *E., I., & St. eks-ig'yu-us<sup>1</sup>*; *M. egz-ig'yu-əs<sup>1</sup>* [Small].

**exile** (*v. & n.*): eks'ail or egz'ail<sup>1</sup>; *ēks'il or ēgz'il<sup>2</sup>*. The first indicates American and English usage; the second, usage in Scotland.

*To exile* was formerly accented on either syllable. Dryden has, "Expell'd and *exil'd* left his native shore," and also, "His brutal manners from his breast *exil'd*." It is now uniformly accented as the noun.

ROBERT NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* p. 165 [London 1784].

Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated egz-ail<sup>1</sup>; Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), eks'ail<sup>1</sup>.

**exist:** egz-ist<sup>1</sup>; *ēgz-ist<sup>2</sup>* [To have actual being].

**exit:** eks'it<sup>1</sup>; *ēks'it<sup>2</sup>* [Way out].

[plate-].

**ex libris** [L.]: eks lai'bris<sup>1</sup>; *ēks li'brīs<sup>2</sup>* [From the book of: used on book-plates].

**Exodus:** eks'o-dus<sup>1</sup>; *ēks'o-dūs<sup>2</sup>* [The second book of the Old Testament].

**exogamy:** eks-eg'a-mi<sup>1</sup>; *ēks-ōg'a-my<sup>2</sup>* [Marriage outside of one's clan, tribe, or family].

**exogen:** eks'o-jen<sup>1</sup>; *ēks'o-gēn<sup>2</sup>* [A plant that is an "outside grower"]. Compare ENDOGEN.—**exogenous:** eks-ōj'n-us<sup>1</sup>; *ēks-ōg'e-nūs<sup>2</sup>*.

**exonerate:** egz-en'ar-ēt<sup>1</sup>; *ēgz-ōn'er-āt<sup>2</sup>* [To free from blame].

**exorable:** eks'o-rā-bl<sup>1</sup>; *ēks'o-ra-bl<sup>2</sup>* [Capable of being moved by entreaty].

**exorbitance:** egz-ōr'bi-tāns<sup>1</sup>; *ēgz-ōr'bi-tānç<sup>2</sup>* [In excess of regular limits].

**exorcise, exorcize:** eks'ōr-saiz<sup>1</sup>; *ēks'ōr-çis<sup>2</sup>*, *Standard, E., I., M., St., & Wr.*; *C. ek'sōr-saiz<sup>1</sup>*; *W. ek'ser-saiz<sup>1</sup>*; Knowles (1835), eks-ōr'saiz<sup>1</sup> [To cast out evil spirits].

**exorcist:** eks'ōr-sist<sup>1</sup>; *ēks'ōr-çist<sup>2</sup>*. Enfield (1807) and Knowles (1835), eks-ōr'sist<sup>1</sup>. Murray notes egz-ōr'sist<sup>1</sup> as alternative.

**exordium** [L.]: egz-ōr'di-um<sup>1</sup>; *ēgz-ōr'di-ūm<sup>2</sup>* [Introduction or prelude].

**exosome:** eks'es-mōs<sup>1</sup> or eks'ez-mōs<sup>1</sup>; *ēks'ōs-mōs<sup>2</sup> or ēks'ōs-mōs<sup>2</sup>*. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [The passing outward of a fluid].

[ESOTERIC].

**exoteric:** eks'o-ter'ik<sup>1</sup>; *ēks'o-tēr'ie<sup>2</sup>* [Intelligible to the public]. Compare

2: wolf, dog; book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollice; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**exotic:** eks-et'ik<sup>1</sup> or egz-et'ik<sup>1</sup>; ěks-õt'ie<sup>2</sup> or ěgz-õt'ie<sup>2</sup>—the first pronunciation dates from Perry (1777), the second from Walker (1791). The *Standard* prefers the first; Murray indicates the second, which is noted also by *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* [Foreign].

**expand:** eks-pand'<sup>1</sup>; ěks-pānd'<sup>2</sup> [To enlarge; extend].

**expansion:** eks-pan'shən<sup>1</sup>; ěks-pān'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of enlarging the size of].

**expatiate:** eks-pē'shū-ēt<sup>1</sup>; eks-pā'shi-āt<sup>2</sup> [To give free range to; diffuse].

**expatriate:** eks-pē'tri-ēt<sup>1</sup>; ěks-pā'tri-āt<sup>2</sup>. *W.* (1827) eks-pat'ri-ēt<sup>1</sup>.

**expedient:** eks-pi'di-ent<sup>1</sup>; ěks-pē'di-ent<sup>2</sup>, Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and the modern dictionaries. *Sheridan* (1780), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Enfield* (1807), and *Knowles* (1835), eks-pi'dyant<sup>1</sup> [Advisable].

**expedition:** eks'pi-di'sh'ən<sup>1</sup>; ěks'pe-di'sh'on<sup>2</sup> [A journey, by land or sea, for a definite purpose; as, the New York Herald Stanley-Emin Relief Expedition of 1888].

**expert (a.):** eks-pŭrt'<sup>1</sup>; ěks-pĕrt'<sup>2</sup>. In the United States and in Great Britain the stress is placed on the ultima [Practised; skilled; dexterous].

**expert (n.):** eks'pŭrt<sup>1</sup>; ěks'pĕrt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.* (1909); *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *W.* (1847), & *Wr.* eks-pŭrt<sup>1</sup>; *St.* eks'purt<sup>1</sup> [One especially skilled in some science].

**explanatory:** eks'pi-ə-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; ěks'pi-a-to-ry<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries and noted by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Enfield* (1807), *Jameson* (1827), and *Craig* (1849). By *Bailey* (1732), *Knowles* (1835), and *Smart* (1840) the stress was placed on the antepenult—eks-pi-ĕ'to-ri<sup>1</sup>. *Sheridan* (1780) eks'pi-a-tur'<sup>1</sup>. Making amends for injury done].

**expirant:** eks-pair'ant<sup>1</sup>; ěks-pīr'ant<sup>2</sup> [One who expires].

**expiration:** eks'pi-rē'shən<sup>1</sup>; ěks'pi-rā'shon<sup>2</sup> [The coming to an end or termination of anything].

**expiratory:** eks-pair'ə-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; ěks-pīr'a-to-ry<sup>2</sup>.

**expire:** eks-pair'<sup>1</sup>; ěks-pīr'<sup>2</sup> [To come to an end; also, to die].

**explain:** eks-plēn'<sup>1</sup>; ěks-plān'<sup>2</sup> [To make clear or plain].

**explanation:** eks'plā-nē'shən<sup>1</sup>; ěks'pla-nā'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of explaining].

**explanatory:** eks-plan'ə-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; ěks-plān'a-to-ry<sup>2</sup> [That tends to explain].

**explicative:** eks'ph-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ěks'ple-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *I.* & *St.* eks'pli-tiv<sup>1</sup>. Murray notes eks-pli'tiv<sup>1</sup> as alternative.

**explicable:** eks'ph-kā-bl<sup>1</sup>; ěks'pli-eā-bl<sup>2</sup> [Capable of explanation].

**explicative:** eks'pli-kē-tiv<sup>1</sup>; ěks'pli-eā-tiv<sup>2</sup>. *Sheridan* (1780) eks-plik'a-tiv<sup>1</sup> [Serving to explain].

**explicit:** eks-plis'it<sup>1</sup>; ěks-pliĉ'it<sup>2</sup> [Plainly expressed].

**exploit (n. & v.):** eks-pleit'<sup>1</sup>; ěks-plōit'<sup>2</sup>. Compare ABSENT.

**exploratory:** eks-plōr'ə-to-ri<sup>1</sup> or eks-plōr'a-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; ěks-plōr'a-to-ry<sup>2</sup> or ěks-plōr'a-to-ry<sup>2</sup>. Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), *M.*, & *Wr.* indicate the first; *Sheridan* (1780), Jones (1798), *Knowles* (1835), *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *W.* note the second, which has become a dictionary rather than a spoken pronunciation. This remark may be said to apply also to its relatives **explore** and **explorer**.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**explosive:** eks-plō'siv<sup>1</sup>; ěks-plō'siv<sup>2</sup>; not -ziv<sup>1</sup>.

**exponent:** eks-pō'nent<sup>1</sup>; ěks-pō'nent<sup>2</sup> [One who or that which explains].

**export (n.):** eks-pōrt<sup>1</sup>; ěks-pōrt<sup>2</sup>—the o as in "or," not as in "go." See O.

**export (v.):** eks-pōrt<sup>1</sup>; ěks-pōrt<sup>2</sup>—the o as in "or," not as in "go." See O.

**exposé [Fr.]:** eks"pō"zē<sup>1</sup>; ěks"pō"zē<sup>2</sup> [An embarrassing disclosure].

**exprobrate:** eks-prō'brēt<sup>1</sup> or eks-pro-brēt<sup>1</sup>; ěks-prō'brāt<sup>2</sup> or ěks-pro-brāt<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), *Standard*, C., & W. indicate the first; Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), Noah Porter ("An American Dictionary of the English Language," 1804, E., I., M., & W. note the second. Johnson (1755), *exprobrate* [To censure].

**expurgate:** eks-pur-gēt<sup>1</sup> or eks-pūr-gēt<sup>1</sup>; ěks-pūr-gāt<sup>2</sup> or ěks-pūr-gāt<sup>2</sup>. *Standard*, M., & W. prefer the first, giving the second as alternative; C., E., I., St., & W. indicate the second, which was supported by Todd (1818), Jameson (1827), Maunders (1830), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). The word is not recorded by the earlier lexicographers. [To purify, as a book, by omitting offensive passages].

**expurgator:** eks-pur-gē'ter<sup>1</sup>; ěks-pūr-gā'tōr<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, M., & W.; C. eks-pūr-gē'ter<sup>1</sup>; E. eks-pūr-gē'ter<sup>1</sup>; I. eks-pūr-gēt-ūr<sup>1</sup>; St. eks-pur'ga-tur<sup>1</sup>; W. eks-pūr-gē'ter<sup>1</sup> [One who expurgates]. [kwiz'it<sup>1</sup> [Dainty and delicate].

**exquisite:** eks'kwī-zit<sup>1</sup>; ěks'kwī-sīt<sup>2</sup>; sometimes, but erroneously, eks-

**exsiccate:** eks'si-kēt<sup>1</sup> or ek-sik'ēt<sup>1</sup>; ěk'si-cāt<sup>2</sup> or ěk-siē'āt<sup>2</sup>. *Standard*, I., & W. indicate the first; C., E., M., St., & W. note the second [To cry out].

**extant:** eks'tant<sup>1</sup> or eks-tant<sup>1</sup>; ěks'tant<sup>2</sup> or ěks-tānt<sup>2</sup>. The first is more frequently heard in the United States. In Great Britain eks'tant<sup>1</sup> and eks-tant<sup>1</sup> are used, the first predominating [Still existing].

**extempore:** eks-tem'po-rī<sup>1</sup>; ěks-tēm'po-re<sup>2</sup> [Without preparation].

**Exterminans:** eks-tūr'mi-nanz<sup>1</sup>; ěks-tēr'mi-nānz<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**extirpate:** eks'tar-pēt<sup>1</sup>; ěks'tir-pāt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, E., M., & W.; C. ek-stūr'pēt<sup>1</sup>; St. & W. eks-tūr'pēt<sup>1</sup>; I. ek-stūr'pēt<sup>1</sup> [To take out by root and stem; rid of].

**extirpator:** eks'tar-pē'ter<sup>1</sup>; ěks'tir-pā'tōr<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, M., & W.; C. eks'tūr-pē'ter<sup>1</sup>; E. eks'tur-pē-tur<sup>1</sup>; I. ek-stūr'pēt-ūr<sup>1</sup>; St. eks-tūr'pā-tur<sup>1</sup>; W. eks-tūr-pē'ter<sup>1</sup> [One who extirpates].

**extol:** eks-tel<sup>1</sup>; ěks-tōl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912), E., I., M., St., W., & W.; C. & *Standard* (1913), eks-tōl<sup>1</sup> [To praise highly].

**extract (v.):** eks-trakt<sup>1</sup>; ěks-trāet<sup>2</sup> [To draw or pull out].

**extract (n.):** eks'trakt<sup>1</sup>; ěks'trāet<sup>2</sup> [That which is extracted]. See ABSENT.

**extraordinary:** eks-trōr'di-nā-rī<sup>1</sup> or eks"trā-ōr'di-nā-rī<sup>1</sup>; ěks-trōr'di-nā-ry<sup>2</sup> or ěks"trā-ōr'di-nā-ry<sup>2</sup>. The first was indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and *Standard* (1893-1912), C., M., St., & W. The second was noted by Kenrick (1773), Scott (1797), E., & I. The *Standard* (1915), eks-trōr'di-nā-rī<sup>1</sup>, but the preponderance of usage favors an obscure penultimate a [Out of the common order, kind, etc.]. [position].

**extravaganza:** eks-trav"ə-gan'zə<sup>1</sup>; ěks-trāv"ə-gān'za<sup>2</sup> [A fantastic com-

**extravasate:** eks-trav'a-sēt<sup>1</sup>; eks-trāv'a-sāt<sup>2</sup> [To suffer to escape from the proper vessel, as blood].

2: wolf, dq; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rñe; but, būrn;

**extreme:** eks-trīm<sup>1</sup>; ĕks-trēm<sup>2</sup> [Being of the highest degree, as best, worst, or greatest].

**extremity:** eks-trem<sup>1</sup>-i-ti<sup>1</sup>; ĕks-trēm<sup>1</sup>-i-ty<sup>2</sup> [The utmost point, side, or [border].

**extricate:** eks<sup>1</sup>-tri-kēt<sup>1</sup>; ĕks<sup>1</sup>-tri-ĕāt<sup>2</sup> [To set free from entanglement].—**extricable:** eks<sup>1</sup>-tri-ka-bl<sup>1</sup>; ĕks<sup>1</sup>-tri-ca-bl<sup>2</sup>.

**extrude:** eks-trūd<sup>1</sup>; ĕks-trūd<sup>2</sup> [To push or drive out; expel].

**exuberance:** eks-yū<sup>1</sup>-bær-ans<sup>1</sup>; ĕks-yū<sup>1</sup>-ber-anç<sup>2</sup> [Great plentifulness].—**exuberant:** eks-yū<sup>1</sup>-bær-ant<sup>1</sup>; ĕks-yū<sup>1</sup>-bēr-ant<sup>2</sup> [Producing plentifully].

**exudation:** eks<sup>1</sup>-yū-dē<sup>1</sup>-šan<sup>1</sup>; ĕks<sup>1</sup>-yū-dā<sup>1</sup>-shon<sup>2</sup>.

**exude:** eks-yūd<sup>1</sup>; ĕks-yūd<sup>2</sup>; C. ek-shiūd<sup>1</sup>; E. egz-yūd<sup>1</sup> [To ooze slowly through pores; as, gum resin exudes from some trees].

**exult:** egz-ült<sup>1</sup>; ĕgz-ült<sup>2</sup> [To rejoice in triumph].

**exultation:** eks<sup>1</sup>-ül-tē<sup>1</sup>-šan<sup>1</sup> or egz-ül-tē<sup>1</sup>-šan<sup>1</sup>; ĕks<sup>1</sup>-ül-tā<sup>1</sup>-shon<sup>2</sup> or ĕgz-ül-tā<sup>1</sup>-shon<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American and Scottish usage; the second, the usage in England [Triumphant joy].

**exuviae:** eks-yū<sup>1</sup>-vi-i<sup>1</sup>; ĕks-yū<sup>1</sup>-vi-ē<sup>2</sup>, Standard; C. ek-shiū<sup>1</sup>-vi-i<sup>1</sup>; E., M., St., W., & Wr. egz-yū<sup>1</sup>-vi-i<sup>1</sup>; I. egz-iū<sup>1</sup>-vi-i<sup>1</sup> [Parts, as of skin or shell, cast off as outgrown by insects, crustaceans, or serpents].

**exuviate:** eks-yū<sup>1</sup>-vi-ēt<sup>1</sup>; ĕks-yū<sup>1</sup>-vi-āt<sup>2</sup>, Standard; C. ek-shiū<sup>1</sup>-vi-ēt<sup>1</sup>; E., M., St., W., & Wr. egz-yū<sup>1</sup>-vi-ēt<sup>1</sup>; I. egz-iū<sup>1</sup>-vi-ēt<sup>1</sup> [To shed, as skin or shell].

**eye:** ai<sup>1</sup>; i<sup>2</sup> [The organ of sight].

[judges].

**eyre:** ār<sup>1</sup>; êr<sup>2</sup>; Perry (1777) and Webster (1828), air<sup>1</sup> [A court of circuit

**Eyre:** ār<sup>1</sup>; êr<sup>2</sup>; not air<sup>1</sup> [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP; EYTON.

**eyrie, eyry:** ai<sup>1</sup>-ri<sup>1</sup>; y<sup>1</sup>-ri<sup>2</sup> [An aerie: forms dating from the 17th cent., due to an attempt at tracing the word from the Teutonic *ey*, an egg].

**Eyton:** ait<sup>1</sup>-on<sup>1</sup>; yt<sup>1</sup>-on<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See EYRE.

**Ezar:** i<sup>1</sup>-zār<sup>1</sup>; ē<sup>1</sup>-zār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ezbaï:** ez<sup>1</sup>-bai<sup>1</sup> or ez<sup>1</sup>-bi-ai<sup>1</sup>; ēz<sup>1</sup>-bī<sup>2</sup> or ēz<sup>1</sup>-ba-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ezbon:** ez<sup>1</sup>-ben<sup>1</sup>; ēz<sup>1</sup>-bōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ezechias:** ez<sup>1</sup>-i-kaï<sup>1</sup>-as<sup>1</sup>; ēz<sup>1</sup>-e-ĕi<sup>1</sup>-as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Ezechiel:** i<sup>1</sup>-zi<sup>1</sup>-ki-ēl<sup>1</sup>; e-zē<sup>1</sup>-ĕi-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Ezecias:** ez<sup>1</sup>-i-sai<sup>1</sup>-as<sup>1</sup>; ēz<sup>1</sup>-e-ĕi<sup>1</sup>-as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Ezekias:** ez<sup>1</sup>-i-kaï<sup>1</sup>-as<sup>1</sup>; ēz<sup>1</sup>-e-ĕi<sup>1</sup>-as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Ezekiel:** i<sup>1</sup>-zi<sup>1</sup>-ki-ēl<sup>1</sup>; e-zē<sup>1</sup>-ki-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ezel:** i<sup>1</sup>-zel<sup>1</sup>; ē<sup>1</sup>-zēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ezem:** i<sup>1</sup>-zem<sup>1</sup>; ē<sup>1</sup>-zēm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ezer:** i<sup>1</sup>-zar<sup>1</sup>; ē<sup>1</sup>-zēr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ezerias:** ez<sup>1</sup>-i-raï<sup>1</sup>-as<sup>1</sup>; ēz<sup>1</sup>-e-rī<sup>1</sup>-as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Ezias:** i<sup>1</sup>-zai<sup>1</sup>-as<sup>1</sup>; ē<sup>1</sup>-zi<sup>1</sup>-as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Eziel:** i<sup>1</sup>-zi-ēl<sup>1</sup>; ē<sup>1</sup>-zi-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Ezion-gaber:** i<sup>1</sup>-zi-on-gā<sup>1</sup>-ber<sup>1</sup>; ē<sup>1</sup>-zi-on-gā<sup>1</sup>-ber<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ezion-geber:** i<sup>1</sup>-zi-on-gā<sup>1</sup>-ber<sup>1</sup>; ē<sup>1</sup>-zi-on-gā<sup>1</sup>-ber<sup>2</sup>. Same as EZION-GABER. —**Eznite:** ez<sup>1</sup>-nit<sup>1</sup>; ēz<sup>1</sup>-nit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ezora:** i<sup>1</sup>-zō<sup>1</sup>-ra<sup>1</sup>; e-zō<sup>1</sup>-ra<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Ezra:** ez<sup>1</sup>-ra<sup>1</sup>; ēz<sup>1</sup>-ra<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ezrah:** ez<sup>1</sup>-rā<sup>1</sup>; ēz<sup>1</sup>-rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ezrahite:** ez<sup>1</sup>-ra-hait<sup>1</sup>; ēz<sup>1</sup>-ra-hit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ezri:** ez<sup>1</sup>-rai<sup>1</sup>; ēz<sup>1</sup>-ri<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ezriam:** ez<sup>1</sup>-ri-kam<sup>1</sup>; ēz<sup>1</sup>-ri-cām<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Ezriel:** ez<sup>1</sup>-ri-ēl<sup>1</sup>; ēz<sup>1</sup>-ri-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Ezrihel:** ez<sup>1</sup>-ri-hel<sup>1</sup>; ēz<sup>1</sup>-ri-hēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Ezril:** ez<sup>1</sup>-ril<sup>1</sup>; ēz<sup>1</sup>-rīl<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

## F

**f:** In English this letter has two sounds. The first is heard in *effort*, *fit*, *if*; the second is heard in *of*, pronounced ev<sup>1</sup>; ðv<sup>2</sup>. The sound of this letter is indicated in English by (1) *f* and *ff*, as in *fresh*, *chaff*; (2) *ph*, in words derived from the Greek, as *philology*; (3) *gh*, in words of Teutonic origin, as *laugh*, *rough*, *trough*, etc. See INTRODUCTION, p. xxix.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Faba:** fə'ba<sup>1</sup>; fā'ba<sup>2</sup> [A genus of plants of the bean family].

**Fabaceæ:** fə-bē'sɪ-ɪ<sup>1</sup>; fā-bā'ge-ē<sup>2</sup> [The bean family].

**Faber<sup>1</sup>:** fē'ber<sup>1</sup> or fā'ber<sup>1</sup>; fā'ber<sup>2</sup> or fā'ber<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Faber<sup>2</sup>:** fā'ber<sup>1</sup>; fā'ber<sup>2</sup> [Ger. family name].

**Fabian:** fē'bi-an<sup>1</sup>; fā'bi-an<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan. fā'bi-an<sup>1</sup>; fā'bi-an<sup>2</sup>; D. **Fablaan:** fā'bi-an<sup>1</sup>; fā'bi-an<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Fabien:** fā'bi-an<sup>1</sup>; fā'bi-an<sup>2</sup>; It. **Fabiano:** fā'bi-ā'no<sup>1</sup>; fā'bi-ā'no<sup>2</sup>; L. **Fabianus:** fē'bi-ē'nus<sup>1</sup>; fā'bi-ā'nūs<sup>2</sup>.

**fable:** fē'bl<sup>1</sup>; fā'bl<sup>2</sup> [A story embodying a moral or legend].

**fabliau** [Fr.]: fāb'li'ō<sup>1</sup>; fāb'li'ō<sup>2</sup> [A tale written in eight-syllable verse].

**fabric:** fā'brɪk<sup>1</sup>; fā'brɪe<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation fē'brɪk<sup>1</sup>, noted by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), and Ash (1775), was indicated as alternative also by Walker (1797), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849), but that first recorded here antedated it, being noted by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1797), and Scott (1797) [Woven material used for clothing].

**fabulist:** fāb'yū-list<sup>1</sup>; fāb'yū-lɪst<sup>2</sup> [One who writes fables].

**façade** [Fr.]: fā'sād<sup>1</sup>; fā'çād<sup>2</sup>. By Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Goodrich (1847), and Stormonth (1871), fā-sād<sup>1</sup>. If considered still unnaturalized, which the retention of the cedilla seems to indicate, both a's should be pronounced as a in "art." But C., E., I., & M. give first a as in "at," while W. & Wr. note it as in "final."

**face:** fēs<sup>1</sup>; fāç<sup>2</sup> [The visage; also, the surface of anything].

**facet:** fas'et<sup>1</sup>; fāç'et<sup>2</sup> [A small face such as is cut on a precious stone to increase its brilliancy].

**facetious:** fə-si'shɪ-ɪ<sup>1</sup>; fā-çē'shi-ē<sup>2</sup> [Coarse books; pornographic literature].

**facetious:** fə-si'shus<sup>1</sup>; fā-çē'shūs<sup>2</sup> [Given to wittiness].

**facial:** fē'shəl<sup>1</sup> or fē'shi-al<sup>1</sup>; fā'shal<sup>2</sup> or fā'shɪ-al<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain].

**facient:** fē'shɪ-ent<sup>1</sup>; fā'shɪ-ent<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912); C. & M. fē'shɪ-ent<sup>1</sup>; E. fē'si-ent<sup>1</sup>; I. fē'shi-ent<sup>1</sup>; W. & *Standard* (1915), fē'shɪ-ent<sup>1</sup> [A multiplier].

**facies** [L.]: fē'shi-iz<sup>1</sup>; fā'shi-ēs<sup>2</sup> [The face].

**facile:** fas'il<sup>1</sup>; fāç'il<sup>2</sup> [Easy of accomplishment].

**facsimile:** fak-sim'i-lɪ<sup>1</sup>; fā-çim'i-lē<sup>2</sup> [An exact copy].

**fact:** fakt<sup>1</sup>; fāet<sup>2</sup>; not fēkt<sup>1</sup>, which is an absurd affectation [An act or deed].

**facultative:** fak'ul-tē-tɪv<sup>1</sup>; fā-çul-tā-tiv<sup>2</sup> [Endowing with authority or power].

**fade** [Fr.]: fad<sup>1</sup>; fād<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912); C., M., W., & Wr. fēd<sup>1</sup>; E., I., & *Standard* (1915), fād<sup>1</sup> [Dull; flat].

**Faed:** fēd<sup>1</sup>; fād<sup>2</sup> [Scot. painters (1) 1820-1902; (2) 1826-1900].

**Faenza:** fa-en'dza<sup>1</sup>; fā-ēn'dzā<sup>2</sup> [It. city, where faience ware is made].

**faerie:** fē'ar-ɪ<sup>1</sup>; fā'er-ē<sup>2</sup>; not fār'ɪ<sup>1</sup> [Fairy: especially in Spenser's allegorical romance *The Faerie Queene* (1590-96)].

**Fagin:** fē'gɪn<sup>1</sup>; fā'gɪn<sup>2</sup> [An old Jewish thief-trainer in Dickens's "Oliver Twist"].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**fagot, faggot:** *fag'at*<sup>1</sup>; *fäg'ot*<sup>2</sup>; *not fē'gət*<sup>1</sup> [A bundle of sticks, branches, or twigs of wood for various purposes].

**faham:** *fā'am*<sup>1</sup> or *fē'am*<sup>1</sup>; *fā'am*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C. fē'am*<sup>1</sup>; *E. fā'am*<sup>1</sup>; *I. fē'am*<sup>1</sup> [An orchid the leaves of which are used in medicine].

**Fahrenheit:** *fā'ren-hait*<sup>1</sup>; *fā'ren-hīt*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., & I.*; *C. far'en-hait*<sup>1</sup>; *M. fār'en-hait*<sup>1</sup>; *St. fār'n'hait*<sup>1</sup>; *W. & Wr. fā'ren-hait*<sup>1</sup> [Ger. physicist (1686-1736); invented the mercurial thermometer].

**faience [Fr.]:** *fā'yōns*<sup>1</sup>; *fā'yānc*<sup>2</sup> [Ware made originally at Faenza, Italy].

**fail:** *fēl*<sup>1</sup>; *fāl*<sup>2</sup> [To prove inadequate; give out; as, the wind *failed*].

**failure:** *fēl'yur*<sup>1</sup>; *fāl'yur*<sup>2</sup>; Perry (1777) and Smart (1840), *fēl'ar*<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835), *fēl'yur*<sup>1</sup>; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Jameson (1827), *fēl'ūr*<sup>1</sup> [Deficiency of supply, power, etc.].

**fait accompli [Fr.]:** *fēt a"kōn"pli*<sup>1</sup>; *fāt ā"ēōn"pli*<sup>2</sup> [An accomplished fact].

**faith:** *fēth*<sup>1</sup>; *fāth*<sup>2</sup>; *not faith*<sup>1</sup>, as heard sometimes in England [Belief in].

**faker:** *fēk'ar*<sup>1</sup>; *fāk'er*<sup>2</sup> [A humbug or one who originates one].

**fakir:** *fa-kīr*<sup>1</sup> or *fē'kār*<sup>1</sup>; *fā-kīr*<sup>2</sup> or *fā'kīr*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C., M., & St. fa-kīr*<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., & Wr. fā-kīr*<sup>1</sup> [A mendicant devotee].

**falchion:** *fēl'chən*<sup>1</sup> or *fēl'shien*<sup>1</sup>; *fāl'chon*<sup>2</sup> or *fāl'shōn*<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [A curved broad-bladed sword].

**falcon:** *fē'kn*<sup>1</sup>; *fā'en*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr.*; *E. fē'kun*<sup>1</sup>; *M. fēl'ken*<sup>1</sup>, which *W.* gives as alternative. *Standard & C.* indicate *fāl'ken*<sup>1</sup> as alternative [A bird of prey].

**Falconbridge:** *fē'kn-brīg*<sup>1</sup>; *fā'en-brīdg*<sup>2</sup>—*l* silent [A British family name].

**falconer:** *fē'kn-ar*<sup>1</sup>; *fā'en-er*<sup>2</sup> [One who breeds or trains falcons or hawks].

**Falconer:** *fē'kn-ar*<sup>1</sup> or *fāl'kn-ar*<sup>1</sup>; *fā'en-er*<sup>2</sup> or *fāl'en-er*<sup>2</sup> [Scottish family name].

**falconet:** *fāl'ko-net*<sup>1</sup>; *fāl'eo-nēt*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C. fāl'ke-net*<sup>1</sup>; *E. fāl'kun-et*<sup>1</sup>; *I. fāl'ken-et*<sup>1</sup>; *M. fēk'o-net*<sup>1</sup>; *W. fē'ko-net*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. fāl'ke-net*<sup>1</sup>. Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) also indicated the first pronunciation given above; Perry (1777), *fēl'kn-et*<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835), *fēl'ko-net*<sup>1</sup> [A little falcon].

**falconry:** *fē'kn-rī*<sup>1</sup>; *fā'en-ry*<sup>2</sup> [Hawking; also the training of hawks for hunting]. Compare **FALCON**.

**Falkenhayn:** *fāl'ken-hēn*<sup>1</sup>; *fāl'kēn-hān*<sup>2</sup> [Ger. chief of staff, 1914 <sup>[1916]</sup>].

**Falkland:** *fēk'lənd*<sup>1</sup>; *fāk'land*<sup>2</sup> [1. Scottish burgh. 2. Group of islands in south Atlantic off which the British under Admiral Sturdee defeated the Germans under Admiral von Spee, Dec. 8, 1914].

**fall:** *fēl*<sup>1</sup>; *fāl*<sup>2</sup>.

**fallal:** *fāl'lāl*<sup>1</sup>; *fāl'lāl*<sup>2</sup> [A gaudy ornament].

**fallen:** *fēl'n*<sup>1</sup>; *fāl'n*<sup>2</sup> [Sunk to a low level].

**Fallières:** *fāl'yār*<sup>1</sup>; *fāl'yēr*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman and President (1841- )].

**Falmouth:** *fāl'məth*<sup>1</sup>; *fāl'muth*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. seaport].

**false:** *fēls*<sup>1</sup>; *fāls*<sup>2</sup> [Contrary to truth].

2: ärt, äpe, fäst, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; eɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**falsestto:** fəl-set'o¹; fəl-sət'o² [It., artificial: said of a voice or tone].

**falter:** fəl'tər¹; fəl'ter² [To show hesitancy].

**fame:** fēm¹; fām² [Renown].

**familiar:** fə-mil'yər¹; fa-mil'yər²; *not* fə-mil'yər¹ [Having intimate knowl-<sup>[edge of]</sup>

**familiarity:** fə-mil'i-ar'i-ti¹; fa-mil'i-ər'i-ty². *Standard & W.* note fə-mil'yər'i-ti¹ as alternative [Intimate knowledge or acquaintance].

**family:** fam'i-lī¹; fām'i-ly²; *never* fam'h¹.

**famous:** fē'mus¹; fā'mūs² [Having won renown].

**fan:** fan¹; fān² [An implement for cooling the air].

**fanatic:** fə-nat'ik¹; fa-nāt'ie² [A zealot or ferocious bigot].—**fanaticism:** fə-nat'isiz¹; fa-nāt'i-ɪz¹.

**fancy:** fan'si¹; fān'cy²; *not* fān'si¹, a pronunciation erroneously attributed to Englishmen [1. To take pleasure in. 2. [Colloq.] To suppose: used sometimes as an exclamation of surprise].

**fandango:** fan-daŋ'go¹; fān-dān'go² [Sp. dance].

**fane:** fēn¹; fān² [A place of worship].

**Faneuil:** fā'nūyl¹; fā'nūyl² [Fr. family of Huguenot descent].

**Faneuil Hall:** fan'l¹ or fun'l¹; fān'l² or fūn'l² [A market house on State Street, Boston, "the cradle of liberty," built by Peter Faneuil in 1742].

**fanfare:** fan'fār¹ or fan'fār¹; fān'fār² or fan'fār². The first is indicated by *Standard, C., E., M., & W.*; the second by *I., St., & W.*

**fanfaron:** fan'fə-rən¹; fān'fə-rən²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), and Jameson (1827), fan'fə-rən¹; Smart (1840), fan-fə-rən¹ [A swaggerer; bully].

**fantaisie** [Fr.]: fān'tē'zi¹; fān'tā'sē² [A fantasia].

**fantasia:** fān'ta-zī¹ or fan-tā'zi-ə¹; fān'tā-si-ā or fan-tā'si-a² [It. mus. com-<sup>[position]</sup>

**fantasm, phantasm:** fan'tazm¹; fān'tāsm² [An imaginary existence that seems to be real; an apparition].—**fantasy:** fan'ta-si¹; fān'ta-sy² [A grotesque mental image].

**farad:** far'ad¹; fār'ād² [A unit of electric capacity].

**farewell:** fār'wel¹ or fār'wel¹; fār'wēl² or fār'wēl²—the pronunciations indicated by modern dictionaries. By Johnson (1755) the stress was indicated on the last syllable, and he was followed by Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827). By Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791) the stress was put on the first syllable. Nares (1764) noted that *farewel, four-score*, receive the accent indifferently on either syllable. Kenrick (1773) and Scott (1797) indicated fār'wel¹, and Jones (1798), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), fār'wel¹; Knowles (1835), fār'wel¹; Sheridan (1789) fār'wel¹. [An adieu; good-by].

See how the morning opens her golden gates,  
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun.

SHAKESPEARE 3 *Henry VI.* act II, sc. 1.

Treading the path to nobler ends,

A long *farewell* to love I gave;

Resolved my country and my friends

All that remain'd of me should have.

WALLER cited by Dr. Johnson in his Dictionary.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būn;

**farina:** fə-rī'nə<sup>1</sup> or fə-rai'nə<sup>1</sup>; fə-rī'na or fə-rī'na<sup>2</sup>; *Standard, C., & St.* prefer the first; *E., I., M., W., & Wr.* favor the second, but usage has here disregarded the advice of the majority of the lexicons, and given the minority right [A meal of white Indian corn].

**Farnese:** fər-nē'sē<sup>1</sup>; fār-nē'sē<sup>2</sup> [It. family name].

**faro:** fār'o or fē'ro<sup>1</sup>; fār'o or fā'ro. *Standard, E., M., & W.* prefer the first; *C., I., St., & Wr.* favor the second [A gambling game played with cards].

**Faroe:** fē'rū or -rō<sup>1</sup>; fār'ū or -rō<sup>2</sup> [Dan. islands].

**Faroe:** fē'ro-is<sup>1</sup> or fē'ro-iz<sup>1</sup>; fā'ro-ēs<sup>2</sup> or fā'ro-ēs<sup>2</sup>. *C.* fār-o-is<sup>1</sup>; *St.* fē'rō-iz<sup>1</sup>; *W.* fār'o-iz<sup>1</sup> [A native of the Faroe islands].

**Farquhar<sup>1</sup>:** fār'kwər or -kər<sup>1</sup>; fār'kwar or -kar<sup>2</sup> [Ir. dramatist (1678-1707)].

**Farquhar<sup>2</sup>:** fār'hər<sup>1</sup>; fār'har<sup>2</sup> [Scottish masculine personal name].

**Farquharson<sup>1</sup>:** fār'kwər-sən<sup>1</sup>, fār'kər-sən<sup>1</sup>, or (*Scot.*) fār'hər-sən<sup>1</sup>; fār'-kwar-sən<sup>2</sup>, fār'kar-sən<sup>2</sup>, or (*Scot.*) fār'har-sən<sup>2</sup> [*Scot.* family name].

**farrago:** fā-rē'gō<sup>1</sup>; fā-rā'gō<sup>2</sup> [Confused mass].

**Farrar:** fār'ər<sup>1</sup>; fār'ar<sup>2</sup>; *not* fār'ər<sup>1</sup> [1. Eng. divine (1831-1903). 2. fā-rūr<sup>1</sup>; fā-rār<sup>2</sup>. Am. prima donna (1880- )].

**farthingale:** fār'thɪŋ-gēl<sup>1</sup>; fār'thɪŋ-gāl<sup>2</sup>; *M.* fār'thin-gēl<sup>1</sup> [A hoop-skirt of the 16th and 17th centuries].

**fascēs [L.]:** fas'iz<sup>1</sup>; fās'ēs<sup>2</sup> [A bundle of rods containing an ax, an insignia symbolic of Roman power].

**fascia:** fash'i-a<sup>1</sup>; fāsh'i-a<sup>2</sup> [Connective tissue].

**fascinate:** fas'i-nēt<sup>1</sup>; fās'i-nāt<sup>2</sup> [To bewitch; enchant; captivate].—**fascination:** fas'i-nē'shən<sup>1</sup>; fās'i-nā'shən<sup>2</sup>.

**fascine:** fa-sin<sup>1</sup>; fā-sin<sup>2</sup> [A fagot-like bundle of wood].

**fashion:** fash'en<sup>1</sup>; fāsh'on<sup>2</sup> [The prevailing mode: said especially of dress].  
The glass of fashion and the mould of form.  
The observed of all observers! SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act III, sc. 1.

**Fashoda:** fa-shō'da<sup>1</sup>; fā-shō'dā<sup>2</sup> [A province of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan].

**fast:** fast<sup>1</sup>; fāst<sup>2</sup>; *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* fast<sup>1</sup>. See **ASK**.

**fasten:** fas'n<sup>1</sup>; fās'n<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent; so also in **fastener**, **fastening**.  
Compare **FAST**. See **ASK**; **LISTEN**.

**fastidious:** fas-tid'i-us<sup>1</sup>; fās-tid'i-ūs<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835), fas-tid'yəs<sup>1</sup> [Hard to please].

**fastigate:** fas-tij'i-ēt<sup>1</sup>; fās-tīg'i-āt<sup>2</sup> [Tapering to a point].

**fat:** fat<sup>1</sup>; fāt<sup>2</sup>—the *a* as in "at" [Having much flesh]. Compare **FATE**.  
See **A**. [sister of Arthur].

**Fata Morgana:** fā'tə mer-gū'nə<sup>1</sup>; fā'tə mör-gā'nə<sup>2</sup> [In Arthurian legend,

**fate:** fēt<sup>1</sup>; fāt<sup>2</sup>—the *a* as in "great" [Destiny]. Compare **FAT**. See **A**.

**father:** fā'thər<sup>1</sup>; fā'ther<sup>2</sup>; *not* fē'thər<sup>1</sup> as frequently heard locally in some parts of England [The male parent of a child].

**fatigue:** fə-tīg'1; fa-tīg'2 [Exhaustion of strength].

**Fatima:** fat'i-mə<sup>1</sup> or fā'ti-mā<sup>1</sup>; fāt'i-mā<sup>2</sup> or fā'ti-mā<sup>2</sup> [Daughter of Moham-]

1: *a* = final; *i* = habit; *a* isle; *au* = out; *oil*; *iū* = feud; chin; *go*; *η* = sing; chin, this.

**faubourg** [Fr.]: fō<sup>1</sup>hūr<sup>1</sup>; fō<sup>2</sup>hūr<sup>2</sup> [Suburb]. [being].

**faucet**: fō<sup>1</sup>siz<sup>1</sup>; fā<sup>2</sup>çēs<sup>2</sup> [The inner or back part of the mouth of a human

**faucet**: fō<sup>1</sup>set<sup>1</sup>; fā<sup>2</sup>çēt<sup>2</sup> [A spout fitted with a valve that controls the outlet of a pipe].

**Faulconbridge**: fō<sup>1</sup>kn-brij<sup>1</sup>; fā<sup>2</sup>en-brīdg<sup>2</sup> [Characters in Shakespeare's "King John"]. Compare FALCONBRIDGE.

**fault**: fēlt<sup>1</sup>; falt<sup>2</sup>, and so indicated by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). Dr. Johnson (1755) noted that "the *l* is sometimes sounded—and sometimes mute. In conversation it is generally suppressed." By Sheridan (1780) and Elphinstone (1786) the *l* was unsounded. Nares in his "Elements of Orthoepy" (1784), remarked (p. 111):

"In *fault* the *l* is sometimes pronounced, and sometimes dropped, as will appear from these quotations:

Before his sacred name flies ev'ry *fault*.

And each exalted stanza teems with thought!

POPE'S *Essay on Criticism* (1711), 422.

"So Dryden (1631-1701):

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,

Contracts the danger of an actual *fault*."

"But Dr. William King (1663-1712):

Which of our thum-cap'd ancestors found *fault*

For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt."

Swift in "Cadenus and Vanessa" (1713) wrote:

She own'd the wandering of her thoughts,

But he must answer for her *faults*."

Writing of the Schoolmaster in "The Deserted Village" (1770), Oliver Goldsmith rimed "fault" with "aught":

Yet he was kind, or if severe in aught,

The love he bore to learning was in *fault*."

That in their rimes the poets did not admit the *l* was due in large measure to the original orthography (as well as to the pronunciation) of the word, which was *faute* (Langland, "Vision of Piers Plowman," xi, 209 [1377]; Chaucer, "Squire's Tale," cited by Sir James A. H. Murray as l. 435 [1386]). This spelling is also that of the earliest French noted; the *l* was not inserted before the 15th century, and the insertion was persisted in somewhat sporadically till the 17th, when it became established in English, but was widely disregarded in rime, for Pope and Swift rimed it with *brought*, *ought*, *taught*, *thought*. Commenting on the subject the late Professor Lounsbury said: "By the end of the century [18th] Walker felt justified in applying to its suppression the one objective dearest to the earnest orthoepist. He termed it vulgar" ("The Standard of Pronunciation in English," p. 191).

Subsequently, however, Walker pleaded that "the *l* in question has nothing harsh or uncommon in its sound, and if it were mute, would desert its relation to the Latin *falsitas*, and form a disgraceful exception." Dr. Skeat traced the word from the Folk Latin *fallita*, a defect. In 16th century, as in modern, French the *l* is omitted. Note the following madrigal by Jean de Lingendes (1580-1616):—

Si c'est un crime de l'almer,  
On ne doit justement blâmer  
Que les beautés qui sont en elle;  
La *faute* en est aux dieux,  
Qui la firent si belle,  
Et non pas à mes yeux.

**faun**: fēn<sup>1</sup>; fān<sup>2</sup> [In Rom. myth, one of a class of deities of the woods].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŭk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prey*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**fauna:** fə'nə<sup>1</sup>; fə'na<sup>2</sup> [The animals inhabiting a given area].

**Faunce:** fəns<sup>1</sup>; fəŋç<sup>2</sup> [Am. educator (1859- )].

**Fauntleroy:** fənt'h-roi<sup>1</sup> or fənt'h-rei<sup>1</sup>; fənt'le-röy<sup>2</sup> or fənt'le-röy<sup>2</sup>.

**Fauquier:** fə-kir<sup>1</sup>; fə-kēr<sup>2</sup>; not fə-kwīr<sup>1</sup> [A county in Virginia].

**Faure:** fōr<sup>1</sup>; fōr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman and President (1841-99)].

**Fauré:** fō'rē<sup>1</sup>; fō're<sup>2</sup> [Fr. musical composer (1845- )].

**Faust:** faust<sup>1</sup>; foust<sup>2</sup> [Ger. physician, alchemist, astrologer, and magician of the 16th cent.].

**Faustine:** fəs'tin<sup>1</sup>; fas'tin<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. **Faustina.** Fr. fös'tin<sup>1</sup>; fös'tin<sup>2</sup>; Ger. faus-tī'na<sup>1</sup>; fous-tī'ne<sup>2</sup>; It. **Faustina:** faus-tī'na<sup>1</sup>; fous-tī'na<sup>2</sup>; L. fəs-tai'na<sup>1</sup>; fas-tī'na<sup>2</sup>.

**fauteuil** [Fr.]: fō'tū'yə<sup>1</sup>; fō'tū'yē<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; C. fō-tū'y<sup>1</sup>; E. fō'tūl<sup>1</sup>; I. fō-tul<sup>1</sup>; M. fō-tū'y<sup>1</sup>; St. fō-täl<sup>1</sup>; Wr. fō-tūl<sup>1</sup> [An upholstered armchair].

**faux pas** [Fr.]: fō pā<sup>1</sup>; fō pā<sup>2</sup> [Literally, a false step; blunder; breach of etiquette].

**Favart:** fä'vär<sup>1</sup>; fä'vär<sup>2</sup> [Fr. dramatist (1710-92)].

**faverolle:** fav'är-öl<sup>1</sup>; fäv'är-öl<sup>2</sup> [A French breed of fowl].

**favor:** fē'vär<sup>1</sup>; fä'vor<sup>2</sup> [Kindness].

**Favorita (La):** la fä'vō-rī'ta<sup>1</sup>; lä fä'vō-rī'tä<sup>2</sup> [Opera by Donizetti].

**Favre:** fä'vr<sup>1</sup>; fä'vr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman (1809-80)].

**Fawcett:** fō'set<sup>1</sup>; fə'çet<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Fawkes:** fōks<sup>1</sup>; fəks<sup>2</sup> [Eng. conspirator (1570-1606)].

**Fayal:** fui-äl<sup>1</sup>; fy-äl<sup>2</sup> [Island in the Azores].

**fayalite:** fē'al-ait<sup>1</sup>; fä'al-it<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., W., & Wr.*; C. fai-äl'ait<sup>1</sup>; I. fē'-yal-ait<sup>1</sup>; M. & St. fē'a-lait<sup>1</sup> [A mineral from Fayal].

**fealty:** fi'al-ti<sup>1</sup>; fē'al-ty<sup>2</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797), indicated as two syllables, *feal'ty*; but, by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Walker (1797), noted as three syllables, as above.

**fear:** fir<sup>1</sup>; fēr<sup>2</sup> [Regard with dread, fright, or terror].—**fearful:** fir'ful<sup>1</sup>; fēr'ful<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), fer'ful<sup>1</sup>. Walker made the distinction (Note 230) that "Ea in *fearful* is long when it signifies 'timorous,' and short when it signifies 'terrible,' as if written *fer'-ful*," which may have been so in his time, but is certainly not so today. [name].

**Featherstonhaugh:** feth'ar-stan-hō<sup>1</sup>; fēth'ēr-ston-hā<sup>2</sup> [Brit. family name].

**febrile:** fi-brif'ik<sup>1</sup>; fe-brif'ie<sup>2</sup> [Causing fever].—**febrifugal:** fi-brif'iu-gal<sup>1</sup>; fe-brif'ü-gal<sup>2</sup>.—**febrifuge:** fēb'ri-fiūj<sup>1</sup>; fēb'ri-füg<sup>2</sup> [A medicine that will reduce fever].

**febrile:** fēb'rīl<sup>1</sup> or fi'bril<sup>1</sup>; fēb'rīl<sup>2</sup> or fē'brīl<sup>2</sup>. The first is preferred by *Standard & St.*, also indicated by Fenning (1760), Walker (1797), Smart (1840), and Cooley (1863); the second is the choice of C., M., W., & Wr., and was preferred by Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Cull (1864). The pronunciation fi'bril<sup>1</sup>, indicated by Sheridan (1780) and condemned by Walker (Note 140), is indicated by the *Encyclopædia and the Imperial [Feverish]*.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gū, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**February:** feb'ru-ā-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; fēb'ru-ā-ry<sup>2</sup>—often mispronounced feb'iu-ār<sup>1</sup>.

**fecial:** fī'shəl<sup>1</sup>; fē'shal<sup>2</sup>. Same as FETIAL.

**fecit** [L.]: fī'sɪt<sup>1</sup>; fē'cɪt<sup>2</sup> [He (or she) has done it].

**fecund** (a.): fek'und<sup>1</sup> or fīk'und<sup>1</sup>; fēe'und<sup>2</sup> or fē'eund<sup>2</sup>. The second is given as alternative by C., M., & W., and was preferred by Knowles (1835). Enfield (1807), fī-kund<sup>1</sup> [Fruitful].

**fecundate:** fek'un-dēt<sup>1</sup>; fēe'un-dāt<sup>2</sup>, indicated by all modern dictionaries and by Smart (1840) and Craig (1849). Wr. fī-kun'dēt<sup>1</sup>, which was preferred by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Maunder (1830), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844). C. notes fī-kun'dēt<sup>1</sup>, & M. fī'kun-dōit<sup>1</sup> as alternative [To render fruitful].—**fecundation:** fek'un-dē'shan<sup>1</sup>; fēe'un-dā'shon<sup>2</sup>.—**fecundity:** fī-kun'di-ti<sup>1</sup>; fē-eūn'di-ty<sup>2</sup>.

**federal:** fed'ər-əl<sup>1</sup>; fēd'er-əl<sup>2</sup>—three syllables, not fed'rəl<sup>1</sup> as frequently heard. So also Fed'er-əl-ist [Founded on alliance for mutual support].

**Fedor, Fedora:** See THEODORE.

**fee, feed, feel, feet, feeze.** These words are all pronounced as one syllable: fī, fēz; fīd, fēz; fīl, fēl; fīt, fēt; fīz, fēz.

**feign:** fēn<sup>1</sup>; fēn<sup>2</sup> [To make a false show of; pretend].

**Fellden:** fīl'den<sup>1</sup>; fēl'dēn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Felinn:** fēn<sup>1</sup>; fēn<sup>2</sup> [One who sympathizes with the Fenian Brotherhood].

**feint:** fēnt<sup>1</sup>; fēnt<sup>2</sup> [An appearance assumed to mislead].

**feis** [Ir.]: fēsh<sup>1</sup> or fēsh<sup>1</sup>; fēsh<sup>2</sup> or fēsh<sup>2</sup> [A festival].

**Felicia:** fī-līsh'ə<sup>1</sup>; fē-līsh'ə<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Félicité:** fē'lɪ'si'te<sup>1</sup>; fē'lɪ'si'te<sup>2</sup>; **Félicite:** fē'lɪ'si'te<sup>1</sup>; fē'lɪ'si'te<sup>2</sup>; It. **Felicia:** fē-lɪ'si'ə<sup>1</sup>; fē-lɪ'si'ə<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Felicidad:** fē-lɪ'thi-thāt<sup>1</sup>; fē-lɪ'thi-thāt<sup>2</sup>.

**feline:** fī'lain<sup>1</sup>; fē'līn<sup>2</sup>. Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835), fī-līn<sup>1</sup>; C. & M. indicate fī'līn<sup>1</sup> as alternative [Cat-like].

**Felix:** fī'liks<sup>1</sup>; fē'liks<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan. D. G. **fē'liks<sup>1</sup>**; fē'liks<sup>2</sup>; F. **Félix:** fē'liks<sup>1</sup>; fē'liks<sup>2</sup>; It. **Felice:** fē-lɪ'che<sup>1</sup>; fē-lɪ'che<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Feliz:** fē-lis<sup>1</sup>; fē-lis<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Felíz:** fē'liks<sup>1</sup>; fē'liks<sup>2</sup>.

**fellow:** fel'o<sup>1</sup>; fēl'o<sup>2</sup>. Vulgarly, fel'ər<sup>1</sup> [A person or individual; companion].

**felly:** fel'ɪ<sup>1</sup>; fēl'y<sup>2</sup>. [A part of the rim of a wheel].

**felucca:** fī-luk'ə<sup>1</sup>; fē-lūe'ə<sup>2</sup>; not fel-uk'ə<sup>1</sup> [A coasting-vessel of the Mediter-<sup>[ranean]</sup>].

**feme:** fem<sup>1</sup>; fēm<sup>2</sup>. St. fam<sup>1</sup>; Wr. fēm<sup>1</sup> [In law cant, a woman].—**feme covert:** fem kuv'ər't; fēm cōv'ər't<sup>2</sup> [A married woman].—**feme sole:** fem sōl<sup>1</sup>; fēm sōl<sup>2</sup> [An unmarried woman].

**feminine:** fem'i-nin<sup>1</sup>; fēm'i-nīn<sup>2</sup>; not -noin<sup>1</sup> [Characteristic of woman].

**femoral:** fem'o-rəl<sup>1</sup>; fēm'o-rəl<sup>2</sup>; not fī'mo-rəl<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the femur or thigh].

**femur:** fī'mur<sup>1</sup>; fē'mūr<sup>2</sup> [The thigh].

**fendu** [Fr.]: fān'dū<sup>1</sup>; fān'dū<sup>2</sup> [Slashed; split: said of a garment].

**Fénelon:** fē'nə-lōn<sup>1</sup>; fē'ne-lōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. writer (1651-1715)].

**Fenian:** fī'nī-an<sup>1</sup>; fē'ni-an<sup>2</sup> [1. One of a body of warriors who furnished the military force of the kings of Ireland. 2. A member of a modern organization formed to secure freedom for Ireland from dominion by Great Britain].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊl, rʊle, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ōl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn:

**Fenwick:** fen'ik<sup>1</sup>; fën'ik<sup>2</sup> [1. Eng. family name. See BEAUCHAMP. 2. Any one of several parishes in England and Scotland. See ALNWICK].

**feod, feodal, etc.** Same as FEUD.

**feoff:** fef<sup>1</sup>; fëf<sup>2</sup>. *E.* fif<sup>1</sup>, also indicated by Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) [To give corporeal hereditament by delivery of possession].

**feoffee:** fef-ī<sup>1</sup>; fëf-ē<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by the modern dictionaries, Perry (1777), and Jameson (1827), but formerly fef<sup>1</sup>, and so indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840).

**Ferdinand:** fūr'di-nand<sup>1</sup>; fër'di-nānd<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *D.* Ger. fer'di-nānt<sup>1</sup>; fër'di-nānt<sup>2</sup>; Fr. fer'di'nān<sup>1</sup>; fër'di'nān<sup>2</sup>; It. **Ferdinando:** fer'-di-nōn<sup>1</sup>; fër'di-nān<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Fernão:** fer-naun<sup>1</sup>; fër-noun<sup>2</sup>; **Fernando:** Sp. **Hernando:** her-nān<sup>1</sup>; fër-nān<sup>2</sup>; Pg. Sp. **Fernando:** fer-nān<sup>1</sup>; fër-nān<sup>2</sup>.

**Fergus:** fūr'gus<sup>1</sup>; fër'gūs<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**ferine:** fī'rin<sup>1</sup> or fī'rain<sup>1</sup>; fë'rin<sup>2</sup> or fë'rin<sup>2</sup>. *Standard & C.* indicate the first; *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* note the second [Existing in a wild state; not domesticated].

**ferison** (*n.*): fī-rai'sən<sup>1</sup> or fī'ri-sən<sup>1</sup>; fe-rī'son<sup>2</sup> or fë'ri-son<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., & M.* indicate the first; *E.* fer-i-sen<sup>1</sup>; *I.* fī-ris'en<sup>1</sup>; *W.* fī'ri-sen<sup>1</sup> [A term in logic].

**Fermanagh:** fər-man'a<sup>1</sup>; fer-mān'a<sup>2</sup> [Ir. county].

**ferment** (*v.*): fər-ment<sup>1</sup>; fer-mēnt<sup>2</sup>. Compare ABSENT [To produce fermentation in]. [mentation].

**ferment** (*n.*): fūr'ment<sup>1</sup>; fër'mēnt<sup>2</sup> [A substance which will cause fermentation].

**Ferrara:** fer-rā'ra<sup>1</sup>; fër-rā'rā<sup>2</sup> [It. province and city].—**Ferrarese:** fer'-a-rīz<sup>1</sup> or -rīs<sup>2</sup>; fër'a-rīs<sup>2</sup> or -rīs<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Ferrara].

**ferriage:** fer'-ij<sup>1</sup>; fër'i-ag<sup>2</sup>—three syllables. Compare CARRIAGE.

**ferrocyanid, ferrocyanide:** fer'o-sai'a-nid<sup>1</sup> or -naid<sup>1</sup>; fër'o-çy'a-nīd<sup>2</sup> or -nīd<sup>2</sup> [A chemical compound of iron].

**ferrule:** fer'ul<sup>1</sup> or fer'ul<sup>1</sup>; fër'ul<sup>2</sup> or fër'ul<sup>2</sup>; not fer'il<sup>1</sup>, *C., Standard, W.* (1890-1908), & *Wr.*, which was noted by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802). The first is preferred by *I., M., St., & W.* (1909), and was indicated by Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835); the second by *E.* [A metal cap, as for the end of a walking-stick]. Compare FERULE.

**fertile:** fūr'til<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*, or fūr'tail<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., & St.*; fër'-vil<sup>2</sup> or fër'til<sup>2</sup>; not fūr'til<sup>1</sup> [Producing abundantly].

**ferule:** fer'ul<sup>1</sup>; fër'ul<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, W., & Wr.*; *C. & E.* fer'ul<sup>1</sup>; *I.* fer'iul<sup>1</sup>; *M. & St.* fer'yul<sup>1</sup> [A rod used to inflict punishment].

**fescue:** fes'kiū<sup>1</sup>; fës'eū<sup>2</sup> [A pointer used in teaching children to read].

**festina lente** [*L.*]: fes-tai'nə len'ti<sup>1</sup>; fës-tī'na lēn'te<sup>2</sup> [Make haste slowly].

**Festus:** fes'tus<sup>1</sup>; fës'tūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name].

**fetal:** fī'tal<sup>1</sup>; fē'tal<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to a fetus].

**fête** [*Fr.*]: fāt<sup>1</sup>; fêt<sup>2</sup> [Feast].—**fête champêtre** [*Fr.*]: fāt shan'pā'tr<sup>1</sup>; fêt chān'pē'tr<sup>2</sup> [An open-air festival].

**fetich, fetichism.** Same as FETISH, etc.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, ǵll; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; it = feud; chin; go; y = sing; thin, this.

**feticide:** fi'ti-said<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., I., M., St., & W., or* fet'i-said<sup>1</sup>; fē'ti-çid<sup>2</sup> or fēt'-i-çid<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr.* [In criminal law, the felonious killing of an unborn child].

**fetid:** fet'id<sup>1</sup>; fēt'id<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., St., W., & Wr.*—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by most of the earlier lexicographers; *C., E., & I., fi'tid<sup>1</sup>, also Perry (1805)* [Emitting an offensive odor].

**fetish:** fi'tish<sup>1</sup> or fet'ish<sup>1</sup>; fē'tish<sup>2</sup> or fēt'ish<sup>2</sup>. Murray prefers the latter, which *Standard & W.* give as alternative [An object of worship other than an idol among savages].—**fetishism:** fi'tish-izm<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., St., W., & Wr., or* fet'ish-izm<sup>2</sup>, *M.*; fē'tish-izm<sup>2</sup> or fēt'ish-izm<sup>2</sup>.

**feu:** fiū<sup>1</sup>; fū<sup>2</sup> [Land-tenure based on agricultural service].

**feud:** fiūd<sup>1</sup>; fūd<sup>2</sup> [Enmity between families, clans, or the like].

**feudal:** fiū'dəl<sup>1</sup>; fū'dal<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to feudalism].

[military service].

**feudalism:** fiū'dəl-izm<sup>1</sup>; fū'dal-izm<sup>2</sup> [A system of land-tenure based on

**Feuerbach:** fœ'ər-bān<sup>1</sup>; fœ'ər-bān<sup>2</sup> [Ger. jurist (1775-1833)].

**Feuillant:** fœ'yān<sup>1</sup>; fū'yān<sup>2</sup> [An order of monks of 1586].

**Feuillet:** fœ'yē<sup>1</sup>; fū'yē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. writer (1821-90)].

**feuilleton** [Fr.]: fū'yə-tōn<sup>1</sup>; fū'ye-tōn<sup>2</sup> [A section of a newspaper devoted to a serial or short story].

**Féval:** fē'vāl<sup>1</sup>; fē'vāl<sup>2</sup> [Fr. novelist (1817-89)].

**fever:** fi'vər<sup>1</sup>; fē'vēr<sup>2</sup> [A disorder of the system of mammals].

**Feversham:** fæ'ər-shəm<sup>1</sup>; fäv'er-sham<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. Compare  
BEAUCHAMP.

**Foulkes:** fōks<sup>1</sup> or fūks<sup>1</sup>; fōks<sup>2</sup> or fūks<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**fiacre** [Fr.]: fi-ā'kr<sup>1</sup>; fi-ā'er<sup>2</sup> [A four-wheeled public carriage].

**fiancé** (*mas.*), **fiancée** (*fem.*): fi'ān'sē<sup>1</sup>; fi'ān'çē<sup>2</sup> [A betrothed].

**Flanna:** fi'nā<sup>1</sup>; fi'na<sup>2</sup> [The Fenians as an ancient body of warriors]. See  
FENIAN.

**fiasco:** fi-as'ko<sup>1</sup> or fi-ās'ko<sup>1</sup>; fi-ās'eo<sup>2</sup> or fi-ās'eo<sup>2</sup> [It., a complete failure]. A word of recent introduction into Eng. (*circa* 1850), which has become completely Anglicized.

**fiat:** fai'at<sup>1</sup>; fi'āt<sup>2</sup> [An authoritative decree].

**fiber, fibre:** fai'bər<sup>1</sup>; fi'ber<sup>2</sup> [A thread-like substance].

**filril:** fai'bril<sup>1</sup>; fi'bril<sup>2</sup>; *not* fi-bril<sup>1</sup> [A fiber or filament]. So also with its relatives *fi'bril-la*, *fi'bril-la-a*, *fi'bril-lar*, *fi'bril-la-ry*, *fi'bril-late*, *fi'bril-la'tion*.

**filrillous:** fai'bril-lūs<sup>1</sup>; fi'bri-lūs<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* fi-bril'us<sup>1</sup> [Composed of fibers].—**filrillous:** fai'bril-lōs<sup>1</sup>; fi'bri-lōs<sup>2</sup> [Appearing like fine fibers].

**filrin, fibrine:** fai'brin<sup>1</sup> or -brin<sup>1</sup>; fi'brin<sup>2</sup> or -brin<sup>2</sup> [One of several nitrogenous substances].

**filrinous:** fai'bril-nūs<sup>1</sup>; fi'bri-nūs<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* fib'rī-nūs<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to fibrin].

**fibula** [L.]: fib'yū-lā<sup>1</sup>; fīb'yū-lā<sup>2</sup>; *not* fai-biū-lā<sup>1</sup> [An ornamental brooch of the safety-pin type].

**Fichte:** fi'h'tā<sup>1</sup>; fi'h'tē<sup>2</sup> [Ger. philosopher (1762-1814)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; inŭ; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, bōrn;

**fico** [It.]: fī'ko<sup>1</sup>; fī'eo<sup>2</sup>; Perry (1777), fai'ko<sup>1</sup> [A fig: an archaism. SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives of Windsor* act i, sc. 3].

**Ficus**: fai'kus<sup>1</sup>; fī'eūs<sup>2</sup> [A genus of shrubs; the figs].

**Fidelio**: fī-dē'li-ō<sup>1</sup>; fī-dē'li-ō<sup>2</sup>; not fai-dī'li-ō<sup>1</sup> [The name of the only opera composed by Beethoven].

**fidellity**: fī-del'i-tī<sup>1</sup>; fī-dēl'i-ty<sup>2</sup> [Faithfulness; devotion].

**fidget**: fīj'et<sup>1</sup>; fīg'ēt<sup>2</sup> [One who is nervously restless].

**fiducial**: fī-diū'shāl<sup>1</sup>; fī-dū'shāl<sup>2</sup> [Confident in trust or belief].

**fiduciary**: fī-diū'shī-rī<sup>1</sup>; fī-dū'shī-ā-ry<sup>2</sup>; not fī-diū'shār-ī<sup>1</sup> [Confidential].

**fief, field, fiend**. These words are all pronounced as one syllable: fīf<sup>1</sup>, fēf<sup>2</sup>; fīd<sup>1</sup>, fēd<sup>2</sup>; fīnd<sup>1</sup>, fēnd<sup>2</sup>.

**fieldfare**: fīld'fār<sup>1</sup>; fēld'fār<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), fīld'fār<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807), fīl'fār<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) and Jones (1798), fēl'fār<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827), fēld'fār<sup>1</sup> [A thrush].

**Fiennes**: fainz<sup>1</sup>; fīnz<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Fierabras**: fī-ē'ra-brā<sup>1</sup>; fī-ē'rā-brā<sup>2</sup> [A knight of the time of Charlemagne; hero of medieval romances].

**fierce**: fīrs<sup>1</sup>; fērp<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), fīrs<sup>1</sup>—this was an idiosyncrasy of the stage which was noted also by Walker (1791). The first mode of pronouncing this word (*jeerse*) is the most general; the second is heard chiefly on the stage. Actors, who have such continual occasion to express the passions, feel a propriety in giving a short vowel sound to a word denoting a rapid and violent emotion (*jeerse*): and therefore, though this pronunciation may be said to be grammatically improper, it is philosophically right. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1791).

Walker . . . was sometimes ruled by theory which was altogether too refined for practice. . . . *Fierce* and *pierce*, for instance, he made in his first work to rhyme with *verse*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. i, p. 71 [H. '04.]

**fiery**: fai'ēr-ī<sup>1</sup>, *I., W., Walker, & Wr., or fair'ī, C., E., M., St., & Standard*; fī'ēr-y<sup>2</sup> or fīr'y<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to fire].

**Flesole**: fī-ē'zo-lē<sup>1</sup>; fī-ē'zo-lē<sup>2</sup>—It. s between vowels is generally pronounced z [It. town with Etruscan remains].

**ffe**: faif<sup>1</sup>; fīf<sup>2</sup> [A tube-like musical instrument]. See I.

**fifth**: fīfth<sup>1</sup>; fīfth<sup>2</sup>; not fīfh<sup>1</sup>.

**Figaro**: fī'gā'rō<sup>1</sup>; fī'gā'rō<sup>2</sup>. In England frequently heard fig'ā-ro<sup>1</sup> [A shrewd unscrupulous schemer in various plays].

**fight**: fait<sup>1</sup>; fīt<sup>2</sup>—the digraph *gh* is silent. See GH. [Opera by Donizetti].

**Figlia del Reggimento**: fīl'ya del rē'jī-men'tō<sup>1</sup>; fīl'yā dēl rē'jī-mēn'tō<sup>2</sup>

**figurant**: fig'yu-rant<sup>1</sup>; fīg'yu-rant<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., St., & W.; I. fig'iūr-ant<sup>1</sup>; M. i-gu-rant<sup>1</sup>; Wr. fig'u-rant<sup>1</sup>* [One who figures in any scene, as on the stage, without taking prominent part].

**figure**: fig'yur<sup>1</sup>; fīg'yur<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.*; also, Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, and Jameson. *E. fig'ūr<sup>1</sup>; I. & Smart fig'iūr<sup>1</sup>; M. & Perry, fig'ūr<sup>1</sup>; Knowles, fig'yar<sup>1</sup>*. Modern American and Scottish usage favors the first; English usage supports the second, pronouncing the *u* as in "but" today, but as in "burn" half a century ago. Murray notes fig'iūr<sup>1</sup> as alternative [Form; shape; design; also, a written character].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, grēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nēt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

**figurine:** fɪɡˈyʊ-rɪnˈ/; fɪɡˈyʊ-rɪnˈ/² [A small terra-cotta figure; as, a Tanagra figurine of the 4th century B. C.].

**Fiji:** fɪˈjiː; fɪˈjiː² [An archipelago in the South Pacific].

**flander:** fɪ-lanˈdərː; fɪ-lənˈdərː² [A small wallaby].

**flar:** faiˈlərː; fɪˈlēr² [Thread-like].

**flate:** faiˈlētː; fɪˈlāt² [Straight, as the antennæ of certain flies].

**flature:** filˈə-tiurː or -churː; filˈa-tūr² or -chūr² [Reeling raw silk from cocoons].

**flch:** filchː or filshː; filch² or filsh². The first indicates American & Scottish usage, the second English usage.

**Fildes:** faiˈəlsː; fɪˈəls² [Eng. family name]. Compare BEAUCHAMP. [de bœf.]

**filet** [Fr.]: fɪˈlēː; fɪˈlē² [A fillet].—**filet de bœuf** [Fr.]: fɪˈlē də bœfː; fɪˈlē²

**filial:** filˈyəlː or filˈi-əlː; filˈyal² or filˈi-al²; Wr. filˈyəlː. The first indicates American usage; the second, British usage [Pert. to a son].

**Filloque:** filˈi-ōˈkwɪː; filˈi-ōˈkwē² [L., literally, "and from the Son." In Church History, the clause which furnished one of the grounds for the schism between the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches]. [band or strip].

**fillet:** filˈetː; filˈēt². Compare FILET [A band or something resembling a

**film:** filmː; flm². Vulgarly, fɪ-lumː¹ [A thin membrane or filament; also, a sensitized substance used in photography].

**filoplume:** filˈo-plumː, Standard, E., & W., or faiˈlo-plumː, C. & M.; filˈo-plum² or frˈlo-plum² [A thread-feather].

**filose:** faiˈlōsː; fɪˈlōs² [Thread-like].

**filoselle:** filˈo-zelː; filˈo-sēlː, Standard, C., E., & W.; I. fɪ-lō-zēlː; M. filˈo-selː; St. faiˈlō-zelː; Wr. filˈo-selː [Floss-silk].

**fil** [Fr.]: fɪsː; fɪs²—the *l* is silent [Son].

**finale** [It.]: fɪ-nāˈlēː; fɪ-nāˈlē² [The last part, act, or scene of a public per-] [formance].

**finance:** fi-nansː¹ or fai-nansː¹; fɪ-nāŋgː² or fɪ-nāŋgː². The second is noted only as alternative by C., M., & W. [Monetary affairs or their management].

**financial:** fi-nanˈʃəlː; fɪ-nānˈʃal². In commercial circles, fai-nanˈʃalː has some vogue, but is not recognized by any dictionary and is condemned by some orthoepists [Pert. to finance].

**financier:** finˈan-sɪrː¹ or fi-nanˈsɪrː; finˈān-ġērː² or fi-nānˈġērː². Standard & W. prefer the first; E., I., & St. indicate the second; C. fin-an-sɪrː¹; M. fi-nanˈsɪ-ərː¹; Wr. fin-an-sɪrː¹. The stress was indicated on the ultima by Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). Ash (1775) stressed the first syllable, but Perry (1777) stressed the second, indicating four syllables, fi-nanˈsɪ-ərː¹, as Murray [An expert in finance].

**Findlater:** finˈlā-tərː; finˈlā-tēr²—the *d* is silent [Scot. family name].

**Findlay:** findˈlēː; fɪndˈlā² [A town in Ohio].

**Findlay:** finˈlɪː; fɪnˈly² [Scot. family name].

**fine** (a., n., & v.): fainː; fɪn².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ǵo, ǵem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

**fineness:** fain'nes<sup>1</sup>; fin'nēs<sup>2</sup> [The quality of being excellent]. See next.

**finesse** [Fr.]: fin-nes'<sup>1</sup>; fi-nēs'<sup>2</sup> [The gaining of a point by subtle means; also, the means employed to this end].

**Fingal:** fin-göl'<sup>1</sup> or fin'gäl'<sup>1</sup>; fin-gäl'<sup>2</sup> or fin'gäl'<sup>2</sup> [1. The hero of an epic poem of disputed authorship. 2. A cave on the island of Staffa, off the W. coast of Scotland].

**fingrigo:** fin'gri-gō<sup>1</sup>; fin'gri-gō<sup>2</sup>. C. fin-grig'ō<sup>1</sup>; Wr. fin-grai'gō<sup>1</sup> [A West-Ind. shrub].

**finis** [L.]: fai'nis<sup>1</sup>; fi'nis<sup>2</sup> [The end].

**Finistère:** fin'is-tär'<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) fi'nīs'tär'<sup>1</sup>; fin'is-tär'<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) fi'nīs'tär'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. cape and dept.]

**Finisterre:** fin-is-tär'<sup>1</sup>; fin-is-tär'<sup>2</sup> [Sp. cape off Galicia].

**finite:** fai'nait<sup>1</sup>; fi'nit<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). Sheridan (1780), fai'nait<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1805), fai'nit<sup>1</sup> [Having bounds; limited].

**finocchio:** fi-nō'ki-ō<sup>1</sup>; fi-nō'ē-ō<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & W.*; *M.* fi-nēk'i-ō<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* fi-nō'shi-ō<sup>1</sup> [Sweet fennel].

[A. D.]. See FIANNA.

**Fiann:** fin<sup>1</sup>; fīn<sup>2</sup> [In Ir. legend, the commander of the Fianna (3d cent.

**fjord, fjord:** fyörd<sup>1</sup>; fyörd<sup>2</sup> [A long, narrow arm of the sea].

**florite:** fai'o-rait<sup>1</sup>; fi'o-rīt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., St., & W.*; C. fiō'rait<sup>1</sup>; *M.* & *W.* fi-ō'rait<sup>1</sup> [A mineral].

**fire:** fair<sup>1</sup>; fir<sup>2</sup>. See I.

**Firenze:** fi-ren'tsē<sup>1</sup>; fi-rēn'tsē<sup>2</sup> [It. name of the city of Florence].

**firm:** fūrm<sup>1</sup>; fīrm<sup>2</sup>. See I.

**firman:** fūr'mān<sup>1</sup>; fīr'mān<sup>2</sup>. I. fūr-man'<sup>1</sup> [A Turkish or Oriental decree].

**first:** fūrst<sup>1</sup>; first<sup>2</sup>; not fust<sup>1</sup>. See I.

[the sea].

**firth:** fūrth<sup>1</sup>; fīrth<sup>2</sup>; not firth<sup>1</sup> [The mouth of a Scottish river or an arm of

**Flismes:** fim<sup>1</sup>; fim<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**fissile:** fis'il<sup>1</sup>; fis'il<sup>2</sup>; not fis'il<sup>1</sup>, nor fis'ail<sup>1</sup> [That may be split].

**fission:** fish'an<sup>1</sup>; fish'on<sup>2</sup> [The act of splitting].

**fissura:** fi-siūr'a<sup>1</sup>; fi-sū'ra<sup>2</sup> [A fissure].

**fissure:** fish'ur<sup>1</sup>; fish'ur<sup>2</sup> [A crack, slit, or furrow].

**fist:** fist<sup>1</sup>; fist<sup>2</sup> [A clenched hand]. See I.

**fistula:** fis'tiu-lē<sup>1</sup> or fis'chu-lē<sup>1</sup>; fis'tū-la<sup>2</sup> or fis'chū-la<sup>2</sup> [A canal or tube].

**Fitzhardinge:** fits-hār'dinj<sup>1</sup>; fits-hār'ding<sup>2</sup>; not -dinj<sup>1</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Fitzwygram:** fits-wai'grām<sup>1</sup>; fits-wy'gram<sup>2</sup>; not fits-wig'rām<sup>1</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Flume:** fi-ū'mē<sup>1</sup>; fi-ū'mē<sup>2</sup> [Austr. seaport].

**live:** faiv<sup>1</sup>; fiv<sup>2</sup>.

[permanently in place].

**fixture:** fiks'tiur<sup>1</sup> or -chur<sup>1</sup>; fiks'tūr<sup>2</sup> or -chur<sup>2</sup> [One who or that which is

**flaccid:** flak'sid<sup>1</sup>; flä'e'id<sup>2</sup> [Lacking firmness].

**flag:** flag<sup>1</sup>; fläg<sup>2</sup>. See G [A national banner].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**flagellant:** flaj'e-lant<sup>1</sup>; fläg'è-lant<sup>2</sup> [One who scourges himself].

**flagellate:** flaj'e-lèt<sup>1</sup>; fläg'è-lāt<sup>2</sup> [To beat with a rod or whip].

**flageolet:** flaj'o-lèt<sup>1</sup>; fläg'o-lèt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & St.; E. & Wr.* flaj'ə-lèt<sup>1</sup>; *I.* fla'jel-et<sup>1</sup>; *W.* flaj'o-lèt<sup>1</sup> [A tube-like musical instrument].

**flagitious:** flə-jish'us<sup>1</sup>; fla-gish'üs<sup>2</sup> [Flagrantly wicked].

[liquors].

**flagon:** flag'on<sup>1</sup>; fläg'on<sup>2</sup> [A vessel with a narrow mouth used for serving

**flagrant:** flē'grənt<sup>1</sup>; flä'grənt<sup>2</sup>; *not* flag'rənt<sup>1</sup> [Openly scandalous].

**flail:** flēl<sup>1</sup>; flāl<sup>2</sup> [An implement for threshing].

**flake:** flēk<sup>1</sup>; flāk<sup>2</sup> [A thin piece or chip].

**flambeau:** flam'bō<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) flän'bō<sup>1</sup>; flām'bō<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) flän'bō<sup>2</sup> [A torch].  
Plural *flambeaux*, -bōz<sup>1</sup> & <sup>2</sup>.

**flamboyant:** flam-bei'ənt<sup>1</sup>; flām-bōy'ant<sup>2</sup> [Showy].

[or reddish bird].

**flamingo:** flə-min'go<sup>1</sup>; fla-mīn'gō<sup>2</sup> [A long-legged and long-necked pink

**flâneur** [*Fr.*]: flu'nūr<sup>1</sup>; flā'nūr<sup>2</sup> [A loungeur; an idler].

**flange:** flanj<sup>1</sup>; fläng<sup>2</sup>. See G [A rim].

**flank:** flanjk<sup>1</sup>; flānk<sup>2</sup>. See N [Side].

[cotton].

**flannel:** flan'l<sup>1</sup>; flän'l<sup>2</sup>; *not* flan-nel<sup>1</sup> [Woven goods of wool or wool and

**flare:** flār<sup>1</sup>; flār<sup>2</sup> [A large unsteady bright light].

**flash:** flaš<sup>1</sup>; flāš<sup>2</sup> [A sudden gleam of flame].

**flask:** flask<sup>1</sup>; flāsk<sup>2</sup>. See ASK [A small bottle].

**flat:** flat<sup>1</sup>; flät<sup>2</sup> [A plane surface or that which has such a surface].

**flaunt:** flānt<sup>1</sup> or flōnt<sup>1</sup>; flānt<sup>2</sup> or flānt<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Formerly Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) indicated the second, while Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) preferred the first [To wave gaily; display proudly].

**flea, fleak, fleam.** These words are all pronounced as one syllable:  
fli<sup>1</sup>, flē<sup>2</sup>; flīk<sup>1</sup>, flēk<sup>2</sup>; flīm<sup>1</sup>, flēm<sup>2</sup>.

[sufficiently for flight].

**fledge:** flej<sup>1</sup>; flēg<sup>2</sup> [To bring up (a young bird) until its feathers are grown

**fleece:** flīs<sup>1</sup>; flēg<sup>2</sup>. See C [The wool of a sheep or other animal].

**Fleming:** flem'ɪŋ<sup>1</sup>; flēm'ing<sup>2</sup>; *not* flem'in<sup>1</sup> [A native of Flanders].

**fleur-de-lis:** flūr'=də-lī<sup>1</sup>; flūr'=de-lī<sup>2</sup>—the s is silent [A heraldic device used on the Fr. royal arms].

**flew:** flū<sup>1</sup>; fly<sup>2</sup>; *not* flīū<sup>1</sup> [Imperfect of FLY, v.].

**flexion:** flek'shən<sup>1</sup>; flēk'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of bending].

**flexure:** flek'shūr<sup>1</sup> or fleks'yur<sup>1</sup>; flēk'shūr<sup>2</sup> or flēks'yur<sup>2</sup> [The act, manner, or state of being bent].

[person].

**flibbertigibbet:** flīb'er-ti-jīb'et<sup>1</sup>; flīb'er-ti-gīb'ēt<sup>2</sup> [An impulsive, restless

**flier, flyer:** flōi'ər<sup>1</sup>; flī'er<sup>2</sup> [One who or that which flies].

**flies:** flāiz<sup>1</sup>; flīs<sup>2</sup> [The space over and at both sides of a stage].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**flight**: *flōit*<sup>1</sup>; *flīt*<sup>2</sup>—the *gh* is now silent [The act of flying].

**flimsy**: *flim'zī*<sup>1</sup>; *flīm'sy*<sup>2</sup> [Lacking in substance; thin; weak].

**finch, fling, flint, flip**. The *i* in all these words is open and short as in "hit": *flinch*<sup>1</sup>, *flinch*<sup>2</sup>; *flip*<sup>1</sup>, *fling*<sup>2</sup>; *flint*<sup>1</sup>, *flint*<sup>2</sup>; *flip*<sup>1</sup>, *flip*<sup>2</sup>. See I.

**flirt**: *flūrt*<sup>1</sup>; *flīrt*<sup>2</sup>. See I.

**flit**: *flit*<sup>1</sup>; *flīt*<sup>2</sup>. See I.

**float**: *flōt*<sup>1</sup>; *flōt*<sup>2</sup> [To rest on the surface of a fluid].

**floe**: *flō*<sup>1</sup>; *flō*<sup>2</sup> [A floating mass of ice].

**flog**: *fleg*<sup>1</sup>; *flōg*<sup>2</sup>. See **dog** [To strike with a whip].

**flood**: *flud*<sup>1</sup>; *flōd*<sup>2</sup> [An overflow of water].

**floor**: *flōr*<sup>1</sup>; *flōr*<sup>2</sup>, but more frequently heard *flēr*<sup>1</sup>, which is not yet noted by any dictionary.

**Flora**: *flō'rā*<sup>1</sup>; *flō'ra*<sup>2</sup> [In Rom. myth, the goddess of flowers and spring].

**floral**: *flō'ral*<sup>1</sup>; *flō'ral*<sup>2</sup>. There is a tendency to weaken the *o* to *flēr'al*<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to flowers].

**Florence**: *flōr'ens*<sup>1</sup>; *flōr'ēnc*<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. Dan. Ger. **Florenz**: *flō-rents*<sup>1</sup>; *flō-rēnts*<sup>2</sup>; D. **Florentia**: *flō-ren'tsī-a*<sup>1</sup>; *flō-rēn'tsī-ā*<sup>2</sup>; F. **Florence**: *flō'rāns*<sup>1</sup>; *flō'rānc*<sup>2</sup>; It. **Florenza**: *flō'o-ren'dzā*<sup>1</sup>; *flō'o-rēn'dzā*<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Floren-cia**: *flō-ren'thī-a*<sup>1</sup>; *flō-rēn'thī-ā*<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Florenz**: *flō-rents*<sup>1</sup>; *flō-rēnts*<sup>2</sup>.

**Florentine**: *flōr'en-tīn*<sup>1</sup> or *flōr'en-tain*<sup>1</sup>; *flōr'ēn-tīn*<sup>2</sup> or *flōr'ēn-tīn*<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage, the second the usage of Great Britain. St. *flōr'en-tīn*<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Florence and its school of painting].

**floriculture**: *flō'ri-kul-tiur*<sup>1</sup> or *flō'ri-kul-chur*<sup>1</sup>; *flō'ri-eül-tūr*<sup>2</sup> or *flō'ri-eül-chur*<sup>2</sup>; E., M., & St. *flōr-i-kul'tiur*<sup>1</sup>; W. *flōr-i-kul't-yur*<sup>1</sup>. Altho American lexicographers indicate a long *o* in the first syllable, it is heard only occasionally. Compare **FLORIST** [The cultivation of flowers].

**florid**: *flōr'id*<sup>1</sup>; *flōr'id*<sup>2</sup> [Flushed with red].

**florin**: *flōr'in*<sup>1</sup>; *flōr'in*<sup>2</sup> [A gold or silver coin].

**florist**: *flō'rīst*<sup>1</sup> or *flō'rīst*<sup>1</sup>; *flō'rīst*<sup>2</sup> or *flō'rīst*<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage as recorded by the dictionaries, the second is the usage of Great Britain. There is a tendency in the United States to weaken the *o* to the sound of that letter heard in "not." [worm].

**floss**: *flōs*<sup>1</sup>; *flōs*<sup>2</sup> [The coarse silk which envelops the cocoon of the silk-  
[worm].

**Flotow**: *flō'tō*<sup>1</sup>; *flō'tō*<sup>2</sup> [Ger. composer (1812-83)].

**flour**: *flaur*<sup>1</sup>; *flour*<sup>2</sup>. Altho indicated as one syllable, this word is more frequently uttered *flaur*<sup>1</sup>, and Stormonth is the only lexicographer to note the fact. Murray gives *flaur*<sup>1</sup>, but as one syllable.

**flower**: *flau'ar*<sup>1</sup>; *flow'er*<sup>2</sup> [A plant which flowers].

**flower-de-luce**: *flau'ar-de-lūs*<sup>1</sup>; *flow'er-de-luc*<sup>2</sup> [A fleur-de-lis].

**flue**: *flū*<sup>1</sup>; *flū*<sup>2</sup>—the *u* as in "rule," not as in "full" [A channel or passage for smoke].

**fluff**: *fluf*<sup>1</sup>; *flūf*<sup>2</sup>. See U [The nap or down of anything].

**fluid**: *flū'id*<sup>1</sup>; *flū'id*<sup>2</sup>; not *flīū'id*<sup>1</sup> [That which is capable of flowing].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē gö, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: *a* = final; *i* = habit; *aisle*; *au* = out; *oil*; *iū* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *ŋ* = sing; *thin*, *this*.

**fluke**: flūk<sup>1</sup>; flūk<sup>2</sup>; *not* fliūk<sup>1</sup>.

**flume**: flūm<sup>1</sup>; flūm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *M.*, *W.*, etc.; *not* fliūm<sup>1</sup> [A water-conduit].

**fluor**: flū'er<sup>1</sup>; flū'ōr<sup>2</sup> [A mineral substance].

**fluorid**, **fluoride**: flū'o-rid<sup>1</sup> or flū'o-raid<sup>1</sup>; flū'o-rīd<sup>2</sup> or flū'o-rīd<sup>2</sup>. *Standard*, *C.*, & *M.* indicate the first, *E.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* prefer the second. *I.* flū'er-aid<sup>1</sup> [A chemical compound].

**fluorin**, **fluorine**: flū'o-rin<sup>1</sup> or flū'o-rīn<sup>1</sup>; flū'o-rīn<sup>2</sup> or flū'o-rīn<sup>2</sup> [A gaseous element].

**fluorite**: flū'er-ait<sup>1</sup>; flū'ōr-it<sup>2</sup>. Same as FLUOR.

**flurry**: flur'ī<sup>1</sup>; flūr'y<sup>2</sup> [Nervous agitation].

**flush**: flūsh<sup>1</sup>; flūsh<sup>2</sup>. See U.

**flute**: flūt<sup>1</sup>; flūt<sup>2</sup>; *not* fliūt<sup>1</sup> [A tubular wind-instrument of music].

**fluvial**: flū'vi-al<sup>1</sup>; flū'vi-al<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to flowing water].

**fluvialle**: flū'vi-a-til<sup>1</sup>; flū'vi-a-til<sup>2</sup> [Growing by fresh water].

**fluxion**: flūk'shən<sup>1</sup>; flūk'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of flowing or melting].

**fly**: flai<sup>1</sup>; flȳ<sup>2</sup>.

**foal**, **foam**. These words are both pronounced as one syllable: fōl<sup>1</sup>, fōm<sup>2</sup>; [fōm<sup>1</sup>, fōm<sup>2</sup>.]

**Foch**: fēsh<sup>1</sup>; fōch<sup>2</sup>; *not* fōk<sup>1</sup> *nor* fēsh<sup>1</sup> [Fr. marshal (1851- )].

**foehn** [Ger.]: fūn<sup>1</sup>; fūn<sup>2</sup> [A warm dry southerly wind]. **fōhn**†.

**foetal**, **foetus**, etc. Same as FETAL, FETUS, etc.

**fog**: feg<sup>1</sup>; fōg<sup>2</sup> [A thick mist]. See DOG.

**fogy**: fō'gī<sup>1</sup>; fō'gy<sup>2</sup>.

**folderol**: fēl'di-rel<sup>1</sup>; fōl'de-rōl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* fēl'de-rōl<sup>1</sup>; *M.* fōl'dar-el<sup>1</sup>; [W. fēl'da-rel<sup>1</sup>.]

**follaceous**: fō'h-ē'shūs<sup>1</sup>; fō'li-ā'shūs<sup>2</sup> [Leaf-like].

**follage**: fō'h-ij<sup>1</sup>; fō'li-ag<sup>2</sup> [A growth of leaves].

**follate**: fō'h-ēt<sup>1</sup>; fō'li-āt<sup>2</sup> [Leafy or leaf-shaped].

**folio**: fō'h-o<sup>1</sup>; fō'li-o<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr.*; *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *W.* fō'li-ō<sup>1</sup>.

By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827), indicated fō'li-o<sup>1</sup>; by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), noted fō'yo<sup>1</sup> [A large book made up of sheets of paper folded once].

**Foljambe**: fūl'jam<sup>1</sup>; fōl'jām<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

**folk**: fōk<sup>1</sup>; fōk<sup>2</sup>—the *l* is silent [People; also, one's relatives].

**Folkestone**: fōk'stən<sup>1</sup>; fōk'ston<sup>2</sup>—the *l* is silent [Eng. seaport]. See ALCESTER; BELVOIR.

**Fomalhaut**: fō'mal-hēt<sup>1</sup> or fō'ma-lō<sup>1</sup>; fō'mal-hat<sup>1</sup> or fō'ma-lō<sup>2</sup> [A star of the first magnitude].

**fond**: fend<sup>1</sup>; fōnd<sup>2</sup> [Having a strong liking for].

**fond** [Fr.]: fōn<sup>1</sup>; fōn<sup>2</sup> [A background or basis].

**fondant** [Fr.]: fēn'dān<sup>1</sup>; fōn'dān<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes Anglicized fēn'dant<sup>1</sup> [A soft, molded confection].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.



1: *artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; rule; but, börn;*

**font:** fent<sup>1</sup>; fönt<sup>2</sup>; *not* funt<sup>1</sup> [A receptacle for holy water; also, a basin for the water used in baptism].

**Fontaine (la):** la fön'tän<sup>1</sup>; lä fön'tän<sup>2</sup> [Fr. fabulist (1621-95)].

**Fontainebleau:** fön'tän'blö<sup>1</sup>; fön'tän'blö<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town, forest, and palace].

**fontanal:** fent'tä-näl<sup>1</sup>; fön'tä-näl<sup>2</sup> [Fountain-like].

**fontanel:** fent'tä-nel<sup>1</sup>; fön'tä-nel<sup>2</sup> [A term in the anatomy of the cranium].

**Fontenoy:** fent'ti-nei<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) fön'tä-nwä<sup>1</sup>; fön'te-nöy<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) fön'te-nwä<sup>2</sup> [Belg. town, where Saxons defeated Cumberland, May 11, 1745].

**Foochow:** fū'chāu<sup>1</sup>; fōō'chow<sup>2</sup>; *not* fū'chū<sup>1</sup> [Chin. treaty port].

**food:** fūd<sup>1</sup>; fōōd<sup>2</sup>. Pedantic attempts at refinement have produced fud<sup>1</sup>, which is unnoted by the dictionaries. See *foor*.

**fool:** fūl<sup>1</sup>; fōōl<sup>2</sup>.

**foot:** fut<sup>1</sup>; fōōt<sup>2</sup>. See quotations.

And where she went, the flowers took thickest root,  
As she had sowed them with her odorous foot.

BEN JONSON *The Sad Shepherd* act I, sc. 1. Printed 1641.

But knit her brows and stamped her angry foot

To hear a Teacher call a rōōt a rōōt. HOLMES *Urania*. Printed 1846.

**for:** fēr<sup>1</sup>; fōr<sup>2</sup>. In the familiar speech of the best educated the *o* of this word is frequently weakened to *fēr*<sup>1</sup>. Dr. Murray, however, notes *fēr*<sup>1</sup>, *fēr*<sup>1</sup>, and *fēr*<sup>1</sup>.

**forage:** fer'ij<sup>1</sup>; fōr'ag<sup>2</sup> [Food for cattle and horses].

**foramen:** fo-rē'men<sup>1</sup>; fo-rā'men<sup>2</sup> [In anatomy, an opening].

[zoans].

**Foraminifera:** fo-ram'i-nif'er-a<sup>1</sup>; fo-rām'i-nif'er-a<sup>2</sup> [An order of proto-

**foray, forray:** fer'ē<sup>1</sup>; fōr'ā<sup>2</sup>. *I.* fo-rē<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* fā-rē<sup>1</sup>. Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835), fer'n<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) and Clarke (1855), fā-rē<sup>1</sup> [A raid].

**forbad, forbade:** fer-bad<sup>1</sup>; fōr-bād<sup>2</sup>. Altho the Century notes that the first of these is obsolete, it survives in classic literature and may be found in Spenser, Dryden, Gray, Hussey, Knight, and other writers.

[name].

**Forbes:** fērbz<sup>1</sup> or (Scot.) fer'bis<sup>1</sup>; fōrbz<sup>2</sup> or (Scot.) fōr'bes<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family

**force, ford, fore:** fōrs<sup>1</sup>, fōrç<sup>2</sup>; fōrd<sup>1</sup>, fōrd<sup>2</sup>; fēr<sup>1</sup>, fōr<sup>2</sup>. In cultivated Eng. and Am. speech the *o* in these words is now pronounced as *o* in "or," but in Northern Eng. dialect and in some parts of the U. S. the long *o* indicated by the dictionaries is still heard. See *O*.

**forebear:** fēr-bār<sup>1</sup>; fōr-bār<sup>2</sup>. See *O* [An ancestor].

**forebode:** fēr-bōd<sup>1</sup>; fōr-bōd<sup>2</sup>. See *O* [To announce beforehand].

**forecast:** fēr'kast<sup>1</sup>; fōr'east<sup>2</sup>. See *O* [To tell in advance; as, to *forecast* the weather].

**forecastle:** fēr'kas<sup>1</sup> or (Naut.) fēk'sl<sup>1</sup>; fōr'eas<sup>1</sup> or (Naut.) fōe'sl<sup>2</sup>. See *O* [That part of a ship forward of the foremast].

**forefather:** fēr'fā'thēr<sup>1</sup>; fōr'fā'thēr<sup>2</sup>. *Standard & C.* fōr'fā'thēr<sup>1</sup>; fōr'fā'thēr<sup>2</sup>; *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* fōr'fā'thēr<sup>1</sup>. See *O*. While Bailey (1732), Fennia (1780), Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) stressed the antepenult, Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Reid (1844) stressed the penult.

2: *ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; f=ē; f=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,*

1: æ = final; 1 = habit; ælsle; au = out; øll; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**forehead:** fœr'ed<sup>1</sup>; fœr'ed<sup>2</sup>. *I.* fœr'hed<sup>1</sup>, which *C. & Wr.* indicate as alternative. Barclay (1774) and Sheridan (1780), fœr'ed<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles, fœr'hed<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), fœr'hed<sup>1</sup>; Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), fœr'hed<sup>1</sup>. See *H.*

**foreign:** fœr'in<sup>1</sup>; fœr'in<sup>2</sup>. Compare FEIGN.

**foresail:** fœr'sæl<sup>1</sup> or (Naut.) fœ'sl<sup>1</sup>; fœr'sæl<sup>2</sup> or (Naut.) fœ'sl<sup>2</sup>.

**forest:** fœr'est<sup>1</sup>; fœr'æst<sup>2</sup> [A large wooded tract of land].

**forfeiture:** fœr'fi-tiur<sup>1</sup> or -chur<sup>1</sup>; fœr'fi-tiur<sup>2</sup> or -chur<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777) and Fulton & Knight (1802), fœr'fit-ær<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840), fœr'fit-yiur<sup>1</sup> [The loss of possession of something as a penalty in law].

**forge:** fœrj or fœrj<sup>1</sup>; fœrg or fœrg<sup>2</sup>. See *O.*

**forger:** fœrj'ær<sup>1</sup> or fœrj'ær<sup>1</sup>; fœrg'er<sup>2</sup> or fœrg'er<sup>2</sup>.

**forgery:** fœr'jær-i<sup>1</sup> or fœr'jær-i<sup>1</sup>; fœr'ger-y<sup>2</sup> or fœr'ger-y<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates the usage of the people as it is, the second is the usage as the dictionaries prefer to record it. The pronunciation which Worcester noted as corrupt is the first noted and is fast displacing that preferred by most dictionaries, which is now seldom heard [The act of fraudulent imitation, as of a signature, coin, etc.].

**forget:** fœr-get<sup>1</sup>; fœr-gæt<sup>2</sup>; *not* fœr-get<sup>1</sup>, *nor* fœr-git<sup>1</sup> [To be unable to remember]. So also with its relatives forgettable, forgetableness, forgetter, forgetful, etc.

**forgive:** fœr-giv<sup>1</sup>; fœr-giv<sup>2</sup> [To pardon].

**forgo:** fœr-gō<sup>1</sup>; fœr-gō<sup>2</sup> [To deny oneself].

**forked:** fœrkt<sup>1</sup> or fœrkt'ed<sup>1</sup>, *Wr.*; fœrkt<sup>2</sup> or fœrkt'ed<sup>2</sup>. The second is noted by *Standard & W.* as alternative, but is not allowed in any form by Murray.

**forlorn:** fœr-lœrn<sup>1</sup>; fœr-lœrn<sup>2</sup>; *M.* fæ-lœrn<sup>1</sup> [Abandoned; desolate].

This word is sometimes, but improperly, pronounced so as to rhyme with *mourn*. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, make it rhyme with *corn*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. (1809).

In England it is generally rhymed with *turn*; in Ireland with *turn*. Analogy looks towards *corn*. The first of these modes may be attributed to that "cursory pronunciation" noticed by Johnson, or perhaps to some absurd notion of refinement.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. [Dublin, 1859.]

**form:** fœrm<sup>1</sup>; fœrm<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation recorded by modern dictionaries. Formerly indicated fœrm<sup>1</sup> by Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), but Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) fœrm<sup>1</sup>. Murray notes that Todd (1818) assigns to the word in the sense of a bench, class, or lair of a hare the pronunciation fœrm<sup>1</sup>, in other senses fœrm<sup>1</sup>. "The distinction," he says, "if it was ever recognized, is now obsolete."

**format:** fœr-mat<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) fœr-mā<sup>1</sup>; fœr-māt<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) fœr-mā<sup>2</sup> [The typographical style and general make-up of a book]. [for alarm].

**formidable:** fœr'mi-dæ-bl<sup>1</sup>; fœr'mi-dæ-bl<sup>2</sup>; *not* fœr-mid'æ-bl<sup>1</sup> [Giving cause

**forray:** fœr'æ<sup>1</sup>; fœr'æ<sup>2</sup>. Same as FORAY.

**forsooth:** fœr-sūth<sup>1</sup>; fœr-sōth<sup>2</sup>; *not* fœr-suth<sup>1</sup>. See SOOTH and SOOTHE.

**Forsyth:** fœr-saiθ<sup>1</sup>; fœr-syθ<sup>2</sup> [A family and geographic name].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʌll, rʌle, eʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ôr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**Forsythia:** fer-sai'thi-a<sup>1</sup> or fer-sith'i-a<sup>1</sup>; fôr-sy'thi-a<sup>2</sup> or fôr-syth'i-a<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. fêr-sai'thi-a<sup>1</sup>; W. fer-sith'i-a<sup>1</sup> [A genus of shrubs with yellow flowers].

**fort:** fôrt<sup>1</sup>; fôrt<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation commonly indicated by the dictionaries (with the exception of Murray, who indicates fôrt<sup>1</sup>) gives to the *o* the sound it has in "go" instead of that which it has in "or." See O [A military defensive work].

**fortalice:** fôrt'a-lis<sup>1</sup>; fôrt'a-lîç<sup>2</sup>, *Craig, E., M., & W. Standard, C., I., St., & Wr.* fôrt'a-lis<sup>1</sup>; *Smart* fôrt-al'is. See O [An outwork of a fortification; a small fort].

**forte**<sup>1</sup> [It.]: fôr'têi; fôr'te<sup>2</sup> [I. a. Loud. II. n. A passage in music to be performed loudly].

**forte**<sup>2</sup> [Fr.]: fôrt<sup>1</sup>; fôrt<sup>2</sup> [That in which one excels].

**forth:** fôrth<sup>1</sup>; fôrth<sup>2</sup>. See notes under FORCE, FORT, and O.

**forthwith:** fôrth"with<sup>1</sup>; fôrth"with<sup>2</sup>. See O. *Standard, C., E., & W.* fôrth"with<sup>1</sup>; I., St., & Wr. fôrth-with<sup>1</sup>; M. fôrth"with<sup>1</sup>. In American usage the final *th* is pronounced as in *then*, in Great Britain as in *thin*.

**fortnight:** fôrt'nait<sup>1</sup> or fêrt'nit<sup>1</sup>; fôrt'nit<sup>2</sup> or fôrt'nit<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777) and Knowles (1835) preferred the second, giving the ultima the short sound. This is recorded by C. & W. as alternative. It is somewhat curious that no lexicographer indicates the pronunciation of this word—a contraction of *fourteenthnight*—as fôrt'nit<sup>1</sup>, for which there is justification in its earlier spelling the like of which can not be found for indicating the pronunciation of *fort*, fôrt<sup>1</sup>, and its relatives as modern lexicographers, following the trail blazed by their predecessors, invariably do. See O.

**Fortuna:** fer-tiū'na<sup>1</sup>; fôr-tū'na<sup>2</sup> [In Roman myth, the goddess of chance].

**Fortunatus:** fêrt'iu-nê'tus<sup>1</sup>; fôr-tū-nā'tūs<sup>2</sup> [Hero in folk-lore].

**fortune:** fêrt'iu<sup>1</sup> or -chun<sup>1</sup>; fôr'tūn<sup>2</sup> or -chun<sup>2</sup> [Favorable chance].

**forty:** fêrt'ni; fôr'ty<sup>2</sup>. See O.

**forum:** fô'rum<sup>1</sup>; fô'rūm<sup>2</sup>; frequently, but incorrectly, fôr'əm<sup>1</sup> [A judicial assembly]. [cal use.]

**forward:** fôr'ward<sup>1</sup>; fôr'ward<sup>2</sup>; not fôr'rard<sup>1</sup>, which is restricted to nauti-

**forza** [It.]: fôr'dza<sup>1</sup>; fôr'dzā<sup>2</sup> [In music, emphasis].

**foss, fosse:** fôs<sup>1</sup>; fôs<sup>2</sup> [A ditch].

**Fouché:** fū'shê<sup>1</sup>; fū'çhê<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman (1763-1820)].

**fougade** [Fr.]: fū'gād<sup>1</sup>; fū'gād<sup>2</sup> [A well-like mine as for repelling attack].

**fought:** fôt<sup>1</sup>; fôt<sup>2</sup>—the *gh* is now silent [Imp. & pp. of *fight*].

**foul:** faul<sup>1</sup>; foul<sup>2</sup> [Offensive]. See ou.

**Foullis:** faulz<sup>1</sup> or fau'lis<sup>1</sup>; foulz<sup>2</sup> or fou'lis<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family name].

**foumart:** fau'mart<sup>1</sup> or fū'mart<sup>1</sup>; fou'märt<sup>2</sup> or fū'märt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. fau'-märt<sup>1</sup>; E., I., St., & Wr. fū'märt<sup>1</sup>; M. fu'mart<sup>1</sup>; W. fū'mart<sup>1</sup> [The European polecat].

**found, fount.** These words are both pronounced as one syllable: faund<sup>1</sup>, found<sup>2</sup>; faunt<sup>1</sup>, fount<sup>2</sup>. See ou.

**fountain:** faun'tin<sup>1</sup>; foun'tin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & Wr.*; C. faun'tan<sup>1</sup>; E. faun'ten<sup>1</sup>; I. & St. faun'tên<sup>1</sup>; W. faun'tin<sup>1</sup> [A spring of water].

**four:** fôr<sup>1</sup>; fôr<sup>2</sup>; not fêr<sup>1</sup>. See O [A cardinal number: 4].

**Fourier:** fū'ri"ê<sup>1</sup>; fū'ri"ê<sup>2</sup> [Fr. socialist (1772-1837)].—**Fourierism:** fū'n-er-izm<sup>1</sup>; fū'ri-êr-izm<sup>2</sup> [A communistic system advocated by Fourier].

2: ărt, špe, făt, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fêrn; hît, lœ; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nôt, ôr, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛɦɦn; go; ɪ = sing; ɦɦɦn, ɦɦɦs,

**foveolate:** fō-vi'o-lēt<sup>1</sup>; fō-vē'o-lāt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & W.* fō-vi'o-lēt<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* fō-vi'o-lēt<sup>1</sup>; *M.* fō-vi'o-lēt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* fō-vi'o-lit<sup>1</sup> [Marked with little pits or holes].

**foyer:** fwā'yē<sup>1</sup> or (*Local, U.S.*) fōi'ər<sup>1</sup>; fwā'yē<sup>2</sup> or (*Local, U.S.*) fōy'er<sup>2</sup> [Fr., a lobby or meeting-place in a theater]. The word is of recent introduction into Eng. and is not yet completely Anglicized.

**fracas** [Fr.]: frā'kū<sup>1</sup>; frā'ēā<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* frē'kas<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., M., & St.*, and Kenrick (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) frā'kū<sup>1</sup>. The second pronunciation indicates an American usage that may be traced to the early American lexicographers and which has been perpetuated by their descendants, all failing to represent the word as spoken by the Creoles of Louisiana and the Gulf States. This gives to it an unwarranted Anglicized form. By educated Americans and Englishmen the word is pronounced frā'kū<sup>1</sup> and still retains its Fr. sound. Noted as first used in 1727 by Dr. Murray, the word is not yet Anglicized. See TAPIS.

**fragile:** fraj'il<sup>1</sup>; frāg'il<sup>2</sup>; not fraj'ail<sup>1</sup> [Delicate; frail].

**fragment:** frag'ment<sup>1</sup>; frāg'mēnt<sup>2</sup>; not frag'mənt<sup>1</sup> [A part or piece broken from a whole].—**fragmental:** frag-men'tal<sup>1</sup>; frāg-mēn'tal<sup>2</sup>; *C. & M.* frag-men-tal<sup>1</sup>.—**fragmentary:** frag-men-tē-ri<sup>1</sup>; frāg-mēn-tā-ry<sup>2</sup>; not frag-ment'ər-i<sup>1</sup>.

**France:** frans<sup>1</sup> or (*F.*) frāns<sup>1</sup>; frānç<sup>2</sup> or (*F.*) frānç<sup>2</sup> [A republic of Europe].

**Frances:** fran'ses<sup>1</sup>; frān'çes<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. Dan. D. Pg.

**Francisca:** fran-sis'ka<sup>1</sup>; frān-çis'că<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Françoise:** frān'swāz<sup>1</sup>; frān'çwāz<sup>2</sup>;

**Francisque:** frān'sis'k<sup>1</sup>; frān'çis'k<sup>2</sup>; G. **Francisca:** fran-tsīs'ka<sup>1</sup>; frān-tsīs'că<sup>2</sup>; It.

**Francesca:** fran-ches'ka<sup>1</sup>; frān-çhēs'că<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Francisca:** fran-ɦɦɦs'ka<sup>1</sup>; frān-ɦɦɦs'că<sup>2</sup>;

Sw. **Franciska:** fran-sis'ka<sup>1</sup>; frān-çis'kă<sup>2</sup>.

**franchise:** fran'choiz<sup>1</sup> or fran'chiz<sup>1</sup>; frān'chis<sup>2</sup> or frān'chis<sup>2</sup>. *I., St., & W.* note the first. *Standard, C., M., Wr., Perry* (1777), and *Walker* (1791) indicate the second. *E.* fran'shiz<sup>1</sup> [1. A right to vote at public elections. 2. A special privilege granted for a consideration, as to a public service corporation].

*Franchise* . . . cometh of the French so signifying: it is taken with us for a privileged, or an exemption from ordinary jurisdiction, and sometime an immunity from tribute.

JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607.]

**franchisement:** fran'chiz-ment<sup>1</sup>; frān'chis-mēnt<sup>2</sup>. *E.* fran'shiz-ment<sup>1</sup>; *St.* fran'choiz-ment<sup>1</sup>.

**Francis:** fran'sis<sup>1</sup>; frān'çis<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Frants:**

frānts<sup>1</sup>; frānts<sup>2</sup>; Dan. D. **Franciscus:** fran-sis'kus<sup>1</sup>; frān-çis'cūs<sup>2</sup>; F. **François:**

frān'swā<sup>1</sup>; frān'çwā<sup>2</sup>; G. **Franciscus:** fran-tsīs'kūs<sup>1</sup>; frān-tsīs'cūs<sup>2</sup>; It. **Francesco:**

fran-ches'ko<sup>1</sup>; frān-çhēs'co<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Francisco:** fran-sis'ko<sup>1</sup>; frān-çis'co<sup>2</sup>; Sp. fran-ɦɦɦs'co<sup>1</sup>;

frān-ɦɦɦs'co<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Frans:** frāns<sup>1</sup>; frāns<sup>2</sup>.

**frangipane:** fran'ji-pēn<sup>1</sup>; frān'gi-pān<sup>2</sup>. Same as FRANGIPANI: the spelling preferred in England.

**frangipani, frangipanni:** fran'ji-pan<sup>1</sup>; frān'gi-pān<sup>2</sup> [A perfume]. See preceding. [incense].

**frankincense:** fraŋk'in-sens<sup>1</sup>; frāŋk'in-çens<sup>2</sup> [A gum or resin burned as

**Franz-Joseph:** frānts-yō'zef<sup>1</sup>; frānts-yō'çēf<sup>2</sup> [Emperor of Austria-Hungary].

**frap:** frap<sup>1</sup>; frāp<sup>2</sup> [To draw or bind together so as to strengthen].

**frappé** [Fr.]: frap'pē<sup>1</sup>; frāp'pē<sup>2</sup> [Iced].

**Fraser:** frē'zær<sup>1</sup>; frā'çer<sup>2</sup> [Am., Eng., and Scot. family name].

**fraternal:** frā-tūr'nəl<sup>1</sup>; frā-tēr'nəl<sup>2</sup> [Brotherly].

2: wɒlf, dg; bōōk, bōōt; ɦɦɦll, ɦɦɦle, cūre, bűt, bűrn; ōll, bōy; ɦɦɦ, ɦɦɦm; ɦɦɦk; ɦɦɦn, ɦɦɦs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

**fraternate:** frat'ər-nēt<sup>1</sup>; frat'er-nāt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.; E., I., & W.* ira-tūr'nēt<sup>1</sup>; *M. & St.* frat'ūr-nēt<sup>1</sup> [To fraternize].

**fraternize:** frat'ər-noiz<sup>1</sup>; frät'er-niz<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., & W.; I.* fra-tur-noiz; *St.* frat'ūr-noiz; *W.* fra-tūr-noiz<sup>1</sup>. Murray notes frät'er-noiz<sup>1</sup> as alternative. Defined by Blount ("Glossographia," 1656), "to agree as brothers," the word is recorded by Bailey (1724) but unstressed. It is not found in Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), nor Walker (1797). Ash (1775), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Todd (1818) indicated fra-tūr-noiz<sup>1</sup>.

**fratricidal:** frat'ri-sai'dal<sup>1</sup>; frät'ri-çī'dal<sup>2</sup>. *M.* frē'tri-sai'dal<sup>1</sup>. See FRATRICIDE.

**fratricide:** frat'ri-said<sup>1</sup>; frät'ri-çid<sup>2</sup>. *M.* frē'tri-said<sup>1</sup>, which was indicated also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), frat'ri-said<sup>1</sup> [One who kills his brother].

**frau** [Ger.]: frau<sup>1</sup>; frou<sup>2</sup> [Mistress; Mrs.].

**fraud:** frōd<sup>1</sup>; fraḍ<sup>2</sup> [Deliberate deception].

**fräulein** [Ger.]: frei'lain<sup>1</sup>; fröi'lin<sup>2</sup> [Miss].

**Fraunhofer:** frau'n'hō-fər<sup>1</sup>; frou'n'hō-fēr<sup>2</sup> [Ger. physicist (1787-1826)].

**Frederica:** fred'ər-ī'kə<sup>1</sup>; frēd'er-ī'ea<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. *Fr.*

**Frédérique:** frē'dē-rik<sup>1</sup>; frē'dē-rik<sup>2</sup>; *Ger.* **Friederike:** frīd'ē-ri'kə<sup>1</sup>; frīd'ē-ri'ke<sup>2</sup>; *It.* **Federica:** fē'dē-ri'ka<sup>1</sup>; fē'dē-ri'ea<sup>2</sup>; *Pg. Sp.* **Frederica:** frē'dē-ri'ka<sup>1</sup>; frē'dē-ri'ea<sup>2</sup>. See FREDERICK.

**Frederick:** fred'ər-ik<sup>1</sup>; frēd'er-ik<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *Dan.*

**Fredrik:** frē'dər-ik<sup>1</sup>; frē'dər-ik<sup>2</sup>; *D.* **Fredrik:** frē'dē-rik<sup>1</sup>; frē'dē-rik<sup>2</sup>; *Fr.* **Frédéric:** frē'dē-rik<sup>1</sup>; frē'dē-rik<sup>2</sup>; *G.* **Friedrich:** frīd'ri:n<sup>1</sup>; frēd'ria<sup>2</sup>; *It.* **Federigo:** fē'dē-ri'gō<sup>1</sup>; fē'dē-ri'gō<sup>2</sup>; **Federico:** fē'dē-ri'ko<sup>1</sup>; fē'dē-ri'eo<sup>2</sup>; *Pg. Sp.* **Federico:** fē'dē-ri'ko<sup>1</sup>; fē'dē-ri'eo<sup>2</sup>.

**free:** frī<sup>1</sup>; frē<sup>2</sup>. See E.

**freemason:** frī'mē'sn<sup>1</sup>; frē'mā'sn<sup>2</sup> [A member of an ancient secret order dating from the middle ages].

**freeze:** frīz<sup>1</sup>; frēz<sup>2</sup> [To convert into ice].

**Freiberg:** frei'bern<sup>1</sup>; frī'bēr<sup>2</sup> [Saxon town].

**Freiburg:** frei'burh<sup>1</sup>; frī'būr<sup>2</sup> [Ger. town].

**freight:** frēt<sup>1</sup>; frēt<sup>2</sup> [Goods transported by public carriers].

**Freischütz (Der):** der frei'shüts<sup>1</sup>; dēr frī'shüts<sup>2</sup> [An opera by Weber].

**Frelinghuysen:** frī'liŋ-hai'zen<sup>1</sup>; frē'liŋ-hy'gēn<sup>2</sup> [Am. family name].

**Fremantle:** frī'man-tl<sup>1</sup>; frē'mān-tl<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Frémont:** fri-mēnt<sup>1</sup>; frē-mōnt<sup>2</sup>; *not* fri-mēnt<sup>1</sup> [Am. explorer (1813-90)].

**Fremstad:** frem'stat<sup>1</sup>; frēm'stāt<sup>2</sup> [Am. prima donna of Sw. birth].

**frenetic:** fri-net'ik<sup>1</sup>; frē-nēt'ie<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries and by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). The word is not recorded by Bailey (1724-32). By Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), frēd'e-tik<sup>1</sup> [Distracted].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, loe; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; ū = feud; chin; go; y = sing; thin, this.

**frequency:** frī'kwens<sup>1</sup>; frē'kwēnç<sup>2</sup>; *Buchanan* (1757-66) frī-kwens<sup>1</sup> [Repetition].

**frequent (v.):** frī-kwent<sup>1</sup>; frē-kwēnt<sup>2</sup>. *Webster* (1828) frī'kwent<sup>1</sup>. See [ABSENT.]

**frequent (a.):** frī'kwent<sup>1</sup>; frē'kwēnt<sup>2</sup> [Occurring or happening often].

**frequentage:** frī-kwen'tij<sup>1</sup> or frī'kwen-tij<sup>1</sup>; frē-kwēn'tag<sup>2</sup> or frē'kwēn-tag<sup>2</sup>. The first is American usage, the second usage in England. *I.* frī-kwen'tej<sup>1</sup> is Scottish.

**frequentative:** frī-kwen'ta-tiv<sup>1</sup>; frē-kwēn'ta-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* tē-tiv<sup>1</sup> [Denoting repetition; as, a frequentative verb].

**frequented:** frī-kwent'id<sup>1</sup>; frē-kwēnt'ed<sup>2</sup>; *not* frī'kwēn-tid<sup>1</sup>.

**Frere:** frīr<sup>1</sup>; frēr<sup>2</sup> [Welsh administrator; governor of Bombay and Cape Colony (1815-84)].

**Frère:** frār<sup>1</sup>; frēr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter (1819-86)].

**Fresenius:** frē-zē'ni-us<sup>1</sup>; frē-gē'nī-us<sup>2</sup> [Ger. chemist (1818-97)].

**Fresnel:** frē'nel<sup>1</sup>; frē'nēl<sup>2</sup>—the s is silent [Fr. physicist (1788-1827)].

**Frey:** frē<sup>1</sup>; frē<sup>2</sup>; *not* frai<sup>1</sup> [In Norse myth, the god of rain and sunshine, of abundance and prosperity]. See the next word.

**Frey:** frai<sup>1</sup>; frȳ<sup>2</sup> [Swiss statesman and president (1838- )]. See the [preceding.]

**Freja:** frē'a<sup>1</sup>; frē'a<sup>2</sup> [In Norse myth, goddess of love].

**Freyclinet (de):** də frē'sī'nē<sup>1</sup>; de frē'qī'ne<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman (1828- )].

**Freytag:** frai'tāh<sup>1</sup>; frȳ'tāh<sup>2</sup> [Ger. writer (1816-95)].

**friar:** frai'ər<sup>1</sup>; frī'ar<sup>2</sup> [A member of a monastic order].

**fricadillo:** frik'a-dil'o<sup>1</sup>; frī'e'a-dīl'o<sup>2</sup> [A ball of forced meat; croquette].

**fricandeau:** frik'an-dō<sup>1</sup>; frī'e'an-dō<sup>2</sup> [Fr., a cutlet, fried or stewed, served garnished with a sauce].

**fricandel:** frik'ən-del<sup>1</sup>; frī'e'an-dēl<sup>2</sup> [OFr., a dish of veal prepared with eggs and spices]. [served with gravy].

**fricassee:** frik'a-sī<sup>1</sup>; frī'e'a-sē<sup>2</sup> [A dish of meat, cut, stewed or fried, and

**fricassée** [Fr.]: frī'kā'sē<sup>1</sup>; frī'ēā'sē<sup>2</sup> [Same as the preceding].

**friend:** frend<sup>1</sup>; frēnd<sup>2</sup>; *not* fren<sup>1</sup>. The tendency to drop the d in this word and its relatives should be discouraged as vulgar. See FRIENDS.—**friends:** frendz<sup>1</sup>; frēnds<sup>2</sup>—the d should be pronounced and the s given the sound of z; *not* frens<sup>1</sup>.—**friendless:** frend'les<sup>1</sup>; frēnd'lēs<sup>2</sup>; *not* fren'les<sup>1</sup>.—**friendly:** frend'li<sup>1</sup>; frēnd'ly<sup>2</sup>; *not* fren'li<sup>1</sup>.—**friendship:** frend'ship<sup>1</sup>; frēnd'ship<sup>2</sup>; *not* fren'ship<sup>1</sup>.

**Friesian:** frī'zən<sup>1</sup>; frē'zhan<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* frī'zian<sup>1</sup>; *I.* friz'i-an<sup>1</sup>; *M.* friz'i-an<sup>1</sup>; *St.* friz'i-an<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* frī'zən<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Friesland].

**Friesic:** frīz'ik<sup>1</sup>; frēg'ie<sup>2</sup>. Same as FRIESIAN.

**Friesland:** frīz'lənd<sup>1</sup>; frēg'lənd<sup>2</sup> [A province of the Netherlands].

**frieze:** frīz<sup>1</sup>; frēz<sup>2</sup>. Compare FREEZE [A woolen cloth with shaggy nap].

**frigate:** frig'it<sup>1</sup>; frīg'at<sup>2</sup> [An old-style vessel of war].

**fright:** froit<sup>1</sup>; frīt<sup>2</sup>—the gh is silent; so also in all its relatives [Fear].

**frigid:** frij'id<sup>1</sup>; frīg'id<sup>2</sup> [Cold; wintry].

2: wolf, dg; book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

**frijol, frijole** [Mex.]: frī'hōl<sup>1</sup> or fri-hōl<sup>1</sup>; frī'hōl<sup>2</sup> or frī-hōl<sup>2</sup> [Any cultivated bean used as food]. [first Fr. republic].

**Frimalre:** frī'mār<sup>1</sup>; frī'mār<sup>2</sup> [The third month in the calendar of the

**fringe:** frinj<sup>1</sup>; frīng<sup>2</sup> [An ornamental border].

**friseur** [Fr.]: frī'zūr<sup>1</sup>; frī'sūr<sup>2</sup>. By Walker (1806) and Jameson (1827), frī-zūr<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1805), frī'zār<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835), frī-zēr<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840), frī-zūr<sup>1</sup> [A hair-dresser].

**frisk, frit, frith.** In all these words the *i* is short: frisk<sup>1</sup>, frīsk<sup>2</sup>; frit<sup>1</sup>, frīt<sup>2</sup>; frith<sup>1</sup>, frīth<sup>2</sup>. See I.

**Frithlof:** frīth'yōf<sup>1</sup>; frīth'yōf<sup>2</sup> [The hero of Tegner's saga of the same name].

**frivol:** friv'əl<sup>1</sup>; friv'ol<sup>2</sup> [To indulge in frivolity].

**frivolity:** fri-vəl'i-tī<sup>1</sup>; fri-vəl'i-ty<sup>2</sup> [Disposition to trifle or indulge in levity].

**Frobisher:** frob'ish-ər<sup>1</sup> or frō'bīsh-ər<sup>1</sup>; frōb'ish-er<sup>2</sup> or frō'bīsh-er<sup>2</sup> [Eng. navigator (1535?-94)].

**Froebel:** frū'bel<sup>1</sup>; frū'bēl<sup>2</sup> [Ger. educator (1782-1852)].

**frog:** frog<sup>1</sup>; frōg. See O [An amphibious animal].

**Froissart:** frwā'sār<sup>1</sup>; frwā'sār<sup>2</sup> [Fr. chronicler (1333-1419)].

**from:** frēm<sup>1</sup>; frōm<sup>2</sup>—the formal pronunciation is heard only occasionally in the speech of educated people, for in rapid speech the *o* is weakened to *ə* in "atom," "actor," and approximates to *u* in "but."

**Frome:** frōm<sup>1</sup>; frōm<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town].

**frond:** frēnd<sup>1</sup>; frōnd<sup>2</sup> [A leaf-like expansion of a plant].

**Fronde:** frēnd<sup>1</sup>; frōnd<sup>2</sup> [Fr. political party opposed to Mazarin (1648-51)].

**frondose:** frēn'dōs<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & C.*, or frēn-dōs<sup>1</sup>, *M., W., & Wr.*; frōn'dōs<sup>2</sup> or frōn-dōs<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I.* frōnd'ōs<sup>1</sup> [Like a leaf; leafy].

**front:** frunt<sup>1</sup>; frōnt<sup>2</sup>—the accepted pronunciation to-day and the one noted by Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). By Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), and Knowles (1835), frēnt<sup>1</sup> [The fore part of anything].

**frontal:** frēn'təl<sup>1</sup> or frunt'al<sup>1</sup>; frōn'tal<sup>2</sup> or frōnt'al<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage, the second the usage of Great Britain [Pert. to the front].

**Front de Bœuf:** frēn də būf<sup>1</sup>; frōn de būf<sup>2</sup> [In Scott's "Ivanhoe," a brutal Norman baron].

**Frontenac:** frēn'te-nāk<sup>1</sup> or (*Anglice*) frēn'ti-nak<sup>1</sup>; frōn'te-nāe<sup>2</sup> or (*Anglice*) frēn'te-nāe<sup>2</sup> [Canadian district named for Louis de Buade, Count of Frontenac (1621-98)].

**frontier:** frēn'tīr<sup>1</sup> or frunt'tīr<sup>1</sup>; frōn'tēr<sup>2</sup> or frōnt'tēr<sup>2</sup>. The first is indicated by *C., E., I., M., S., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* (1893-1912), frēn'tīr<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* (1913-15), frēn'tīr<sup>1</sup>. Historically, the stress has been indicated on the first syllable by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1860), and Cull (1863). But Sheridan, Jones, and Fulton & Knight indicated frēnt'yīr<sup>1</sup>, Walker frēn'tīr<sup>1</sup>. Bailey (1732) and Webster (1828), frēn-tīr<sup>1</sup> [The boundary of a nation or state].

1: æ = final; i = habit; ælse; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**frontiersman:** frən-tīrz'mən<sup>1</sup> or frun'tīrz-mən<sup>1</sup>; frōn-tērs'man<sup>2</sup> or frōn-tērs-man<sup>2</sup>. The second is indicated as alternative by *Standard, M., & W.* [One who lives on the frontier].

**frontispiece:** frən'tis-pīs<sup>1</sup>; frōn'tis-pēg<sup>2</sup>. *M.* frun'tis-pīs<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1847-1908) frən'tis-pīs<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1909) frun'tis-pīs<sup>1</sup>. The first pronunciation indicated is that noted by *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.* as in best usage in the United States and in Scotland; the second—that recorded by Murray—indicates only one English usage, the other, which is noted by the *Encyclopædic*, is more frequently heard in the English printing, binding, and publishing trades.

**frost:** frōst<sup>1</sup>; frōst<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., Nares* (1784), and *Knowles* (1835); *E., I., M., St., & W.* frēst<sup>1</sup>, the pronunciation indicated also by *Perry* (1777), *Sheridan* (1780), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Jameson* (1827), and *Reid* (1844) [The formation of ice; act or state of freezing].

**froth:** frōth<sup>1</sup>; frōth<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., Sheridan* (1780), *Nares* (1784), and *Knowles* (1835); *E., I., M., St., & W.* frēth<sup>1</sup>, noted also by *Perry* (1777), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Jameson* (1827), *Smart* (1840), and *Reid* (1844).

Mr. Smith pronounces *broth, froth* and *moth*, as if written *bravth, fravth*, and *mauth*. Of the propriety or impropriety of this a well-educated ear is the best judge; but . . . if this be not the sound heard among the best speakers, no middle sound ought to be admitted.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* note 153 (1809.)

**Froude:** frūd<sup>1</sup>; frūd<sup>2</sup>; *not* fraud<sup>1</sup> [Eng. historian (1818-94)].

**frow:** frau<sup>1</sup>; frow<sup>2</sup>, *M., W., & W., or Standard, C., E., & I.* frō<sup>1</sup>.

**frown:** frau<sup>1</sup>; frown<sup>2</sup> [To wrinkle or knit the brow in irritation].

**Fructidor:** frūk'tī'dēr<sup>1</sup>; früe'tī'dôr<sup>2</sup> [The last month in the calendar of the first French republic].

**fructify:** frūk'ti-fai<sup>1</sup>; früe'ti-fy<sup>2</sup> [To render fruitful].

**frugal:** frū'gal<sup>1</sup>; frū'gal<sup>2</sup> [Avoiding waste; practising economy].

**frugivorous:** fru-jiv'o-rus<sup>1</sup>; frū-živ'o-rūs<sup>2</sup> [Fruit-eating, as many animals].

**fruit:** frūt<sup>1</sup>; frūt<sup>2</sup>; *not* frut<sup>1</sup>, which is an affectation ["Vegetable products fit for food"—*Concise Oxford Dict.* (1911)].

**frumenty:** frū'men-tī<sup>1</sup>; frū'mēn-ty<sup>2</sup>. Formerly frequently corrupted and mispronounced fūr'men-tī<sup>1</sup> [Hulled wheat boiled in milk].

**frump:** frump<sup>1</sup>; frūmp<sup>2</sup> [A dowdily dressed woman].

**frustrate:** frus'trēt<sup>1</sup>; frūs'trāt<sup>2</sup> [To prevent; baffle].

**frustum:** frus'tum<sup>1</sup>; frūs'tūm<sup>2</sup>; sometimes corrupted to frus'trum<sup>1</sup> [The base, as of a pyramid].

**Fuchs:** fūks<sup>1</sup>; fues<sup>2</sup> [Bavarian botanist (1501-66)].

**Fuchsia:** fiū'shə<sup>1</sup> or fūk'si-ə<sup>1</sup>; fū'shə<sup>2</sup> or fue'si-ə<sup>2</sup>. *E.* fūk'si-ə; *I., M., W., & W.* fiū'shi-ə<sup>1</sup>.

**fudge:** fuj<sup>1</sup>; fūg<sup>2</sup> [Nonsense; humbug; rubbish].

**fuel:** fiū'el<sup>1</sup>; fū'əl<sup>2</sup> [Combustibles for kindling and sustaining fire, as coal, [wood, etc.].

**fugato** [It.]: fu-gā'to<sup>1</sup>; fū-gā'to<sup>2</sup> [According to rule: direction in music].

**fugh** (*interj.*): fū<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & C., or fiū<sup>1</sup>, E. & I.; fū<sup>2</sup> or fū<sup>2</sup>; W.* fū<sup>1</sup> [Phew: expression of disgust].

2: wəlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fūll, ryl, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɛo, ɛem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.



1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

**fugitive:** fiū'ji-tiv<sup>1</sup>; fū'gi-tiv<sup>2</sup> [One who flees from pursuit].

**fugleman:** fiū'gl-man<sup>1</sup>; fū'gl-man<sup>2</sup> [An expert soldier; file-leader].

**fugue** [Fr.]: fiūg<sup>1</sup>; fūg<sup>2</sup> [A musical composition].

**fulcrum:** ful'krom<sup>1</sup>; fūl'erūm<sup>2</sup>; *not* ful'krom<sup>1</sup> [A support against which to rest a lever].

**full:** ful<sup>1</sup>; fūl<sup>2</sup>. See U [Containing all that can be put in; as, the cup is

**fulsome:** ful'sam<sup>1</sup>; fūl'som<sup>2</sup>—the *u* is correctly pronounced as in "full," not as in "but," by careful speakers. [full of milk].

**Fulton:** ful'tan<sup>1</sup>; fūl'ton<sup>2</sup> [Am. engineer (1765-1815)].

**fumacious:** fiu-mē'shus<sup>1</sup>; fū-mā'shūs<sup>2</sup> [Smoky].

**fumble:** fūm'bl<sup>1</sup>; fūm'bl<sup>2</sup> [To handle in an awkward way].

**fume:** fiūm<sup>1</sup>; fūm<sup>2</sup> [Vapor, smoke, or odor emitted from a substance; as, fumes of sulfur].

**fun:** fun<sup>1</sup>; fūn<sup>2</sup>. See U [Humor].

**fund:** fund<sup>1</sup>; fūnd<sup>2</sup>. See U [A sum of money].

**funeral:** fiū'nar-al<sup>1</sup>; fū'ner-al<sup>2</sup> [The ceremonies that pertain to the burial of the dead body of a person].

**funest:** fiu-nest<sup>1</sup>; fū-nēst<sup>2</sup> [Doleful; sad; lamentable].

**fungi:** fun'joi<sup>1</sup>; fūn'gi<sup>2</sup>; *never* fun'gai<sup>1</sup> [Plural of FUNGUS, a mushroom, toadstool, puffball, mold, or mildew]. In the following relatives of this word the *g* is pronounced as *j* (See G): **fun'gi-ble**, **fun'gie**, **fun'gi-form**, **Fun-gi'l-dæ**, **fun-giv'o-rous**, etc.

**fungus:** fun'gus<sup>1</sup>; fūn'gūs<sup>2</sup> [A mushroom-like plant].

**funicle:** fiū'n-kl<sup>1</sup>; fū'ni-el<sup>2</sup> [A small cord or cord-like appendage].

**fur:** fūr<sup>1</sup>; fūr<sup>2</sup> [The soft, hairy coat that covers the skin of animals].

**furlous:** fiū'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; fū'ri-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Overcome with rage].

**furlong:** fūr'lōn<sup>1</sup>; fūr'lōng<sup>2</sup> [A measure; one-eighth of a mile].

**furlough:** fūr'lō<sup>1</sup>; fūr'lō<sup>2</sup> [A temporary leave of absence granted to a soldier or sailor].

**furnace:** fūr'nis<sup>1</sup>; fūr'naç<sup>2</sup> [A closed fire-place for heating].

**Furneaux:** fūr-nō<sup>1</sup>; fūr-nō<sup>2</sup> [A group of Austral. islands in Bass Strait].

**furniture:** fūr'ni-çhur or -tiūr<sup>1</sup>; fūr'ni-çhur or -tūr<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [In general, movable articles for use in a dwelling-house].

**furor:** fiū'rēr<sup>1</sup>; fū'rōr<sup>2</sup> [Overbounding enthusiasm].

**furor:** fiū'rōr<sup>1</sup>; fū'rōr<sup>2</sup>. Same as preceding.

**fuse:** fiūz<sup>1</sup>; fūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* fiūs<sup>1</sup> [A tube, casing, prepared cord, etc., which burns slowly; used for discharging a blast, firing a shell].

**fusel:** fiū'zel<sup>1</sup>; fū'sēl<sup>2</sup> [A poisonous oily compound].

**fusible:** fiū'zi-bl<sup>1</sup>; fū'si-bl<sup>2</sup>; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) fū'si-bl<sup>1</sup> [Capable of being fused or melted].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; ou = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**fusil:** fiu'zil<sup>1</sup>; fū'sil<sup>2</sup>—the commonly accepted pronunciation according to the dictionaries of the day, and Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Small (1840), and Craig (1849). Formerly, also, fu-zil<sup>1</sup> and so indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) [An igniting tinder; also, a small musket].

**fusillade:** fiu'zi-lēd<sup>1</sup>; fū'si-lād<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C. & Wr.* fiu'zi-lēd<sup>1</sup>; *E.* fiu'zil-ēd<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* fiu'zil-ēd<sup>1</sup>; *M.* fiu'zil-ēd<sup>1</sup> [A simultaneous discharge of firearms].

**fusion:** fiu'zan<sup>1</sup>; fū'zhon<sup>2</sup> [The act or process of blending together].

**futile:** fiu'til<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr., or* fiu'toil<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., & St.*; fū'til<sup>2</sup> or fū'til<sup>2</sup> [Of no avail or effect; done to no purpose].

**future:** fiu'tiur<sup>1</sup> or -chur<sup>1</sup>; fū'tūr<sup>2</sup> or -chur<sup>2</sup>. While Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) indicated the first, Sheridan (1780) and Jones (1798) noted fiu'chur<sup>1</sup>, but Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) recorded fiu'yər<sup>1</sup>, and Walker (1791) fiu'chiur<sup>1</sup> [The time yet to come].

**futurist, futurism:** fiu'tiur-ist<sup>1</sup>; fū'tūr-ist<sup>2</sup>; fiu'tiur-izm<sup>1</sup>; fū'tūr-izm<sup>2</sup>.

**futurity:** fiu-tiū'r-i-ti<sup>1</sup>; fū-tū'r-i-ty<sup>2</sup> [The distant future].

**fyke:** faik<sup>1</sup>; fȳk<sup>2</sup> [A fish-trap of net].

[swastika].

**fyfot:** fil'fot<sup>1</sup>; fyl'fōt<sup>2</sup>; not fail'fet<sup>1</sup> [An ancient symbol resembling a

## G

**g:** jī'; gē<sup>2</sup>. In English this letter has two sounds: (1) *hard* (a) before a, o, u, i, and sometimes e [See (2) below] or a consonant, as in "garden," "get," "gelding," "gift," "gild," "good," "gun," "ghastly," "great," etc., (b) when medial, as in "dagger," "digger," "digging," "figure," etc., (c) when final, as in "bag," "beg," "big," "bog," "bug," "egg," (2) *soft* before e, sometimes before i [See 1 (a) above], and y, as in "age," "gaol," "gem," "geology," "gin," "gist," "gymnasium," "gyroscope," etc. In this book hard g is indicated by the letter itself; soft g by j. The letter g is sometimes silent as in *poignant, poignancy, sign, phlegm, gnostic*. See *gn*, *-ing*, and *ng*.

**Gaal:** gē'al<sup>1</sup>; gā'al<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gaash:** gē'ash<sup>1</sup>; gā'ash<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gaba:** gē'ba<sup>1</sup>; gā'ba<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gabaa:** gab'i-a<sup>1</sup>; gāb'a-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Gabaath:** gab'i-a-th<sup>1</sup>; gāb'a-a-th<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Gabae:** gab'i-i<sup>1</sup>; gāb'a-e<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Gabael:** gab'i-el<sup>1</sup>; gāb'a-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Gabaon:** gab'i-en<sup>1</sup>; gāb'a-ōn<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Gabaonites:** gab'i-en-aits<sup>1</sup>; gāb'a-ōn-its<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**gabardine:** gab'ər-din<sup>1</sup>; gāb'ar-din<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* gab-ur-din<sup>1</sup>; *E. & St.* gab'ur-din<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ga-bar-din<sup>1</sup>; *M.* gab'ər-din<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* gab-er-din<sup>1</sup> [A long, loose cloak]. **gaberline**, pronounced the same way, is the form preferred in England.

**Gabatha:** gab'a-tha<sup>1</sup>; gāb'a-tha<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Gabbat:** ga-bē'ui<sup>1</sup>; gā-bā'ī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gabbatha:** gab'e-tha<sup>1</sup>; gāb'a-tha<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gabbe:** gab'i<sup>1</sup>; gāb'e<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Gabdes:** gab'diz<sup>1</sup>; gāb'dēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Gabee:** gab'i-i<sup>1</sup>; gāb'e-ē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Gabelus:** gab'i-lus<sup>1</sup>; gāb'e-lūs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**gabion:** gē'bi-en<sup>1</sup>; gā'bi-on<sup>2</sup> [A wicker cylinder filled with earth used as a defensive work in military operations].

**Gaboriau:** gā'bō'r'ō<sup>1</sup>; gā'bō'r'ō<sup>2</sup>. Frequently heard, colloq., ga-bār'-yo<sup>1</sup> [Fr. novelist (1835-73)].

**Gabrias:** gē'bri-as<sup>1</sup>; gā'bri-ās<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Gabriel:** gē'bri-el<sup>1</sup>; gā'bri-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name]. Fr. gā'brī'el<sup>1</sup>; gā'brī'ēl<sup>2</sup>; Ger. gā'brī-ēl<sup>1</sup>; gā'brī-ēl<sup>2</sup>; It. **Gabriello:** gā'bri-el'lo<sup>1</sup>; gā'brī-ēl'lo<sup>2</sup>; Pg. Sp. **Gabriel** gā'bri-ēl<sup>1</sup>; gā'brī-ēl<sup>2</sup>.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪpk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

**Gad:** gad<sup>1</sup>; gäd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gadarenes:** gad<sup>1</sup>a-rinz<sup>1</sup>; gäd<sup>1</sup>a-rēns<sup>2</sup> [Bible].  
—**Gaddi:** gad<sup>1</sup>ai; gäd<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gaddiel:** gad<sup>1</sup>i-el<sup>1</sup>; gäd<sup>1</sup>i-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gaddis:** gad<sup>1</sup>is<sup>1</sup>; gäd<sup>1</sup>is<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Gade:** gä<sup>1</sup>dä<sup>1</sup>; gä<sup>1</sup>dē<sup>2</sup> [Dan. composer (1817-90)].

**Gaderoth:** gä<sup>1</sup>-di<sup>1</sup>rēth<sup>1</sup> or -rōth<sup>1</sup>; gä<sup>1</sup>-dē<sup>1</sup>rōth<sup>2</sup> or -rōth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Gades:** gē<sup>1</sup>diz<sup>1</sup>; gä<sup>1</sup>dēs<sup>2</sup>. Same as CADIZ.

**Gadhelic:** gad<sup>1</sup>a-lik<sup>1</sup>; gäd<sup>1</sup>e-līe<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. gad<sup>1</sup>el-ik<sup>1</sup>; E. & I. gad<sup>1</sup>-hī<sup>1</sup>-lik<sup>1</sup>; M. gä<sup>1</sup>-del<sup>1</sup>ik<sup>1</sup>; St. gä<sup>1</sup>lik<sup>1</sup>; Wr. gä<sup>1</sup>-del<sup>1</sup>ik<sup>1</sup> [The language of the Gael, including Highland Scotch, Irish or Erse, Manx, and old Gaulish].

**Gadi:** gē<sup>1</sup>dai<sup>1</sup>; gä<sup>1</sup>di<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gadite:** gad<sup>1</sup>ait<sup>1</sup>; gäd<sup>1</sup>it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**gadoid:** gē<sup>1</sup>deid<sup>1</sup>; gä<sup>1</sup>dōid<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a family of fish (the *Gadidae*) which includes the cod and haddock].

**Gadski:** güt<sup>1</sup>ski<sup>1</sup>; gät<sup>1</sup>skī<sup>2</sup> [Ger. prima donna (1871- )].

**Gaelic:** gē<sup>1</sup>lik<sup>1</sup>; gäl<sup>1</sup>ie<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, E., I., M., & W.; C., St., & Wr. gē<sup>1</sup>lik<sup>1</sup>, which was indicated also by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844). By Smart (1840) gē<sup>1</sup>a-lik<sup>1</sup> [The Celtic language of the Scotch Highlanders].

**Gaeta:** gä<sup>1</sup>-ē<sup>1</sup>ta<sup>1</sup>; gä<sup>1</sup>-ē<sup>1</sup>tä<sup>2</sup> [It. gulf and town].

**gaff:** gä<sup>1</sup>f<sup>1</sup>; gäf<sup>2</sup> [A pole].

**gag:** gag<sup>1</sup>; gäg<sup>2</sup> [Something placed in or over the mouth to prevent outcry].

**gage, gauge:** gē<sup>1</sup>j<sup>1</sup>; gäg<sup>2</sup> [An instrument for measuring].

**Gaham:** gē<sup>1</sup>ham<sup>1</sup>; gä<sup>1</sup>ham<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gahar:** gē<sup>1</sup>här<sup>1</sup>; gä<sup>1</sup>här<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—

Gai: gē<sup>1</sup>ai<sup>1</sup>; gä<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)]. [name].

**Gallard:** gū<sup>1</sup>yär<sup>1</sup> or gē<sup>1</sup>lär<sup>1</sup>; gä<sup>1</sup>yär<sup>2</sup> or gä<sup>1</sup>lär<sup>2</sup> [Fr. or Am. family

**gain:** gē<sup>1</sup>n<sup>1</sup>; gän<sup>2</sup> [Profit].

**Gallardila:** gē<sup>1</sup>-lär<sup>1</sup>di<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>1</sup>; gä<sup>1</sup>-lär<sup>1</sup>di<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* & M.; C. & Wr. gal<sup>1</sup>-yär<sup>1</sup>-di<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>1</sup>; E. gel<sup>1</sup>-lar<sup>1</sup>di<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>1</sup>; W. gä<sup>1</sup>-lär<sup>1</sup>di<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>1</sup> [A genus of flowering herbs of the aster family].

**Galkwar:** gōik<sup>1</sup>wär<sup>1</sup>; gik<sup>1</sup>wär<sup>2</sup> [Marathi, "cowherd," the title of the native ruler of Baroda].

**gainsay:** gē<sup>1</sup>n<sup>1</sup>sē<sup>1</sup>; gän<sup>2</sup>sä<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* & W.; C. & Wr. gē<sup>1</sup>n-sē<sup>1</sup>; E., I., M., & St. gē<sup>1</sup>n-sē<sup>1</sup>. By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), gē<sup>1</sup>n-sē<sup>1</sup>; Bailey (1732), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827), gē<sup>1</sup>n-sē<sup>1</sup> [To speak against; contradict].

**Gainsborough:** gē<sup>1</sup>nz<sup>1</sup>bur<sup>1</sup>-o<sup>1</sup>; gän<sup>2</sup>ṣ<sup>1</sup>bör<sup>1</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>; not gē<sup>1</sup>nz<sup>1</sup>brō<sup>1</sup>, nor gē<sup>1</sup>nz<sup>1</sup>brä<sup>1</sup>. [Eng. painter (1727-88)].

**gainst:** genst<sup>1</sup>; gē<sup>1</sup>nst<sup>2</sup> [Poetic apheresis of AGAINST]. By Spenser (1590), Marlowe (1590), Weever (1601), and others, written without apostrophe.

**gainstand:** gē<sup>1</sup>stand<sup>1</sup> or gē<sup>1</sup>stand<sup>2</sup>; gän<sup>2</sup>stānd<sup>2</sup> or gän<sup>2</sup>stānd<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* & W.; C. & M. gē<sup>1</sup>stand<sup>1</sup>; E., I., & Wr. gē<sup>1</sup>stand<sup>1</sup> [To oppose].

**Gairdner:** gä<sup>1</sup>rd<sup>1</sup>när<sup>1</sup>; gä<sup>1</sup>rd<sup>1</sup>ner<sup>2</sup> [Scot. historian (1828- )].

**gairish:** gār<sup>1</sup>ish<sup>1</sup>; gār<sup>1</sup>ish<sup>2</sup>; not gū<sup>1</sup>rish<sup>1</sup>. Same as GARISH.

**gait:** gēt<sup>1</sup>; gät<sup>2</sup> [The manner of walking or running].

**Gaius:** gē<sup>1</sup>yūs<sup>1</sup>; gä<sup>1</sup>yūs<sup>2</sup> [Rom. jurist (130-180)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**gala:** gē'lə<sup>1</sup>; gā'la<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries, and formerly by Walker (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). By Jones (1798), gā'la<sup>1</sup>, and by Jameson (1827), gā'la<sup>1</sup> [Festivity].

**Galaad:** gal'i-ad<sup>1</sup>; gāl'a-ād<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Galahah (Sir):** gal'ə-had<sup>1</sup>; gāl'a-hād<sup>2</sup> [A knight of the Round Table].

**Galal:** gē'lal<sup>1</sup>; gā'lāl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Galalai:** gal'ə-lai<sup>1</sup>; gāl'a-lī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Galapagos:** ga-lā'pə-gōs<sup>1</sup>; gā-lā'pā-gōs<sup>2</sup> [Islands off Ecuador in the Pacific].

**Galata:** gā'la-ta<sup>1</sup>; gā'lā-tā<sup>2</sup> [A suburb of Constantinople].

**Galatea:** gal'ə-tī'ə<sup>1</sup>; gāl'a-tē'a<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, (1) a sea-nymph loved by Polyphemus. (2) An ivory statue of a woman modeled by Pygmalion].

**Galatia:** gə-lē'shū-ə<sup>1</sup>; gə-lā'shī-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Galatians:** gə-lē'shānz<sup>1</sup>; gə-lā'shānz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Galatz:** gā'lots<sup>1</sup>; gā'lāts<sup>2</sup> [Roumanian city].

**galaxy:** gal'aks-i<sup>1</sup>; gāl'aks-y<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777), gə-lak'si<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835), gē'lak-si<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), gal'ək-si<sup>1</sup> [A luminous band encircling the heavens; the Milky Way].

**Galbraith:** gal-brēth<sup>1</sup>; gāl-brāth<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family name].

**galeas:** gal'i-as<sup>1</sup>; gāl'e-ās<sup>2</sup>—the modern pronunciation, and that indicated by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Smart (1840). By Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), gal'yas<sup>1</sup>; by Walker (1791), gal'yas<sup>1</sup>, and Knowles (1835), gēl'yas<sup>1</sup>. Obsolete form of GALLEASS.

**Galeed:** gal'i-ed<sup>1</sup>; gāl'e-ēd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Galem:** gē'lem<sup>1</sup>; gā'lēm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Galen:** gē'len<sup>1</sup>; gā'lēn<sup>2</sup> [Gr. physician (131-201)].

**Galgala:** gal'gə-lə<sup>1</sup>; gāl'gə-la<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Galicia:** gə-līsh'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; gə-līsh'i-a<sup>2</sup> [Polish province of Austria].

**Galignani:** gā'li-nyā'nī<sup>1</sup>; gā'li-nyā'nī<sup>2</sup> [Eng. publisher of Italian descent (1796-1873)].

**Gallilean:** gal'i-lī'an<sup>1</sup>; gāl'i-lē'an<sup>2</sup> [Belonging to Galilee]. **Gallilean†.**

**Gallilee:** gal'i-lī<sup>1</sup>; gāl'i-lē<sup>2</sup> [Roman province of Palestine].

**Gallei:** gā'li-lē'i<sup>1</sup>; gā'li-lē'i<sup>2</sup> [It. astronomer, and inventor of the astronomical telescope (1564-1642)].

**Gallileo:** gal'i-lē'o<sup>1</sup> or (It.) gāl'i-lē'o<sup>1</sup>; gāl'i-lē'o<sup>2</sup> or (It.) gāl'i-lē'o<sup>2</sup>. Same [as GALLILEI].

**galliot:** gal'i-et<sup>1</sup>; gāl'i-ēt<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation of all modern dictionaries but I., ga'li-et<sup>1</sup>. By Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Smart (1840), gal'i-et<sup>1</sup>; by Fenning (1760), ga'li-et<sup>1</sup>; by Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Worcester (1859), gal'yet<sup>1</sup>.

*Galliot* (Fr.), a small Gally or Gally-like vessel, having twenty Oars on a side, and two or three Rowers to an Oar, much used by Turkish and Moorish rovers.

THOMAS BLOUNT *Glossographia* s. v. (1656).

**gall:** gōl<sup>1</sup>; gāl<sup>2</sup> [An intensely bitter feeling; malice; also, cool impudence].

**Gallagher:** gal'ə-har<sup>1</sup>; gāl'a-her<sup>2</sup> [Ir. family name of Celtic origin].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**gallant**<sup>1</sup> (a.): gal'ant<sup>1</sup>; gäl'ant<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E., M., & St.* gal'ant<sup>1</sup>; *I. gal'ant<sup>1</sup>*. Murray indicates ga-lant<sup>1</sup> as alternative [Chivalrous; daring; heroic]. [deference to women].

**gallant**<sup>2</sup> (a.): ga-lant<sup>1</sup>; gäl-lant<sup>2</sup>; *I. gal-lant<sup>1</sup>* [Showing courtesy and polite

**gallant**<sup>1</sup> (n.): gal'ant<sup>1</sup>; gäl'ant<sup>2</sup> [A daring, dashing spirit].

**gallant**<sup>2</sup> (n.): ga-lant<sup>1</sup> or gal'ant<sup>1</sup>; gäl-lant<sup>2</sup> or gäl'ant<sup>2</sup> [A man who courts women]. [deference].

**gallantly**: gal'ant-li<sup>1</sup>; gäl'ant-ly<sup>2</sup> [1. With heroic spirit. 2. With polite

**gallantry**: gal'ant-ni<sup>1</sup>; gäl'ant-ry<sup>2</sup> [Heroic courage].

**Galle**: gäl'e<sup>1</sup>; gäl'e<sup>2</sup> [Ger. astronomer (1812-1910)].

**galleass**: gal'i-as<sup>1</sup>; gäl'e-äs<sup>2</sup> [A large galley].

**galleon**: gal'i-on<sup>1</sup>; gäl'e-on<sup>2</sup>. By Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835), ga-lün<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777), gal'i-un<sup>1</sup>; Enfield (1807), gal'i-ün<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Worcester (1859), gal'i-on<sup>1</sup> [A large Spanish ship with three or four decks].

**gallery**: gal'ar-i<sup>1</sup>; gäl'er-y<sup>2</sup>—pronounce the penult.

**Gallie**<sup>1</sup>: gal'ik<sup>1</sup>; gäl'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to Gaul].

**gallie**<sup>2</sup>: gal'ik<sup>1</sup>; gäl'ie<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., & Wr.; I. gäl'ik<sup>1</sup>; St. & W.* gal'ik<sup>1</sup> [Derived from gallnuts or oak-apples].

**Gallieni**: gäl"li"ē"ni<sup>1</sup>; gäl"li"ē"ni<sup>2</sup>; not gäl"yē"ni<sup>1</sup> [Fr. general of Italian descent (1849-1916)].

**Gallifet**: gäl"li"iē<sup>1</sup>; gäl"li"iē<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent [Fr. general (1830-1909)].

**Gallim**: gal'im<sup>1</sup>; gäl'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gallinger**: gal'in-jər<sup>1</sup>; gäl'in-ger<sup>2</sup> [Canadian family name].

**Gallio**: gal'i-ō<sup>1</sup>; gäl'i-ō<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gallipoli**: ga-lip'o-li<sup>1</sup>; gäl-lip'o-li<sup>2</sup> [1. Turk. or It. seaport. 2. Peninsula separating the Dardanelles from the Gulf of Saros].

**Gallipolis**: gal'i-po-lis<sup>1</sup>; gäl'i-po-lis<sup>2</sup> [A city of Ohio].

**gallivant**: gal'i-vant<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W.* (1909), or gal'i-vant<sup>1</sup>, Goodrich & Porter (Webster, 1884-1908); gäl'i-vant<sup>2</sup> or gäl'i-vant<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M. gal-i-vant<sup>1</sup>; I. gal-i-vant<sup>1</sup>* [To go about in frivolous pleasure-seeking].

**gallon**: gal'ont<sup>1</sup>; gäl'on<sup>2</sup> [A measure in Eng. liquid or dry; in U. S. liquid].

**galloon**: ga-lün<sup>1</sup>; gäl-lōon<sup>2</sup> [A woven worsted lace].

**gallop**: gal'ap<sup>1</sup>; gäl'op<sup>2</sup> [1. The most rapid progressive movement of a quadruped. 2. A dance. See GALOP].

**gallopade**: gal'o-päd<sup>1</sup> or -püd<sup>1</sup>; gäl'o-päd<sup>2</sup> or -päd<sup>2</sup> [1. A sidewise gallop of a horse. 2. A brisk dance].

**Gallophele**: gal'o-fail<sup>1</sup>; gäl'o-fil<sup>2</sup>; not gal'o-fil<sup>1</sup> [One who favors French principles, policy, manners, etc.].

**Galloway**: gal'o-wē<sup>1</sup>; gäl'o-wā<sup>2</sup> [A former district of Scotland famed for its breed of horses and cattle].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn, hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**gallows<sup>1</sup>:** gal'oz<sup>1</sup>; gāl'os<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.; E., M., St., & W.* gal'ōz<sup>1</sup>; *I.* gal'lož<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* gal'as<sup>1</sup>. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775) indicate *gal'lous*. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), gal'les<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827) and Reid (1844), gal'lož<sup>1</sup> [A scaffold for hanging criminals].

**gallows<sup>2</sup>:** gal'os<sup>1</sup>; gāl'os<sup>2</sup> [*I. a.* Reckless; daring. *II. n.* Suspenders or braces for trousers].

**Gallwey:** gāl'wē<sup>1</sup>; gāl'we<sup>2</sup> [An Irish family name].

**Galois:** gā'lwā<sup>1</sup>; gā'lwā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. mathematician (1811-32)].

**galop:** gal'ap<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & Wr., or (Fr.)* gā'lo<sup>1</sup>; gāl'op<sup>2</sup> or *(Fr.)* gā'lo<sup>2</sup>. *C., E., & St.* gal'up<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ga-lep<sup>1</sup>; *M.* gal'ep<sup>1</sup> [A lively dance]. Compare GALLOP.

**galore:** ga-lōr<sup>1</sup>; gā-lōr<sup>2</sup> [Very many].

**galosh:** ga-lešh<sup>1</sup>; gā-lōsh<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., W., and Smart* (1840); *C., I., M., & St.* ga-lešh<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* gā-lōsh<sup>1</sup>, noted also by Jameson (1827), Walker (1828), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) [An overshoe].

**Galvani:** gal-vū'nī<sup>1</sup>; gāl-vā'nī<sup>2</sup> [It. physicist, discoverer of GALVANISM (1737-98)].

**galvanism:** gal-və-nizm<sup>1</sup>; gāl'va-nīzm<sup>2</sup> [Current electricity].

**Galway:** gāl'wē<sup>1</sup>; gāl'wā<sup>2</sup> [Ir. bay, county, and town]. Compare GALLOWAY. [(1469?-1525)].

**Gama (Vasco da):** vūs'ko da gū'ma<sup>1</sup>; vās'eo dā gā'mā<sup>2</sup> [Pg. navigator

**Gamael:** gam'ī-el<sup>1</sup>; gām'a-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Gamaliel:** gə-mē'h-el<sup>1</sup>; gā-mā'li-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gambetta:** gam-bet'a<sup>1</sup> or *(Fr.)* gaŋ'bē'tā<sup>1</sup>; gām-bēt'a<sup>2</sup> or *(Fr.)* gāŋ'bē'tā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman (1838-82)].

**gambo:** gam-bōj<sup>1</sup>; gām-bōg<sup>2</sup>. *St. & Wr.* gam-būj<sup>1</sup>, which is noted as an alternative by all modern dictionaries and preferred by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). By Ash (1775) the stress was placed on the first syllable and the word defined, in medicine and painting, "a concretion of vegetable juice of consistence between a gum and a resin."

**Gambrinus:** gam-broi'nus<sup>1</sup>; gām-brī'nūs<sup>2</sup> [Duke of Brabant (1251-94)].

**game:** gēm<sup>1</sup>; gām<sup>2</sup>. See A [A contest for recreation or amusement].

**gamete:** gam'it<sup>1</sup>; gām'ēt<sup>2</sup> [In biology, a sexual reproductive cell].

**gametophyte:** gam'ī-to-fūt<sup>1</sup>; gām'e-to-fyt<sup>2</sup> [That phase of a plant that produces sexual organs].

**gamin** [Fr.]: gā'mān<sup>1</sup>; gā'mān<sup>2</sup>. Introduced into the language by Thackeray as recently as 1840, the word is not yet Anglicized, hence the pronunciation noted above is the only pronunciation recorded by Dr. Murray (1897), Stormonth (1885), and Goodrich & Porter (Webster's American Dictionary, 1884), and Worcester (1881). Victor Hugo ("Les Misérables") is authority for the statement that "the word *gamin* was printed for the first time [in French], and passed from the populace into literature in 1834." Notwithstanding the usage indicated by Worcester, Goodrich, and Porter as prevailing from 1880 to 1890, the Scottish pronunciation gam'in<sup>1</sup>, first noted by the *Imperial* (Glasgow, 1884), was the preference of *E.* (1888), *C.* (1889), *W.* (1890 and 1909), *Standard* (1893 and 1913). The word is of far too infrequent use in English, of which "urchin," "waif," or "street Arab"

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, ōŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prey*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

are preferable, to give to it a pronunciation which it never had in the original Fr. and which may have been indicated by one who never heard the word spoken. See FRACAS; TAPIS.

**Gammadim:** gam'ə-dim<sup>1</sup>; gām'a-dīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**gammadion:** ga-mē'di-on<sup>1</sup>; gā-mā'di-on<sup>2</sup> [A capital gamma (Γ), a Greek letter used on vestments, etc.].

**Gamul:** gē'mul<sup>1</sup> or gam'ul<sup>1</sup>; gā'mül<sup>2</sup> or gām'ül<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**gamut:** gam'ut<sup>1</sup>; gām'üt<sup>2</sup> [A musical scale ascribed to Guido d'Arezzo].

**Gananoque:** gan'ə-nōk<sup>1</sup> or gan'ə-nōk'wə<sup>1</sup>; gān'a-nōk or gān'a-nōk'we<sup>2</sup> [Canadian town].

**ganch:** gānch<sup>1</sup>; gānch<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., & Wr.; C. & W. gānch<sup>1</sup>; I. gānsh<sup>1</sup>; C. & E. indicate gānch<sup>1</sup>, and I. gānsh<sup>1</sup> as alternative. Dr. Murray does not note any pronunciation. See ASK [An apparatus used for impaling criminals].*

**Gand.** See GHENT.

**gang:** gaŋ<sup>1</sup>; gāŋ<sup>2</sup>. Pronounce the final *ng*; so also with its relative **gang'er:** gaŋ'ər<sup>1</sup>; gāŋ'ēr<sup>2</sup>. See Introductory, p. xix, note 1 [A band or company of persons acting together].

**Ganges:** gan'jiz<sup>1</sup>; gān'gēs<sup>2</sup> [A river of British India].

**ganging:** gan'jŋ<sup>1</sup>; gāŋ'jŋ<sup>2</sup> [Attaching of a fish-hook to a line]. [tumor]

**ganglion:** gaŋ'gli-on<sup>1</sup>; gāŋ'gli-on<sup>2</sup> [A nodular enlargement or globular]

**gangrene:** gaŋ'grin<sup>1</sup>; gāŋ'grēn<sup>2</sup> [The first stage of mortification of a vital part]. Compare GANG.—**gangrenous:** gaŋ'grī-nūs<sup>1</sup>; gāŋ'grē-nūs<sup>2</sup>.

**gauge:** gaŋ<sup>1</sup>; gāŋ<sup>2</sup> [A non-metalliferous mineral].

**gantlet, gauntlet:** gant'let<sup>1</sup>; gānt'lēt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W.; E. gēnt'let<sup>1</sup>; Wr. gant'lit<sup>1</sup>* [1. A form of punishment. 2. In engineering, the narrowing of two railway-tracks into the space of one].

**Ganymede:** gan'i-mīd<sup>1</sup>; gān'y-mēd<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the cup-bearer of Zeus].

**Ganymedes** [Gr.]: gan'i-mī'diz<sup>1</sup>; gān'y-mē'dēs<sup>2</sup> [Same as preceding].

**gaol:** jēl<sup>1</sup>; gāl<sup>2</sup>. See G [A jail or prison]. Compare GOAL.

**gap:** gap<sup>1</sup>; gāp<sup>2</sup> [An opening, as a chasm or cleft in a cliff].

**gape:** gēp<sup>1</sup>; gāp<sup>2</sup>. Of the modern dictionaries *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* prefer gap<sup>1</sup> while *E., I., M., & St.* prefer gēp<sup>1</sup>. The difference would appear to amount to a national characteristic, as the dictionaries forming the first group are American and those forming the second are British. The first, gēp<sup>1</sup> was indicated in Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Young (1859), and Cooley (1863); but gap<sup>1</sup> was noted by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Cull (1864). Sheridan (1780) gap<sup>1</sup>.

The irregularity in the pronunciation of this word seems to arise from the greater similitude of the Italian *a* to the action signified than of the slender English *a*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1791.)

The first pronunciation [gāp] had been long confined to the few who enjoy the enviable privilege of being absurd without being ridiculous; but it is now universally discarded.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (Dublin, 1859).

To-day the pronunciation gāp is discarded by educated people on both sides of the Atlantic, but the lexicographers have failed to note the fact. Analogous words are *cape, drape, nape, rape, tape*. See GAWP.

**Gar:** gūr<sup>1</sup>; gār<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, ǻl; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, Ice; f=ē; f=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; au = out; ɔil. iū = food; chin; go; ʊ = sing; thin, this.

**garage** [Fr.]: gɑ'ʀɑʒ<sup>1</sup>; gɑ'rɑzh<sup>2</sup>. A word of recent introduction (about 1900) from the French, which persons who follow the line of least resistance frequently pronounce gɑ'rɪ<sup>1</sup> or gɑ'rɪ<sup>1</sup> and gɑ'rɛj<sup>1</sup> (C.). Time alone will determine which, if any, of these shall survive. In the interim the pronunciation that accompanied the term is preferred to the cant of the motor-car stable. SEE GARBAGE [A building for storing motor-cars]. [waste].

**garbage**: gɑ'r'bɪj<sup>1</sup>; gɑ'r'bɑʒ<sup>2</sup>—a word that dates from about 1430 [Kitchen

**Garcia**: gɑr-sɪ'ɑ<sup>1</sup> or gɑr-thɪ'ɑ<sup>1</sup>; gɑr-çɪ'ɑ<sup>2</sup> or gɑr-thɪ'ɑ<sup>2</sup> [1. Cuban patriot (1832-98). 2. Sp. tenor and composer (1775-1832)].

**garçon** [Fr.]: gɑ'r'sɔn<sup>1</sup>; gɑ'r'çɔn<sup>2</sup> [Literally, "boy"; by extension, a waiter].

**garden**: gɑr'dn<sup>1</sup>; gɑr'dn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; E. gard'n<sup>1</sup>.*

• As an alternative Worcester notes gɑr'dan<sup>1</sup>, which was preferred by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847). By Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), gɑr'dn<sup>1</sup>.

When the *a* in this and similar words is preceded by *G* or *K*, polite speakers interpose a sound like the consonant *g*, which coalesces with both and gives a mellowness to the sound.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1809.)

The practise is not to be commended, nor should it be followed. It may be noted that none of Walker's contemporaries confirmed him in this view. See CARD.

**Gardenia**: gɑr-dɪ'nɪ-ɑ<sup>1</sup>; gɑr-dɛ'ni-ɑ<sup>2</sup> [A genus of tropical flowering shrubs].

**Gareb**: gɛ'reb<sup>1</sup>; gɑ'reb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gareth**: gɑr'eth<sup>1</sup>; gɑr'eth<sup>2</sup> [The nephew of King Arthur and hero of Tennyson's "Gareth and Lynette"].

**Gargantua**: gɑr-gan'tɪu-ɑ<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) gɑr'gɑn'twɑ<sup>1</sup>; gɑr-gɑn'tɪu-ɑ<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) gɑr'gɑn'twɑ<sup>2</sup> [The hero of Rabelais' satire of the same name].

**Garibaldi**: gɑ'rɪ-bəl'dɪ or (Anglice) gɑ'rɪ-bal'dɪ<sup>1</sup>; gɑ'rɪ-bəl'dɪ or (Anglice) gɑ'rɪ-bəl'dɪ<sup>2</sup> [It. patriot (1807-82)].

**Garibaldi**: gɑ'rɪ-bal'dɪ<sup>1</sup>; gɑ'rɪ-bal'dɪ<sup>2</sup>; I. gɑrɪ-bal'dɪ<sup>1</sup> [A loose blouse such as was worn by Garibaldian troops].

**Garloch**<sup>1</sup>: gɑr'i-oh<sup>1</sup>; gɑr'i-oh<sup>2</sup> [Scot. district].

**Garloch**<sup>2</sup>: gɪr'ɪ<sup>1</sup>; gɪr'ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Scottish barony]. See BEAUCHAMP; BELVOIR, CHOLMONDELEY.

**garish**: gɑr'ɪsh<sup>1</sup>; gɑr'ɪsh<sup>2</sup> [Dazzling; flashy]. Compare GARNISH.

**Garizim**: gɑrɪ-zɪm<sup>1</sup>; gɑrɪ-zɪm<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Garmite**: gɑr'mɪt<sup>1</sup>; gɑr'mɪt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**garnish**: gɑr'nɪsh<sup>1</sup>; gɑr'nɪsh<sup>2</sup> [To dress; decorate]. Compare GARISH.

**garniture**: gɑr'nɪ-tɪʊr<sup>1</sup>; gɑr'nɪ-tɪʊr<sup>2</sup>; not -chur<sup>1</sup> [Anything used to garnish].

**Garonne**: gɑ'rɔn<sup>1</sup> or (Anglice) gɑ-rɔn<sup>1</sup>; gɑ'rɔn<sup>2</sup> or (Anglice) gɑ-rɔn<sup>2</sup>; not gɑ'ren<sup>1</sup> [Fr. river].

**garrison**: gɑrɪ-sən<sup>1</sup>; gɑrɪ-sən<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & M.; C., W., & Wr. garɪ-sn<sup>1</sup>; E. garɪ-zun<sup>1</sup>; I. gɑrɪ-sn<sup>1</sup>; St. garɪ-sun<sup>1</sup>* [A military force stationed in a town, fort, or other place for its defense].

**garrot**: gɑr'at<sup>1</sup>; gɑr'ot<sup>2</sup> [A tourniquet]. Compare GARROTE.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.



1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**garrote:** ga-rôt<sup>1</sup> or ga-ret<sup>1</sup>; gâ-rôt<sup>2</sup> or gâ-rôt<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Strangulation or the appliance used to inflict it].

**garroter (n.):** ga-rôt'er<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, W., & Wr.*, or ga-ret'er<sup>1</sup>, *E. & St.*; gâ-rôt'er<sup>2</sup> or gâ-ret'er<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England. *C. ga-ret'ur*; *M. & I. ga-ret'er* [A strangler].

**garrulity:** ga-rû'h-tî<sup>1</sup>; gâ-ry'li-ty<sup>2</sup> [Talkativeness].

**garrulous:** gar'u-lus<sup>1</sup>; gâ'r'u-lûs<sup>2</sup> [Talkative].

**Garvice:** gûr'vis<sup>1</sup>; gâ'r'viç<sup>2</sup>; *not* gûr'vois<sup>1</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Gas:** gas<sup>1</sup>; gâs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**gas:** gas<sup>1</sup>; gâs<sup>2</sup>; *not* gaz<sup>1</sup> [Jones, 1798] [An aeriform fluid].

**Gascoigne:** gas-kein<sup>1</sup>; gâs-eîn<sup>2</sup> [1. Chief Justice of Eng. (1350-1419). 2. Eng. poet (1525?-77)].

**gaseous:** gas'i-us<sup>1</sup>; gâs'e-ûs<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I. gē'zī-us*<sup>1</sup>, also indicated by Reid (1844), John Boag (1848), Craig (1849), and Cull (1864). By Knowles (1835), gē'shus<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) and Cooley (1863), gaz'i-us<sup>1</sup>.

**Gashmu:** gash'mû<sup>1</sup>; gâsh'mu<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**gasoline, gasolene:** gas'o-lîn<sup>1</sup> or -lîn<sup>1</sup>; gâs'o-lîn<sup>2</sup> or -lîn<sup>2</sup>—the first is indicated by *C., E., M., W., & Wr.*, and by sixteen members of the Standard Dictionary's Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations. The second is indicated by the *Standard* and by seven members of its Advisory Committee. The Imperial indicates gas'o-lain<sup>1</sup>; its abridgments gas'o-lîn<sup>1</sup> [An inflammable product distilled from crude petroleum].

**gasometer:** gas-om'i-tar<sup>1</sup>; gâs-ôm'e-ter<sup>2</sup> [A tank for storing gas].

**gasp:** gasp<sup>1</sup>; gâsp<sup>2</sup> [A struggling for breath]. See *ASK*.

**Gaston:** gas'ten<sup>1</sup>; gâs'ton<sup>2</sup> [Am. family name].

**gastritis:** gas-trai'tis<sup>1</sup> or -tri'tis<sup>1</sup>; gâs-tri'tis<sup>2</sup> or -tri'ti<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of the stomach].

**Gatacre:** gat'a-kar<sup>1</sup>; gât'a-eer<sup>2</sup>; *not* gat-ē'kar<sup>1</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Gatam:** gē'tam<sup>1</sup>; gâ'tam<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**gate:** gēt<sup>1</sup>; gât<sup>2</sup>. See A and E.

**Gath:** gath<sup>1</sup>; gâth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**gather:** gath'ar<sup>1</sup>; gâth'er<sup>2</sup>—frequently mispronounced gēth'ar<sup>1</sup>.

**Gath-hepther:** gath-hi'far<sup>1</sup>; gâth-hē'fer<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gath-rimmon:** gath-rim'on<sup>1</sup>; gâth-rim'on<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gatti-Casazza:** gâ'ti-kâ-zâd'sa<sup>1</sup>; gâ'ti-eâ-sâd'sâ<sup>2</sup>; *not* gat'i-kâ-sûz'a<sup>1</sup> [It impresario (1869- )].

**Gatun:** gâ-tûn<sup>1</sup>; gâ-tûn<sup>2</sup> [Town, lake, and dam, Panama Canal].

**gaud:** gēd<sup>1</sup>; gâd<sup>2</sup> [A showy ornament].

**gauge:** gēj<sup>1</sup>; gâg<sup>2</sup>. Same as *GAGE*.

**Gaul:** gōl<sup>1</sup>; gâl<sup>2</sup> [One of a Celtic people]. Plural **Gauls:** gōlz<sup>1</sup>; gōls<sup>2</sup>.

2: ărt, âpe, fât, fâre, fâst, wăp, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**gaunt:** gūnt<sup>1</sup> or gōnt<sup>1</sup>; gānt<sup>2</sup> or gant<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain. The first was noted by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844); the second was preferred by Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780).

*Gaunt.*—O, how that name befits my composition!  
Old Gaunt, indeed; and *gaunt* in being old:  
Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;  
And who abstains from meat, that is not *gaunt*!

SHAKESPEARE *Richard II* act ii, sc. 1.

**gauntlet:** gūnt'let<sup>1</sup> or gōnt'let<sup>1</sup>; gānt'lēt<sup>2</sup> or gant'lēt<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates modern American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain. Formerly, Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) preferred the first, while Perry (1777) and Jameson (1827) noted the second [A leather glove covered with metal plates].

**gaur:** gour<sup>1</sup>; gōur<sup>2</sup>; *not* gū'ur<sup>1</sup> [An East-Indian ox]. Compare GIAOUR.

**Gauss:** gaus<sup>1</sup>; gous<sup>2</sup> [Ger. mathematician (1777-1855)].

**Gautama:** gō'ta-mā<sup>1</sup> or gau'ta-mā<sup>1</sup>; gā'ta-ma<sup>2</sup> or gōu'ta-ma<sup>2</sup> [Buddha].

**Gautier:** gō'tyē<sup>1</sup>; gō'tyē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. novelist (1811-72)].

**gauze:** gōz<sup>1</sup>; gāz<sup>2</sup> [A light diaphanous silk fabric].

**Gavazzi:** ga-vāt'zī<sup>1</sup>; gā-vāt'zī<sup>2</sup> [It. priest and reformer (1809-89)].

**gavel:** gav'el<sup>1</sup>; gāv'ēl<sup>2</sup>—frequently mispronounced gē'val<sup>1</sup> [1. A mallet. 2. A Saxon form of land-tenure. 3. Rent paid in kind; as, *gavel*-bread, -corn, -earth (by plowing), etc. 4. Customs duties].

**gavelkind:** gav'el-kind<sup>1</sup>; gāv'ēl-kind<sup>2</sup>; *E.* gē'val-kaund<sup>1</sup>; *I.* gē'vel-kaund<sup>1</sup> [In Eng. law, a form of land-tenure].

**Gavin:** gav'in<sup>1</sup>; gāv'in<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**gavot, gavotte:** ga-vet<sup>1</sup>; gā-vōt<sup>2</sup>, *C., E., I., M., & W.*; also, Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840). By *Standard & Wr.* gav'et<sup>1</sup>, which was indicated also by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Jones (1798). Unnoted by Walker, but by Knowles (1835) ga-vōt<sup>1</sup> [A Fr. dance].

**Gawain:** gō'wēn<sup>1</sup>; gā'wān<sup>2</sup> [In Arthurian legend, nephew of King Arthur].

**gawp:** gōp<sup>1</sup>; gāp<sup>2</sup> [An ignorant person].

**gay:** gē<sup>1</sup>; gā<sup>2</sup> [Light-hearted and cheerful; full of mirth; also, brightly].

**Gaza:** gē'za<sup>1</sup>; gā'za<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gazabar:** gaz'ə-bār<sup>1</sup>; gā'z-a-bār<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Gazara:** ga-zē'ra<sup>1</sup>; gā-zā'ra<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Gazathites:** gē'zath-aits<sup>1</sup>; gā'zāth-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gazer:** gē'zer<sup>1</sup>; gā'zer<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gazera:** ga-zī'ra<sup>1</sup>; gā-zē'ra<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**gazette:** ga-zet<sup>1</sup>; gā-zēt<sup>2</sup>. By Johnson (1755) and Fenning (1760) *ga'-zette* [A newspaper or printed account of current events].

At present accented on the first, but formerly, and more properly, on the second syllable.  
DANIEL FENNING *Royal English Dictionary* s. v. (London, 1760).

**gazetteer:** gaz'e-tīr<sup>1</sup>; gā'z-ē-tēr<sup>2</sup> [A dictionary of geographical names].

**Gazez:** gē'zez<sup>1</sup>; gā'zēz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gazites:** gē'zait<sup>1</sup>; gā'zīts<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**gazon:** ga-zūn<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, W., & Wr., or (Fr.)* ga'zōn<sup>1</sup>, *E.*; gā-zōn<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) gā'zōn<sup>2</sup>; *I.* ga-zūn<sup>1</sup> [Turf used for fortifications].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rɪle, oʊre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

**Gazzam:** gaz'am<sup>1</sup>; gāz'am<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Geba:** gī'ba<sup>1</sup>; gē'ba<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gebal:** gī'bal<sup>1</sup>; gē'bal<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gebai:** geb'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; gēb'a-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Gebethon:** geb'i-then<sup>1</sup>; gēb'e-thon<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Geber:** gī'ber<sup>1</sup>; gē'bēr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gebim:** gī'bim<sup>1</sup>; gē'bim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gebir:** jī'bir<sup>1</sup> or gē'bīr<sup>1</sup>; gē'bīr<sup>2</sup> or gē'bīr<sup>2</sup> [In Eastern legend, a prince who invaded Africa].

**Gebweiler:** geb'vai-lar<sup>1</sup>; gēb'vi-ler<sup>2</sup> [Ger. town].

**Gedaliah:** ged'a-lai'ā<sup>1</sup>; gēd'a-li'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Geddes:** ged'is<sup>1</sup>; gēd'es<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family name].

**Geddiel:** ged'i-el<sup>1</sup>; gēd'i-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Geddur:** ged'ur<sup>1</sup>; gēd'ūr<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Gedellias:** ged'i-lai'as<sup>1</sup>; gēd'e-li'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Gedeon:** ged'i-on<sup>1</sup>; gēd'e-on<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Geder:** gī'dar<sup>1</sup>; gē'dēr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gedera:** gī'di'ra<sup>1</sup>; gē-dē'ra<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Gederah:** gī'di'rā<sup>1</sup>; gē-dē'rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gederathite:** gī'di'rā-thit<sup>1</sup>; gē-dē'rā-thit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gederite:** gī'di'rait<sup>1</sup>; gē-dē'rit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gederoth:** gī'di'roth or -rōth<sup>1</sup>; gē-dē'rōth or -rōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gederothaim:** gī'di'ro-thē'im or ged'i-ro-thē'im<sup>1</sup>; gē-dē'ro-thā'im or gēd'e-ro-thā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gedor:** gī'dor<sup>1</sup>; gē'dor<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**gee<sup>1</sup>:** jī<sup>1</sup>; gē<sup>2</sup> [A word of command to a horse].

**Gee<sup>2</sup>:** jī<sup>1</sup> or gī<sup>1</sup>; gē<sup>2</sup> or gē<sup>2</sup> [An Eng. family name].

**Geshaharashim:** gī'hā-har'a-shim<sup>1</sup>; gē'hā-hār'a-shīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as CHARASHIM].—**Ge'Harashim:** gī'hā-rē'shim<sup>1</sup>; gē'hā-rā'shim<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as CHARASHIM].—**Gehazi:** gī-hē'zai<sup>1</sup>; gē-hā'zi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gehenna:** gī-hen'a<sup>1</sup>; gē-hēn'a<sup>2</sup> [Hell].

**Gehinnom:** gē-hin'om<sup>1</sup>; gē-hīn'om<sup>2</sup> [Valley near Jerusalem].

**Geikle:** gī'ku<sup>1</sup>; gē'ki<sup>2</sup> [Family name of renowned Scot. geologists].

**gels** [Ir.]: gesh<sup>1</sup> or gēsh<sup>1</sup>; gēsh<sup>2</sup> or gēsh<sup>2</sup> [An obligation of honor imposed by the ancient Irish aristocracy].

**geisha** [Jap.]: gē'shā<sup>1</sup>; gē'shā<sup>2</sup> [A dancing girl].

**gel:** jel<sup>1</sup>; gēl<sup>2</sup> [To coagulate by setting; jellyfy].

**gelable:** jel'a-bl<sup>1</sup>; gēl'a-bl<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780), jī'lā-bl<sup>1</sup> [That may be congealed or jellied].

**gelatin, gelatine:** jel'a-tin<sup>1</sup>; gēl'a-tīn<sup>2</sup>. *E.* jel'a-tīn [A substance derived from animal tissue which forms jelly when cold].

**gelatinate:** jī-lat'i-nēt<sup>1</sup>; gē-lāt'i-nāt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W. C.* jel'a-ti-nēt<sup>1</sup>; *E. & St.* je-lat'i-nēt<sup>1</sup>; *I.* je-lat'in-ēt<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ja-lat'i-nēt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* jī-lat'i-nēt<sup>1</sup> [To convert into jelly].

**Gelboe:** gel-bō'i<sup>1</sup>; gēl-bō'e<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**geld:** geld<sup>1</sup>; gēld<sup>2</sup> [To emasculate, as a horse].—**gelding:** geld'īn<sup>1</sup>; gēld'īng<sup>2</sup> [An emasculated animal, especially a horse].

**gelld:** jel'id<sup>1</sup>; gēl'id<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777), jī'lid<sup>1</sup> [Extremely cold].

**Gellioth:** gī-lai'leth<sup>1</sup> or -lōth<sup>1</sup>; gē-lī'lōth<sup>2</sup> or -lōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gell:** gel<sup>1</sup>; gēl<sup>2</sup> [Eng. antiquary (1777-1836)].

**Gellius:** jel'i-us<sup>1</sup>; gēl'i-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Roman writer of "Attic Nights" (c. 117-180)].

**Gelon:** jī'lan<sup>1</sup>; gē'lon<sup>2</sup> [King of Syracuse ( -478 B. C.)].

2: art, āpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, āll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, fee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

I: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Gemalli:** gi-mal'ai<sup>1</sup>; ġe-māl'i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gemini:** jem'i-nai<sup>1</sup>; ġem'i-nī<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), jem'i-nī<sup>1</sup> [The third sign of the Zodiac—the twins].

**gemot:** gi-mōt'<sup>1</sup>; ġem-mōt'<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries and by Smart (1840) and Craig (1849). By Ash (1775), *ge'mote*; Jameson (1827) and Worcester (1859), gem'ōt<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835), jem'ōt<sup>1</sup> [AS., a public assembly].

**gendarme** [Fr.]: zān'dārm'<sup>1</sup>; zhān'dārm'<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; C. jen-dārm'<sup>1</sup>; E. & M. zān-dārm'<sup>1</sup>; I. zān-darm<sup>1</sup>; St. zān'dārm<sup>1</sup>; Wr. zān-dārm'<sup>1</sup> [One of a body of armed police].

**genealogical:** jen'i-a-loj'i-kal<sup>1</sup>; ġen'e-a-lōġ'i-eal<sup>2</sup>. I. & St. jī'nī-a-loj'i-kal<sup>1</sup>. Among the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and Goodrich (Webster 1864) indicated jen-i-a-loj'i-kal<sup>1</sup>, while Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) noted jī-nī-a-loj'i-kal<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to genealogy].

**genealogist:** jen'i-al'o-jist<sup>1</sup>; ġen'e-āl'o-ġist<sup>2</sup>. I. & St. jī'nī-al'o-jist<sup>1</sup> [An expert in genealogy].

**genealogy:** jen'i-al'o-jī<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., & W.*, or jī'nī-al'o-jī<sup>1</sup>; ġen'e-āl'o-ġy<sup>2</sup> or ġē'ne-āl'o-ġy<sup>2</sup>—frequently mispronounced jen'i-el'o-jī<sup>1</sup>. The first was noted by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Worcester (1859), and Goodrich (Webster 1864). Of the modern dictionaries I. & St. alone prefer the second, which is a Scottish pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). [A record of family descent].

**geneat:** gi-nē'at<sup>1</sup> or yi-nē'at<sup>1</sup>; ġe-ne'at<sup>2</sup> or ye-ne'at<sup>2</sup> [An Anglo-Saxon tenant by villeinage].

**Genée:** zā-nē'<sup>1</sup>; zhē-neġ<sup>2</sup> [Danish dancer (1878- )].

**general:** jen'ar-al<sup>1</sup>; ġen'er-al<sup>2</sup>; frequently mispronounced jen'rāl<sup>1</sup> [A military commanding officer of a brigade, division, or army].

**generally:** jen'ar-al-i<sup>1</sup>; ġen'er-al-y<sup>2</sup>; frequently mispronounced jen'rāl-i<sup>1</sup> [For the most part; without specifying].

**generic:** ji-ner'ik<sup>1</sup>; ġe-nēr'ie<sup>2</sup>; not jī-nār'ik<sup>1</sup> [Having a wide application].

**generous:** jen'ar-us<sup>1</sup>; ġen'er-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Having liberal qualities].

**Genesar:** gi-nī'sar<sup>1</sup>; ġe-nē'sar<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha; Douai Bible].

**Genesis:** jen'i-sis<sup>1</sup>; ġen'e-sīs<sup>2</sup> [The first book of the Old Testament].

**Genet or Genest:** zā-nē'<sup>1</sup>; zhe-neġ<sup>2</sup>—in the first the t, and in the second the st, are not sounded [Fr. diplomat (1765-1834)].

**Geneus:** ge-nī'us<sup>1</sup>; ġē-nē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha. Same as GENNÆUS].

**Genevan:** ji-nī'van<sup>1</sup>; ġe-nē'van<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to Geneva].

**Genevise:** jen'i-vīs' or -vīz'<sup>1</sup>; ġen'e-vēs' or -vēsġ<sup>2</sup>. Same as GENEVAN.

**Genevieve:** jen'i-vīv'<sup>1</sup>; ġen'e-vēv'<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name. See WINIFRED]. Fr. Geneviève: zē'ne-vyēv'<sup>1</sup>; zhē'ne-vyēv'<sup>2</sup>.

**Genghis Khan:** jen'gis kām<sup>1</sup>; ġen'ġis kām<sup>2</sup>; not gen'gis kan<sup>1</sup> [Mongol warrior (1164-1227)]. [and pleasant in manner].

**genial** (a.): jī'm-al<sup>1</sup>; ġē'ni-al<sup>2</sup>; frequently mispronounced jīn'yāl<sup>1</sup> [Cordial

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, ġem; iŭk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hit*, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōt*; full, *rūle*; but, *bōrn*;

**genial**<sup>2</sup> (*a.*): *jī-nai'al*<sup>1</sup>; *gē-ni'al*<sup>2</sup>. [Pert. to the chin].

**genie**: *jī'ni*<sup>1</sup>; *gē'ne*<sup>2</sup>. Same as JINNEE.

**genii** [*L.*]: *jī'ni-ai*<sup>1</sup>; *gē'ni-i*<sup>2</sup> [Plural of GENIUS].

**genitival**: *jen'i-tai'val*<sup>1</sup>; *gē'n'i-ti'val*<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* *jen'i-tiv-ai*<sup>1</sup> [Relating to the <sup>[genitive]</sup>].

**genius**<sup>1</sup>: *jī'n'yus*<sup>1</sup>; *gē'n'yūs*<sup>2</sup>. *Standard & W.*; *C.* *jī'n'yus*<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., M., & S.* *jī'n-us*<sup>1</sup>. The first was indicated also by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835); the third, by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844) [Remarkable endowment or aptitude for some special pursuit; also, a person possessing it].

**genius**<sup>2</sup>: *jī'n-us*<sup>1</sup>; *gē'ni-ūs*<sup>2</sup> [One's spirit—beneficent or evil—supposed to accompany one through life].

**genizah** [*Heb.*]: *gi-ni'za*<sup>1</sup>; *gē-ni'zā*<sup>2</sup> [A repository for sacred relics at- <sup>[tached to a synagog]</sup>].

**Gellis (de)**: *də zān'lis*<sup>1</sup>; *de zhān'lis*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. countess; writer (1746–1830)].

**Gennæus**: *ge-ni'us*<sup>1</sup>; *gē-nē'ūs*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Gennesar**: *ge-ni'sar*<sup>1</sup>; *gē-nē'sar*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha; Douai Bible. Same as GENNESARET].—**Gennesaret**: *ge-nē'sa-ret*<sup>1</sup>; *gē-nēs'a-rēt*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gennesareth**: *ge-nē'sa-rēth*<sup>1</sup>; *gē-nēs'a-rēth*<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as GENNESARET].

**Genoa**: *jen'o-ai*<sup>1</sup>; *gē'n'o-a*<sup>2</sup> [It. province and spt.].

**Genoese**: *jen'o-iz*<sup>1</sup>; *gē'n'o-ēs*<sup>2</sup>; *E.*; *Standard* *jen'o-is*<sup>1</sup>; *C.* *jen'o-is*<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* *jen'o-iz*<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *jen'o-iz*<sup>1</sup>; *W.* *jen'o-iz*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *jen'o-iz*<sup>1</sup> [Belonging to Genoa, Italy].

**Genova**: *jen'o-va*<sup>1</sup>; *gē'n'o-vā*<sup>2</sup> [It. form of GENOA].

**genre** [*Fr.*]: *zūn'ra*<sup>1</sup>; *zhān're*<sup>2</sup> [Style].

**gens** [*L.*]: *jenz*<sup>1</sup>; *gēnz*<sup>2</sup> [A body of blood kindred; also, a clan].

**Genseric**: *jen'sar-ik*<sup>1</sup>; *gē'n-ser-īe*<sup>2</sup> [Vandal king (406?–477); took Carthage and sacked Rome].

**gentian**: *jen'shan*<sup>1</sup>; *gē'n'shan*<sup>2</sup> [A flowering plant].

**Gentile**: *jen'tail*<sup>1</sup>; *gē'n'til*<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by almost every dictionary since Buchanan (1757). Perry (1777), Walker (1806), and the Century alone indicate *jen'til*<sup>1</sup>, which Murray notes as an alternative [One who is not of the Jewish faith; also, one who is neither Jew nor Christian].—**Gentilism**: *jen'tail-izm*<sup>1</sup>; *gē'n'til-izm*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C., I., St., & W.*; *E., M., & W.* *jen'tal-izm*<sup>1</sup> [The character of being a Gentile in birth and spirit].

**gentle**: *jen'tal*<sup>1</sup>; *gē'n'tel*<sup>2</sup>; frequently mispronounced *jen'tl*<sup>1</sup> as if in an effort to completely smother the ultima [Well bred; kindly; refined; also, not wild].

**gentleman**: *jen'tal-mən*<sup>1</sup>; *gē'n'tel-mən*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *jen'tl-mən*<sup>1</sup>. Compare GENTLE and see Introductory, page xiii.

*Gentleman*, seemeth to be made of two words, the one French (*gentil*), the other Saxon (*Man*) as if you would say, a man well borne.

JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607].

**Genubath**: *jī-niū'bath*<sup>1</sup>; *gē-nū'bath*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**genuflection**: *jen'yū-flek'shan*<sup>1</sup>; *gē'n'yū-flēe'shon*<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and by Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827), *jī-niū-flek'shan*<sup>1</sup> [A bending of the knee, as in prayer or obeisance].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *gäl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *grēy*, *fērn*; *hit*, *Ice*; *i=ē*; *i=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*;

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; ɪū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this,

**genuine:** jen'yu-in<sup>1</sup>; gēn'yu-ɪn<sup>2</sup>; frequently mispronounced jen'yu-ain<sup>1</sup> in the United States [Having the character or origin represented].

**geocentric:** jī'o-sen'trɪk<sup>1</sup>; gē'o-gēn'trɪe<sup>2</sup> [Relating to the earth as a center].

**Geoffrey:** jef'ri<sup>1</sup>; gēf'ry<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**Geoffroy** [Fr.]: ʒō'frwā<sup>1</sup>; zhō'frwā<sup>2</sup> [Same as GEOFFREY].

**Geoghegan:** gē'gən<sup>1</sup>; gē'gən<sup>2</sup> [Ir. family name].

**Geon:** gī'en<sup>1</sup>; gē'ōn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**George:** jōrj<sup>1</sup>; gōrg<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan., Ger., Sw.

**Georg:** gē'ōrg<sup>1</sup>; gē'ōrg<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Georges:** ʒōrʒ<sup>1</sup>; zhōrzh<sup>2</sup>; Hung. **György:** jōg<sup>1</sup>; gōg<sup>2</sup>; It. **Giorgio:** jōr'jo<sup>1</sup>; gōr'go<sup>2</sup>; L. **Georgius:** jōr'j-us<sup>1</sup>; gōr'gi-us<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Jorge:** ʒōr'ʒe<sup>1</sup>; zhōr'zhe<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Jorge:** hōr'hē<sup>1</sup>; hōr'hē<sup>2</sup>.

**Georgiana:** jōr'ji-an'a<sup>1</sup>; gōr'gi-ān'a<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. Fr.

**Georgine:** ʒōr'ʒin<sup>1</sup>; zhōr'zhin<sup>2</sup>; Ger. **Georgina:** gē'ər-gi'na<sup>1</sup>; gē'ər-gi'nā<sup>2</sup>; It. **Giorgia:** jōr'ja<sup>1</sup>; gōr'gā<sup>2</sup>.

**Georgics:** jōr'jiks<sup>1</sup>; gōr'gies<sup>2</sup>. Walker (1791) noted that this word was "fixed in this absurd pronunciation without remedy." He would have liked it to follow the analogy of *geography* and *geometry*, which are pronounced as four syllables, and to pronounce it jī-ēr'jiks<sup>1</sup> [A poem by Vergil].

**Georgina:** jōr-jī'na<sup>1</sup>; gōr-gi'na<sup>2</sup> [Variant form of GEORGIANA].

**Gephyrun:** gef'i-run<sup>1</sup>; gēf'y-rūn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Gera<sup>1</sup>:** gī'ra<sup>1</sup>; gē'ra<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gera<sup>2</sup>:** gē'ra<sup>1</sup>; gē'rā<sup>2</sup> [Ger. city].

**gerah:** gī'rā<sup>1</sup>; gē'rā<sup>2</sup> [Jewish weight].

**Gerald:** jer'ald<sup>1</sup>; gēr'ald<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Gerhard:**

ger'harth<sup>1</sup>; gēr'hārth<sup>2</sup>; D. **Gerard:** hē'rart<sup>1</sup>; hē'rart<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Gerard:** ʒē'rār<sup>1</sup>; zhē'rār<sup>2</sup>; **Géraud:** ʒē'rō<sup>1</sup>; zhē'rō<sup>2</sup>; G. **Gerhart:** ger'hart<sup>1</sup>; gēr'härt<sup>2</sup>; It. **Gerardo:** jē-rār'do<sup>1</sup>; gī-rār'do<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Gerhard:** ger'hart<sup>1</sup>; gēr'hård<sup>2</sup>.

**Geraldine:** jer'al-din<sup>1</sup>; gēr'al-din<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Gerar:** gī'rar<sup>1</sup>; gē'rār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gerara:** ger'a-ra<sup>1</sup>; gēr'a-ra<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Gerard:** jə-rürd<sup>1</sup> or jer'ard<sup>1</sup>; ge-rärd<sup>2</sup> or gēr'ard<sup>2</sup> [Eng. and Am. family

**Gerasens:** ger'a-senz<sup>1</sup>; gēr'a-sēns<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**gerfalcon:** jūr'fə'kn<sup>1</sup> or -fal'kən<sup>1</sup>; gēr'fə'en<sup>2</sup> or -fāl'ēon<sup>2</sup> [A rapacious bird].

**Gergasites:** gūr'ga-saits<sup>1</sup>; gēr'gā-sīts<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Gergesenes:** gūr'-

gi-sinz<sup>1</sup> or gūr'gi-sinz<sup>1</sup>; gēr'gē-sēns<sup>2</sup> or gēr'gē-sēns<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gergesites:** gūr'gi-saits<sup>1</sup>; gēr'gē-sits<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as GERGASITES].—**Gergezite:** gūr'gi-zait<sup>1</sup>; gēr'ge-zit<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Gerhardt:** gār'hürt<sup>1</sup>; gēr'härt<sup>2</sup> [Ger. family name].

**Gerizim:** ger'i-zim<sup>1</sup> or gi-rai'zim<sup>1</sup>; gēr'i-zim<sup>2</sup> or gē-rī'zim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**germ:** jūrm<sup>1</sup>; gērm<sup>2</sup> [A microbe].

**germane:** jūr-mēn<sup>1</sup>; gēr-mān<sup>2</sup> [Appropriate].

**Germania:** jər-mē'n-a<sup>1</sup>; gēr-mā'ni-a<sup>2</sup> [Poetic personification of Germany].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; ɪʊl, ɹʌle, cūre, büt, bürn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**Germanicus:** jər-man'ı-kus<sup>1</sup>; ġer-mān'ı-eūs<sup>2</sup> [Roman general who defeated the Germans (B. C. 15–A. D. 19)].

**germinal:** jūr'mi-nāl<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'mi-nāl<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a germ or germs].

**Gerimal:** zār'mı'nāl<sup>1</sup>; zhēr'mı'nāl<sup>2</sup> [A novel by Émile Zola].

**Gérôme:** zē'rōm<sup>1</sup>; zhe'rōm<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter (1824–1904)].

**Geron:** ġī'ron<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'ron<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

[Apache tribe (d. 1909)].

**Geronimo:** ji-ren'ı-mō<sup>1</sup>; ġe-rōn'ı-mō<sup>2</sup> [North-American Indian chief of the

**gerontes:** ge-ren'tız<sup>1</sup> or je-ren'tız<sup>1</sup>; ġē-rōn'tēs<sup>2</sup> or ġē-rōn'tēs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* ge-ren'tes<sup>1</sup>; *E. & I.* ge-ren'tız<sup>1</sup>; *M.* je-ren'tız<sup>1</sup>; *W.* ji-ren'tız<sup>1</sup> [The members of the Supreme Court of Sparta].

**Gerrenians:** ge-rı'mı-ənz<sup>1</sup>; ġē-rē'ni-anz<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Gerrhenians:** ge-rı'mı-ənz<sup>1</sup>; ġē-rē'ni-anz<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as GERRENIANS].

**Gerry:** ger'ı; ġēr'y<sup>2</sup> [Am. statesman (1744–1814)].

**gerrymander:** ger'y-man'dər<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'y-mān'dēr<sup>2</sup> [To rearrange, as election districts, to secure political advantage; hence, to garble or misrepresent].

**Gershom:** gūr'sham<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'shom<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gershon:** gūr'shən<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'shon<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gerson:** gūr'sən<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'son<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Gerster (Etelka):** ger'star<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'ster<sup>2</sup> [Hung. prima donna (1857– )].

**Gertrude:** gūr'trūd<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'trūd<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. **D. Geertruida:** her-trē'dai; her-trōi'dā; Fr. **gār'trūd<sup>1</sup>; zhēr'trūd<sup>2</sup>; G. Gertraud:** ger-traut<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'trout<sup>2</sup>; **Gertrud,** ger'trūt<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'trūt<sup>2</sup>; It. **Gertrude:** jer-trū'dē; ġēr-trū'dē; Pg. **Gertrudes:** jer-trū'des; zhēr-trū'dēs; Sp. **Gertrudis:** her-trū'dis; her-trū'dis; Sw. **Gertrud:** ger'trūt<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'trūt<sup>2</sup>.

**gerund:** jer'und<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'ünd<sup>2</sup> [A neuter verbal noun].—**gerundive:** ji-run'-div; ġe-rūn'div<sup>2</sup> [Adjective form in the gerund].

**Geruth Chihham:** ġī'rūth kım'hām<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'uth efm'hām<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Gerzites:** gūr'zait<sup>1</sup>; ġēr'zits<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gesem:** ġī'sem<sup>1</sup>; ġē'sēm<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Gesenius:** ġi-sı'mı-us<sup>1</sup> or ġē-zē'mı-us<sup>1</sup>; ġe-sē'ni-ūs<sup>2</sup> or ġē-ge'ni-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Ger. scholar (1786–1842)].

**Gesham:** ġī'sham<sup>1</sup>; ġē'sham<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Geshan:** ġī'shən<sup>1</sup>; ġē'shan<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as GESHAM].—**Geshem:** ġī'shem<sup>1</sup>; ġē'shēm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Geshur:** ġī'shur<sup>1</sup>; ġē'shūr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Geshuri:** ġi-shū'rai; ġe-shū'ri<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Geshurites:** ġi-shū'raits<sup>1</sup> or ġesh'yū-raits<sup>1</sup>; ġe-shū'rits<sup>2</sup> or ġesh'yū-rits<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gessuri:** ġe-siū'rai or ġes'yū-rai; ġē-sū'ri<sup>2</sup> or ġēs'yū-ri<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**gest:** jest<sup>1</sup>; ġēst<sup>2</sup> [1. A tale of adventure. 2. Something accomplished].

**Gesta Romanorum:** jes'tə rō'mā-nō-rum<sup>1</sup>; ġēs'tə rō'mā-nō-rūm<sup>2</sup> [Lat., "the deeds of the Romans": a chronicle of the Middle Ages combining romance with lives of saints, Oriental apologies, and history]. [limbs].

**gesture:** jes'chur or -tiur<sup>1</sup>; ġēs'chur or -tūr<sup>2</sup> [A motion of the body, head, or

**get:** get<sup>1</sup>; ġēt<sup>2</sup>; *not* git<sup>1</sup> Compare JET [To obtain; gain or earn].

2: art, āpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aīse; au = out; oī; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, thi.

**Gethaim:** gēth'i-im<sup>1</sup>; gēth'a-im<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Gether:** gī'thēr<sup>1</sup>; gē'thēr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gethhepher:** gēth-hī'tēr<sup>1</sup>; gēth-hē'tēr<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Gethsemane:** gēth-sem'a-nī<sup>1</sup>; gēth-sēm'a-nē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Getsemani:** gēth-sem'a-nai<sup>1</sup>; gēth-sēm'a-nī<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as GETHSEMANE].

**Gettysburg:** gēt'iz-būrg<sup>1</sup>; gēt'ys-būrg<sup>2</sup> [Town in Pa. where famous battle of the Am. Civil War was fought, July 1-3, 1863].

**Geuel:** giū'el<sup>1</sup> or gi-yū'el<sup>1</sup>; gū'ēl<sup>2</sup> or gē-yū'ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**gew-gaw:** giū'gō<sup>1</sup>; gū'gā<sup>2</sup> [A flashy useless ornament].

**geyser:** gai'zar<sup>1</sup> or gai'sar<sup>1</sup>; gē'y'ser<sup>2</sup> or gē'y'ser<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, E., & St.* prefer the first; *C., W., & Wr.* prefer the second; *I.* gives gai'zūr<sup>1</sup>, and *M.* gēs'ar<sup>1</sup>, but in addition he notes the first and second recorded above as alternative, neither of which follows the analogy of Eng. *ey* as in "grey," "key," "obey," "prey," "why," etc.

A word introduced into the language as recently as 1763 from a part of the world seldom visited by foreigners, it was described by Johnston (1764) as "The name of certain spouting fountains of boiling water near Mt. Hecla, in Iceland." The pronunciation gēs'ar<sup>1</sup>, which approximates to the Icelandic, is most commonly heard in England south of the Thames and in some of the midland counties.

**Gezer:** gī'zar<sup>1</sup>; gē'zer<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gezeron:** ge-zī'rōn<sup>1</sup>; gē-zē'rōn<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Gezrites:** gez'raits<sup>1</sup>; gēz'rīts<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**gh:** In English initial *gh* is *g* proper as in *go*; but after a vowel is used often for the Anglo-Saxon continuous *h*, and is then silent as in *light*; when final, is sounded like *f*, as in *cough*, *laugh*, *tough*. As a guttural this digraph was formerly heard in Eng.; it is still heard in some parts of Scot. & Ire., in such words as *bought*, *fought*, *tough*, etc. Medial and final *gh* are never sounded.

**ghastly:** gast'hī<sup>1</sup>; gāst'ly<sup>2</sup> [Death-like in appearance].

**ghat, ghaut** [Hind.]: gōt<sup>1</sup>; gāt<sup>2</sup> [A stairway]. **gaut**†.

**Ghats, Ghauts** [Hind.]: gōts<sup>1</sup>; gāts<sup>2</sup>—the second spelling is preferred in Eng. [A range or chain of mountains in India].

**Gheber:** gē'ber<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & I., or gi'ber<sup>1</sup>, M., W., & Wr.*; gē'ber<sup>2</sup> or gē'ber<sup>2</sup>. *E.* gā'būr<sup>1</sup>; *St.* (plural) gē'burz<sup>1</sup> [A fire-worshiper or Parsee]. **Ghebre**†.

**Ghent** or (Fr.) **Gand:** gent<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) gūn<sup>1</sup>; gēnt<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) gān<sup>2</sup> [Belg. city].

**gherkin:** gūr'kin<sup>1</sup>; gēr'kin<sup>2</sup>; not jūr'kin<sup>1</sup> [A small cucumber for pickling].

**ghetto:** get'o<sup>1</sup>; gēt'o<sup>2</sup> [Jewish quarter].

**Ghibelline:** gib'e-lin<sup>1</sup>; gīb'ē-lin<sup>2</sup> [It. imperialist from 11th to 14th cen-<sup>[tury]</sup>].

**Ghiberti:** gi-ber'tī<sup>1</sup>; gīb'ēr'tī<sup>2</sup> [It. sculptor (1378-1455)].

**Ghirlandajo:** gir'lan-dā'yo<sup>1</sup>; gir'lān-dā'yo<sup>2</sup> [It. painter (1449-1494)].

**Ghizeh:** gī'zē<sup>1</sup>; gī'ze<sup>2</sup>. Same as GIZEH.

**ghost:** gōst<sup>1</sup>; gōst<sup>2</sup> [The specter of a deceased person; apparition].

**ghoul, goul:** gūl<sup>1</sup>; gūl<sup>2</sup> [An evil spirit supposed to prey on the dead].

**Glacomo.** See JAMES.

**Glah:** gai'ā<sup>1</sup>; gī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**giant:** jai'ant<sup>1</sup>; gī'ant<sup>2</sup> [A human being of abnormal size].

**giaour:** jaur<sup>1</sup>; gour<sup>2</sup> [An infidel: a term used by Mohammedans].

Who falls in battle 'gainst a *Giaur*  
Is worthiest an immortal bower.

BYRON *Giaour* 745.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**gib<sup>1</sup>** (v.): jib<sup>1</sup> or gib<sup>1</sup>; gib<sup>2</sup> or gib<sup>2</sup> [To castrate].

**gib<sup>2</sup>** (v.): jib<sup>1</sup>; gib<sup>2</sup> [To balk].

**gib<sup>3</sup>** (v.): jib<sup>1</sup> or gib<sup>1</sup>; gib<sup>2</sup> or gib<sup>2</sup> [To fasten with a wedge].

**gib<sup>1</sup>** (n.): jib<sup>1</sup> or gib<sup>1</sup>; gib<sup>2</sup> or gib<sup>2</sup> [A metal wedge used for holding or pressing two pieces together].

**gib<sup>2</sup>** (n.): jib<sup>1</sup>; gib<sup>2</sup> [A projecting crane-arm].

**gib<sup>3</sup>** (n.): gib<sup>1</sup>; gib<sup>2</sup> [1. A castrated cat. 2. [Prov.] A male salmon].

**Gibbar**: gib'är<sup>1</sup>; gib'är<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**gibbed**: jibd<sup>1</sup> or gibd<sup>1</sup>; gibd<sup>2</sup> or gibd<sup>2</sup> [Wedged. See GIB<sup>3</sup>, v.].

**gibber**: gib'er<sup>1</sup>; gib'er<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., St., W.* (1890), & *Wr. I.* gib'-bör; *M. & W.* (1909), jib'er<sup>1</sup>. Altho *W.* records jib'er<sup>1</sup> as the present usage of the United States it is not supported by its contemporaries. This pronunciation is common in southern England, while gib'er<sup>1</sup> is heard more frequently from the Thames northward. It prevails in Scotland. See GIBBERISH [To talk incoherently; jabber].

**gibberish**: gib'er-ish<sup>1</sup>; gib'er-ish<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation jib'er-ish<sup>1</sup>—based probably on the verb (see GIBBER)—is also heard, but is not recorded by the lexicographers [Unintelligible or incoherent speech].

**Gibbes**: gibz<sup>1</sup>; gibz<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. [as a gallows].

**gibbet**: jib'et<sup>1</sup>; gib'et<sup>2</sup> [An upright with a cross-piece at right angles, used

**Gibbethon**: gib'i-then<sup>1</sup>; gib'e-thön<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**gibbon**: gib'on<sup>1</sup>; gib'on<sup>2</sup> [An ape that walks erect].

**gibbous**: gib'us<sup>1</sup>; gib'us<sup>2</sup> [Irregularly rounded; convex].

**gibe** (v. & n.): jaib<sup>1</sup>; gib<sup>2</sup> [Sneer; ridicule; taunt].

**Gibea**: gib'i-a<sup>1</sup>; gib'e-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gibeah**: gib'i-a<sup>1</sup>; gib'e-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gibeath**: gib'i-a-th<sup>1</sup>; gib'e-a-th<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gibeath-Haaraloth**: gib'i-a-th-här-a'-lōth<sup>1</sup>; gib'e-a-th-här-a'-lōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Gibeathite**: gib'i-a-th-ait<sup>1</sup>; gib'e-a-th-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gibeon**: gib'i-en<sup>1</sup>; gib'e-on<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gibeonite**: gib'i-en-ait<sup>1</sup>; gib'e-on-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Giblites**: gib'lait<sup>1</sup>; gib'lits<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gibraltar**: jī-bröl'ter<sup>1</sup>; gi-bral'ter<sup>2</sup> [Brit. fortress in Spain].

**Giddalti**: gi-dal'tai<sup>1</sup>; gi-däl'ti<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Giddel**: gid'el<sup>1</sup>; gid'äl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gideon**: gid'i-en<sup>1</sup>; gid'e-on<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name]. Fr. **Gédéon**: ʒe'de'än<sup>1</sup>; zhe'de'än<sup>2</sup>. It. **Gedeone**: ge'de-o'nē; ge'de-o'ne. —**Gideonite**: gid'i-o'-nai; gid'e-o-ni<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gideroth**: gai-d'reth or -rōth<sup>1</sup>; gi-d'reth or -rōth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Gidom**: gai'dem<sup>1</sup>; gid'om<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Giers**: girs<sup>1</sup>; gērs<sup>2</sup> [Rus. diplomat (1820-95)].

**Giezl**: gai-i'zai<sup>1</sup>; gi-e'zi<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Giffard**: jif'ard<sup>1</sup> or gif'ard<sup>1</sup>; gif'ard<sup>2</sup> or gif'ard<sup>2</sup> [Am. or Eng. family name].

**Giffen**: jif'in<sup>1</sup>; gif'in<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. Compare BEAUCHAMP. [name].

**Gifford**: gif'ord<sup>1</sup> or jif'ord<sup>1</sup>; gif'ord<sup>2</sup> or gif'ord<sup>2</sup> [Am. and Eng. family

**gfft, gfg**. The *g* in these two words is hard, and the *i* short as in "pin": gfft<sup>1</sup>; gfft<sup>2</sup>; gfg<sup>1</sup>; gfg<sup>2</sup>. See G and I.

**gigantean**: jai'gan-ti'en<sup>1</sup>; gi'gan'te'an<sup>2</sup> [Gigantic].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōu,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**gigantic:** jai-gan'tɪk<sup>1</sup>; ɡi-ɡʌn'ti<sup>2</sup> [Huge like a giant].

**gigot:** ɡiɡ'ət<sup>1</sup>; ɡiɡ'ot<sup>2</sup>—a Fr. word, now completely naturalized, which Dr. Bradley (Murray, "New Eng. Dict.," s. v.) has traced back to 1526 [A leg of mutton].

**Gihon:** ɡai'hən<sup>1</sup>; ɡi'hön<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gila:** hi'lə<sup>1</sup>; hi'la<sup>2</sup>. In Sp. *g* before *e* and *i* is pronounced as *h* [county in Ariz.].

**Gilalai:** gil'a-lai<sup>1</sup> or ɡi-lē'lai<sup>1</sup>; ɡil'a-li<sup>2</sup> or ɡi-lā'li<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gilbert:** gil'bɜrt<sup>1</sup>; ɡil'bɜrt<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan. gil'bɜrt<sup>1</sup>; ɡil'bɜrt<sup>2</sup>; D. **Gilbert:** hil'bɜrt<sup>1</sup>; hil'bɜrt<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Gulbert:** ɡil'bɜr<sup>1</sup>; ɡil'bɜr<sup>2</sup>; **Gilbert:** ɡil'bɜr<sup>1</sup>; ɡil'bɜr<sup>2</sup>; G. **Gilbert:** ɡil'bɜrt<sup>1</sup>; ɡil'bɜrt<sup>2</sup>; **Gizelbert:** ɡizel-bɜrt<sup>1</sup>; ɡizel-bɜrt<sup>2</sup>; It. **Gilberto:** ɡil-bɜr'to<sup>1</sup>; ɡil-bɜr'to<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Gilberto:** hil-bɜr'to<sup>1</sup>; hil-bɜr'to<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Gilbertus:** yil-bɜr'tʉs<sup>1</sup>; yil-bɜr'tʉs<sup>2</sup>.

**Gil Blas:** ɡil blās<sup>1</sup>; zhil blās<sup>2</sup> [Romance by Le Sage].

**Gilboa:** gil-bō'a<sup>1</sup>; ɡil-bō-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gilchrist:** gil'krist<sup>1</sup>; ɡil'erist<sup>2</sup> [Eng. Orientalist (1759-1841)].

**gild, guild:** gild<sup>1</sup>; ɡild<sup>2</sup>.

*Gild:* . . . a Fraternity or Company, combined together by orders and lawes made among themselves by the Princes license. JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [1607].

**Gildea:** gil'dē<sup>1</sup> or gil'di<sup>1</sup>; ɡil'dā<sup>2</sup> or ɡil'de<sup>2</sup> [Celtic family name in Ireland].

**Gilead:** gil'i-ad<sup>1</sup>; ɡil'e-ad<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gileadite:** gil'i-ad-aɪt<sup>1</sup>; ɡil'e-ad-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gilgal:** gil'gal<sup>1</sup>; ɡil'gal<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gilkes:** ɡilks<sup>1</sup>; ɡilks<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

**Gill:** gil<sup>1</sup>; ɡil<sup>2</sup> [1. Scot. astronomer (1843- ); 2. Am. naturalist (1837- )].

**gill:** gil<sup>1</sup>; ɡil<sup>2</sup> [1. an organ for breathing, as in a fish. 2. A glen. 3. A rivulet].

**gill:** gil<sup>1</sup>; ɡil<sup>2</sup> [1. A liquid measure. 2. A girl; jill].

There cannot be a more striking proof of the inconvenience of having words written exactly alike, and pronounced differently according to their different signification, than the word *gill*, which, when it means the aperture below the head of a fish, is always pronounced with the *g* hard, as in *pull*; and when it signifies a woman or a measure of liquids, is always heard with the *g* soft, as if written *jill*.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1859].

**gillie:** gil'i<sup>1</sup>; ɡil'i<sup>2</sup> [Scot., a man servant, originally, an attendant on a Highland chief].

**gillyflower:** ɡil'i-flau'ər<sup>1</sup>; ɡil'y-flow'er<sup>2</sup> [1. A plant of the mustard or pink family. 2. A variety of apple].

**Gilmore:** gil'mōr<sup>1</sup>; ɡil'mōr<sup>2</sup> [Celtic family name].

**Gilmour:** gil'mōr<sup>1</sup> or gil'mōr<sup>1</sup>; ɡil'mōr<sup>2</sup> or ɡil'mōr<sup>2</sup> [Celtic family name].

**Giloh:** ɡai'lo<sup>1</sup>; ɡi'lo<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gilonite:** ɡai'lo-naɪt<sup>1</sup>; ɡi'lo-nɪt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gilroy:** gil'rei<sup>1</sup>; ɡil'rōy<sup>2</sup> [Ir. family name].

**gimbal:** ɡim'bəl<sup>1</sup>; ɡim'bal<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & Wr.; E., I., St., & W.* gim'bəl<sup>1</sup> [A device for supporting a ship's compass].

**Gimzo:** ɡim'zo<sup>1</sup>; ɡim'zo<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʌl, rʌl, cūre, bʉt, bʉrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**gin:** jin<sup>1</sup>; gñ<sup>2</sup> [1. A trap or snare. 2. A machine for separating cotton-fibers. 3. An aromatic alcoholic liquor].

**Glnath:** gai'nath<sup>1</sup>; gñ'nāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Guinevra:** jī-nev'ra<sup>1</sup>; gñ-nēv'ra<sup>2</sup> [Same as GUINEVERE].

**gingival:** jin-jai'val<sup>1</sup>; gñ-gi'val<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., & M.; St., W., & Wr.* jin'ji-val<sup>1</sup>.

**ginkgo:** gink'go<sup>1</sup> or jink'go<sup>1</sup>; gñnk'gō<sup>2</sup> or gñnk'gō<sup>2</sup> [A Jap. tree].

**Ginnetho:** gin'i-thō<sup>1</sup>; gñ'e-thō [Bible].

**Ginnethol:** gin'i-thō'ai<sup>1</sup>; gñ'e-thō'i<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Ginnethon:** gin'i-then<sup>1</sup>; gñ'e-thōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gloconda (La):** lā jō-ken'da<sup>1</sup>; lā gō-eōn'dā<sup>2</sup> [An opera by Ponchielli].

**Gloja:** jō'ya<sup>1</sup>; gō'yā<sup>2</sup> [It. economist (1767-1829); It. town].

**Giorgio** [It.]: See GEORGE.

**Glorgione:** jōr-jō'nē<sup>1</sup>; gōr-gō'ne<sup>2</sup> [It. painter (1478-1510)].

**Glotto:** jēt'tō<sup>1</sup>; gōt'tō<sup>2</sup> [1. It. painter (1236-1337). 2. See GODFREY].

**Giovanni** [It.]: jō-vūn'nī<sup>1</sup>; gō-vān'nī<sup>2</sup>. Same as JOHN.

**gpsire:** jip'sair<sup>1</sup>; gñp'sir<sup>2</sup> [A pilgrim's pouch].

**giraffe:** jī-raf'<sup>1</sup>; gñ-raf'<sup>2</sup>, *E., M., & W.; Standard, C., I., St., & Wr.* jī-raf'<sup>1</sup>; *M.* jī-raf'<sup>1</sup>. The alternative jī-raf'<sup>1</sup> is noted by Stormonth. Also used by Blundevill in 1594, defined in Cockeram (1623), as "a wilde beast living in the Desarts," with "legges and feet like unto a Deere, and with a necke as long as a warlike Pike" and recorded by Bailey (1724) and Ash (1755), the word is not to be found in Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), or Walker (1791).

**grandole:** jīr'an-dōl<sup>1</sup>; gñr'an-dōl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., W., & Wr.; I.* jīr'an-dōl<sup>1</sup>; *St.* jīr'an-dōl<sup>1</sup> and as alternative gñr'an-dōl<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1805) and Jameson (1827), jīr'an-dōl<sup>1</sup>; Enfield (1807), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and Cull (1864), jīr'an-dōl; Knowles (1835), jēr'un-dōl<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1857), and Cooley (1863), gñr'an-dōl<sup>1</sup> [A branched support for candles].

**grasol:** jīr'a-sōl<sup>1</sup>; gñr'a-sōl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., & Wr.* jīr'a-sōl<sup>1</sup>; *St.* jīr'a-sōl<sup>1</sup>. Johnson (1755), gñr'asole; Fenning (1760), gñr'asole; Ash (1775), gñr'asol; Walker (1791), jīr'a-sōl<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1805), jīr'a-sōl<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835), jēr'a-sōl<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840), jīr'a-sōl<sup>1</sup> [1. An opal reflecting a reddish glow. 2. A sunflower].

**gird:** gūrd<sup>1</sup>; gñrd<sup>2</sup> [To clothe with a garment secured by a girdle].

**Girgashites:** gūr'ga-shaits<sup>1</sup>; gñr'ga-shīts<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Girgasite:** gūr'ga-sait<sup>1</sup>; gñr'ga-sīt<sup>2</sup>. Same as GIRGASHITE.

**Girgenti:** jīr-jen'ti<sup>1</sup>; gñr-gēn'ti<sup>2</sup> [Sicilian province and capital].

**girl:** gūrl<sup>1</sup>; gñrl<sup>2</sup>; *not* gal<sup>1</sup>, gel<sup>1</sup>, gēil<sup>1</sup>, or gyūrl<sup>1</sup>. Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), gūrl<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), gērl<sup>1</sup>; Enfield (1807) and Reid (1844), gūrl<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1775), gūrl<sup>1</sup> or gal<sup>1</sup>. See Introductory, pp. ix, xi. The corrupt pronunciation of this word may be attributed to the phonetic spellings used by certain authors; e.g., Henry Mayhew ("London Labour," i, 477, 1859) wrote *gals*; George Eliot ("Adam Bede," p. 62, 1859), *gell*; Mrs. Alexander ("The Freres," vol. I, ch. ii, p. 19, 1882), *gurl*.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, grēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī-s; ī-ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Gironde:** ʒiˈrɒnd; zhiˈrɒnd<sup>2</sup> [Fr. department and estuary].

**Girondin:** ʒi-rənˈdin; gi-rənˈdin<sup>2</sup> [A Girondist].

The Legislative Assembly met 1st October, 1791. Its more moderate members formed the party called the *Girondins*.

CHARLOTTE M. YONGE *France* p. 168 [H. H. & Co., 1879].

**Girondist:** ʒi-rənˈdist; gi-rənˈdist<sup>2</sup> [One of moderate republicans of the Fr. Revolution (1792)].

**girth:** gɜːrθ; ɡɜːrθ<sup>2</sup> [A strap or band strapped around the body of a horse, to hold a saddle or pack in place].

**Girzites:** gɜːrˈzɪts; ɡɜːrˈzɪts<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Gispa:** ɡɪsˈpə; ɡɛsˈpə<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**gist:** ʒɪst; ɡɪst<sup>2</sup> [The main point].

**Gittahhepher:** ɡɪtˈəhiˈfər; ɡɛtˈəhiˈfər<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gittaim:** ɡɪtˈi-im<sup>1</sup> or ɡɪtˈi-im<sup>2</sup>; ɡɪtˈa-im<sup>2</sup> or ɡɛtˈa-im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gittite:** ɡɪtˈaɪt; ɡɛtˈaɪt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**gittith:** ɡɪtˈɪθ; ɡɛtˈɪθ<sup>2</sup> [Heb. musical instrument].

**Giulia, Giulio, Giuseppe.** See JULIA, JULIUS, JOSEPH.

**Gizeh:** ɡɪˈzə; ɡɛˈzə<sup>2</sup> [Egypt. province and town near the Pyramids].

**Gizonite:** ɡɪˈzo-nait<sup>1</sup> or ɡɪˈzɔ-nait<sup>1</sup>; ɡɛˈzo-nɪt<sup>2</sup> or ɡɛˈzɔ-nɪt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gizrites:** ɡɪzˈraɪts; ɡɛzˈraɪts<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V., margin)].

**glacial:** ɡlɛˈʃiəl; ɡlāˈʃiəl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893–1912), *C.*, & *M.*; *E.* ɡlɛˈsi-əl<sup>1</sup>; *I.*, *St.*, & *Perry* (1805), ɡlɛˈʃi-əl<sup>1</sup>; *W.* & *Standard* (1913), ɡlɛˈʃi-əl<sup>1</sup>; *Walker* (1791), ɡlɛˈʃi-əl<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ɡlɛˈʃi-əl<sup>1</sup> [Cold and icy; pert. to the ice-age].

**glacier:** ɡlasˈi-ər; ɡlāˈɪ-ər<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893–1912), *E.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *Wr.*; *C.* ɡlɛˈʃi-ər<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ɡlɛˈʃi-ər<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* (1913) & *W.* ɡlɛˈʃi-ər<sup>1</sup>, *Jameson* (1827), ɡlasˈi-ər<sup>1</sup>; *Knowles* (1835), ɡlɛˈsɪ-ər<sup>1</sup>; *Smart* (1840) and *Craig* (1849), ɡlasˈi-ər<sup>1</sup>; *Reid* (1844), ɡlɛˈsɪ-ər<sup>1</sup> [A field or stream of ice].

**glacis:** ɡlɛˈsɪs<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) ɡlāˈsɪs<sup>1</sup>; ɡlāˈsɪs<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) ɡlāˈsɪs<sup>2</sup>—the first is indicated by most modern dictionaries and was noted by *Bailey* (1742), *Johnson* (1755), *Fenning* (1760), *Johnston* (1764), *Kenrick* (1773), *Barclay* (1774), *Ash* (1775), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Enfield* (1807), *Reid* (1844), and *Craig* (1849). By *Entick* (1764) and *Nares* (1784), ɡlɛˈsɪs<sup>1</sup>; by *Sheridan* (1780) and *Scott* (1797), ɡlasˈi-ər<sup>1</sup>; *Knowles* (1835), ɡlɛˈsɪs<sup>1</sup>; and by *Smart* (1840), ɡlɛˈsɪs<sup>1</sup>. *Stormonth* prefers ɡlɛˈsɪs<sup>1</sup> [A slope of earth in front of a fortification].

**gladiator:** ɡladˈi-ɛˈtər or -tər<sup>1</sup>; ɡlādˈi-ɛˈtər<sup>2</sup>, and so indicated by *Knowles* (1835), *Smart* (1840), *Reid* (1844), and *Craig* (1849). By *Bailey* (1732), *Johnson* (1755), *Perry* (1777), *Walker* (1797), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), and *Jameson* (1827), ɡladˈi-ɛˈtər<sup>1</sup>. *Sheridan* and *Enfield* treated the word as three syllables, ɡlɛˈdɪ-ɛˈtər<sup>1</sup> [A combatant in the ancient Roman amphitheater].

**gladiole:** ɡladˈi-əl<sup>1</sup>; ɡlādˈi-əl<sup>2</sup>. Same as GLADIOLUS.

**gladiolus:** ɡlɛˈdai-ɔ-lus, *Standard*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, or ɡladˈi-ɔˈlus<sup>1</sup>, *E.* & *M.* as alternative; ɡlɛˈdɪ-ɔ-lus<sup>2</sup> or ɡlādˈi-ɔˈlus<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ɡlɛˈdai-ɔ-lus<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ɡladˈai-ɔ-lus<sup>1</sup>. Notwithstanding the array of lexicographical talent which supports the classic pronunciation of this word, popular usage favors ɡladˈi-ɔˈlus<sup>1</sup> for the flower in general, but ɡlɛˈdai-ɔ-lus<sup>2</sup> for the botanical name of the plant [A beautiful plant of the iris family].

**Gladstone:** ɡladˈstən<sup>1</sup>; ɡlādˈstən<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*; *C.* & *I.* ɡladˈstɒn<sup>1</sup> [Eng. statesman (1809–98)].

2: wɒf, dʒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʌl, rʌl, ɔːr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**Gladys:** gläd'is<sup>1</sup> or glë'dis<sup>1</sup>; gläd'ys<sup>2</sup> or glä'dys<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Glamis:** glä'mis<sup>1</sup> or glämz<sup>1</sup>; glä'mis<sup>2</sup> or gläms<sup>2</sup> [In Shakespeare's "Macbeth," a Scottish castle, supposed scene of Duncan's murder].

**glamour:** gläm'är<sup>1</sup>; gläm'ör<sup>2</sup> *Standard, C., E., M., St., & W.*; *I. gla'mür<sup>1</sup>; Wr. glë'mür<sup>1</sup>* [A spell; an enchantment, or alluring charm].

**glance:** gläns<sup>1</sup>; glänç<sup>2</sup> [A quick look of the eye]. See **ASK**.

**Glasgow:** glas'go<sup>1</sup>; gläs'gō<sup>2</sup> [Scot. city].

**glass:** glas<sup>1</sup>; gläs<sup>2</sup>. See **ASK**.

**glaze:** glëz<sup>1</sup>; gläz<sup>2</sup> [A smooth glossy surface].

**glazier:** glë'zär<sup>1</sup> or glë'zi-är<sup>1</sup>; glä'zher<sup>2</sup> or glä'zi-er<sup>2</sup>. *I. glë'zür<sup>1</sup>; M. glë'zi-är<sup>1</sup>* or glë'zi-är<sup>1</sup> [One who fits panes of glass to windows].

**gleam, glean, glebe, glede, glee.** These words are all pronounced as monosyllables: glim<sup>1</sup>, glëm<sup>2</sup>; glin<sup>1</sup>, glën<sup>2</sup>; glib<sup>1</sup>, glëb<sup>2</sup>; glid<sup>1</sup>, glëd<sup>2</sup>; gli<sup>1</sup>, glä<sup>2</sup>.

**glenoid:** glë'neid<sup>1</sup>; glë'noid<sup>2</sup> [Hollow].

**glissade:** gh-sëd<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & E., or gh-säd<sup>1</sup>, M. & W.*; gli-säd<sup>2</sup> or gli-säd<sup>2</sup>. *I. glis-äd<sup>1</sup>* [The act of sliding].

**glisten:** glis'n<sup>1</sup>; glïs'n<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent [To sparkle].

**glister:** glis'tär<sup>1</sup>; glis'ter<sup>2</sup> [To be brilliant].

**gloat:** glöt<sup>1</sup>; glöt<sup>2</sup> [To exult or triumph].

**globe:** glöb<sup>1</sup>; glöb<sup>2</sup> [A spherical body].

**globular:** glëb'yu-lär<sup>1</sup>; glöb'yu-lär<sup>2</sup> [Shaped like a globe].

**gloria:** glö'rī-a<sup>1</sup>; glö'rī-a<sup>2</sup> [1. A doxology. 2. The radiation around a head or body of a sacred study in art]. ["Faerie Queene"].

**Gloriana:** glö'rī-ä'nä<sup>1</sup>; glö'rī-ä'na<sup>2</sup> [The Queen of Faery-land in Spenser's

**glory:** glö'rī<sup>1</sup>; glö'ry<sup>2</sup> [Exalted reputation; fame].

**gloss:** glos<sup>1</sup>; glös<sup>2</sup>. See **ACCOST**.

[See **ALCESTER**.

**Gloucester:** gles'tär<sup>1</sup>; glös'ter<sup>2</sup>—the *uce* are silent [Eng. county and city].

**Gluck:** gluk<sup>1</sup>; glük<sup>2</sup> [Ger. composer (1714-87)].

**glue:** glü<sup>1</sup>; glü<sup>2</sup>. *I. & M. gliü<sup>1</sup>* [An adhesive preparation].

**glume:** glüm<sup>1</sup>; glüm<sup>2</sup>. *I. & M. gliüm<sup>1</sup>* [A chaff-like scale as of grasses].

**glycerine:** glis'är-in<sup>1</sup> or glis'är-in<sup>1</sup>; glÿç'er-in<sup>2</sup> or glÿç'er-in<sup>2</sup> [A chemical product].

**glycol:** glai'köl<sup>1</sup> or glai'köl<sup>1</sup>; glÿ'eöl<sup>2</sup> or glÿ'eöl<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [A chemical compound].

**glyptotheca:** glip'to-thi'kæ<sup>1</sup>; glÿp'to-thë'ea<sup>2</sup> [A sculpture gallery].

**gm, gn:** In some English words the *g* before *m* or *n* is silent. See *phlegm, gnarl, gnome, gnostic*, etc.

**gnarl, gnat, gnaw:** In these and many other words the *g* is silent: närl<sup>1</sup>, närl<sup>2</sup>; närl<sup>1</sup>, närl<sup>2</sup>; närl<sup>1</sup>, närl<sup>2</sup>. See below.

**gneiss:** nois<sup>1</sup>; nis<sup>2</sup>; Knowles (1835), nī'sis<sup>1</sup> [A variety of rock set in layers].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; më, gët, prëy, fërn; hit, ice; I=ë; I=ë; gë, nôt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; ɪt = feud; chin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

**Gnidus:** nai'dʌs<sup>1</sup>; nī'dʌs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**gnome:** nōm<sup>1</sup>; nōm<sup>2</sup> [1. A goblin. 2. A maxim].—**gnomic:** nō'mik<sup>1</sup>; nō'mie<sup>2</sup>. *I. & Wr. nem'ik<sup>1</sup>.*

**gnomon:** nō'men<sup>1</sup>; nō'mōn<sup>2</sup> [A term in mathematics].

**gnosis:** nō'sis<sup>1</sup>; nō'sis<sup>2</sup> [Assured knowledge].

**Gnostic:** nes'tik<sup>1</sup>; nōs'tie<sup>2</sup> [An adherent of Gnosticism].

**Gnosticism:** nes'ti-sizm<sup>1</sup>; nōs'ti-çizm<sup>2</sup> [A system of religion and philosophy (1st to 6th cent.)].

**gnu:** nū<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, M., & W., or niū<sup>1</sup>, C., E., I., St., & Wr.*; ny<sup>2</sup> or nū<sup>2</sup> [An African antelope].

**Goah:** gō'a<sup>1</sup>; gō'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**goal:** gōl<sup>1</sup>; gōl<sup>2</sup> [The final purpose or end of one's design]. Compare GAOL.

**goat:** gōt<sup>1</sup>; gōt<sup>2</sup> [A horned quadruped related to the cattle].

**Goath:** gō'a<sup>1</sup>; gō'āth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Goatha:** gō'a-<sup>1</sup>th<sup>2</sup>; gō'a-tha<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Gob:** geb<sup>1</sup>; gōb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gobelin:** geb'i-lin<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) gō'bā-lān<sup>1</sup>; gōb'e-līn<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) gō'be-lān<sup>2</sup>. *E. gō'be-lin<sup>1</sup> [Tapestry].*

**God:** ged<sup>1</sup>; gōd<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., I., M., St., W., Wr., Perry* (1775), *Walker* (1791), and all the earlier Eng. and Am. lexicographers who have indicated pronunciation. *Standard* (1913), gōd<sup>1</sup>; gōd<sup>2</sup>. In Scotland, usually gōd<sup>1</sup>; gōd<sup>2</sup>. This simple, homely A.-S. word is not the ineffable name which some of our churchmen try to make it. Do not say gad<sup>1</sup>, gud<sup>1</sup>, or gōd<sup>1</sup>. See O and quotation below [The Supreme Being].

Credit for what we good-naturedly call refinement . . . appears able to coexist with a thousand other platitudes and poverties of tone . . . in relation to which all the flatly drawing group—gawd and dawg, sawt and lawt, gawne and lawst, and frawst—may stand as a hint. HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 30 [H. M. & Co., '05].

**Goddard:** ged'ard<sup>1</sup>; gōd'ard<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **Godard**†. **D. Gotthard:** gōt'hārt<sup>1</sup>; gōt'hārt<sup>2</sup>; **F. Godard:** gō'dār<sup>1</sup>; gō'dār<sup>2</sup>; **G. Gotthart:** gōt'hārt<sup>1</sup>; gōt'hārt<sup>2</sup>.

**Godfrey:** ged'fri<sup>1</sup>; gōd'fry<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **Dan. Gottfried:** gōt'frith<sup>1</sup>; gōt'frēth<sup>2</sup>; **D. Godfried:** gōt'frīt<sup>1</sup>; gōt'frēt<sup>2</sup>; **F. Godefroi:** gōd'frwā<sup>1</sup>; gōd'frwā<sup>2</sup>; **Geoffroi:** gō'frwā<sup>1</sup>; zhō'frwā<sup>2</sup>; **Ger. Gottfried:** gōt'frīt<sup>1</sup>; gōt'frēt<sup>2</sup>; **It. Godofredo:** gō'do-frē'do<sup>1</sup>; gō'do-frē'do<sup>2</sup>; **Goffredo:** gōi-frē'do<sup>1</sup>; gōi-frē'do<sup>2</sup>; **Glott:** gōt'to<sup>1</sup>; gōt'to<sup>2</sup>; **Pg. Godofredo:** gō'do-frē'do<sup>1</sup>; gō'do-frē'do<sup>2</sup>; **Sp. Godofredo:** gō'tho-frē'tho<sup>1</sup>; gō'tho-frē'tho<sup>2</sup>; **Goffredo:** gō-frē'tho<sup>1</sup>; gō-frē'tho<sup>2</sup>.

**Godiva (Lady):** go-dai'vā<sup>1</sup>; gō-di'vā<sup>2</sup> [Eng. heroine (c. 1040), wife of Leofric].

**Godolla:** ged'o-lai'a<sup>1</sup>; gōd'o-lī'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Godollas:** ged'o-lai'as<sup>1</sup>; gōd'o-lī'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Godwin:** ged'wim<sup>1</sup>; gōd'win<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **Godwine**†. **D. Godewijn:** gō'də-vain<sup>1</sup>; gō'də-vin<sup>2</sup>; **L. Godwinus:** ged-wai'nus<sup>1</sup>; gōd-wi'nus<sup>2</sup>.

**Goethals:** gō'thalz<sup>1</sup>; gō'thalz<sup>2</sup> [Am. military engineer (1858-)].

**Goethe (von):** fon gū'te<sup>1</sup>; fon gū'te<sup>2</sup> [Ger. poet (1749-1832)].

**Gog:** geg<sup>1</sup>; gōg<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gollm:** gei'im<sup>1</sup>; gōi'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Golan:** gō-lan<sup>1</sup>; gō-lan<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rāle; but, bŭrn;

**going:** gō'ing<sup>1</sup>; gō'ing<sup>2</sup>; *not* gō'in<sup>1</sup>, *nor* gwam<sup>1</sup>, *nor* gwin<sup>1</sup> [The act of moving in any manner, as in departing].

**gold:** gōld<sup>1</sup>; gōld<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), gūld<sup>1</sup>, which was noted, as alternative only, by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802). Walker wrote: "Gold is pronounced like *good* in familiar conversation; but in verse and solemn language . . . ought always to rhyme with *old*, *fold*, &c." (Note 164.) When the fashionable world had established its title to ridicule for this idiosyncrasy (*goold*), it promptly resumed the correct pronunciation so as to confound its imitators. Savage characterized it as a vulgarism.

**golf:** gelf<sup>1</sup> or gēf<sup>1</sup>; gōlf<sup>2</sup> or gōf<sup>2</sup>. C., M., & W. note gēf<sup>1</sup> as alternative [A Scottish game played on a course with clubs and ball].

The [Scottish] pronunciation is (gouf); the pronunciation (got<sup>1</sup>), somewhat fashionable in England, is an attempt to imitate this.

HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dict.* vol. iv, p. 283, s. v. [1901].

**Golgotha:** gel'go-tha<sup>1</sup>; gōl'go-tha<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**goliard:** gō'li-ard<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, C., E., & I., or gōl'yard<sup>1</sup>, W.; gō'li-ard<sup>2</sup> or gōl'yard<sup>2</sup>. M. gōl-i-ard<sup>1</sup> [OF., jester].

**Gollath:** go-lai'ath<sup>1</sup>; gō-li'ath<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Goltz (von der):** fon dār gōlts<sup>1</sup>; fon dēr gōlts<sup>2</sup> [Ger. field-marshal (1843-1916)].

**Gomer:** gō'mar<sup>1</sup>; gō'mer<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gomorra:** go-mēr'a<sup>1</sup>; gō-mōr'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**gondola:** gen'do-lā<sup>1</sup>; gōn'do-lā<sup>2</sup>—frequently mispronounced gen-dō'lā<sup>1</sup> [A Venetian boat].—**gondolier:** gen'do-līr<sup>1</sup>; gōn'do-lēr<sup>2</sup>.

**gone:** gen<sup>1</sup>, I., M., St., W., & Wr., or gēn<sup>1</sup>, C. & E.; gōn<sup>2</sup> or gōn<sup>2</sup>. The writer has heard both of these pronunciations; the first, chiefly in the United States and occasionally in the Midlands and northwest of England; the second, in the south of England. Noah Webster and Goodrich and Porter (Webster's "American Dictionary," 1828-1879) noted it, "pronounced nearly *gawn*," as standard in the United States, but Harris and Allen in "Webster's New International" (1909), following Dr. Murray's "New English Dictionary" (1901), indicate the *o* as having the same sound as *o* in "soft." See quotation under *God*. [Passed beyond help or hope]. Compare NONE; ZONE.

**good:** gud<sup>1</sup>; gōōd<sup>2</sup>; *not* gūd<sup>1</sup>.

**goose:** gūs<sup>1</sup>; gōōs<sup>2</sup>; *not* gus<sup>1</sup>.

**gooseberry:** gūz'ber<sup>1</sup>; gōōs'bēr<sup>2</sup>. C. & I. gūs'ber<sup>1</sup>; St. guz'ber-i<sup>1</sup>.

**gopher:** gō'far<sup>1</sup>; gō'fer<sup>2</sup> [A burrowing rodent].

**gore:** gār<sup>1</sup>; gōr<sup>2</sup> [Blood] See FORCE, FORD, FORE, and O.

**gore:** gār<sup>1</sup>; gōr<sup>2</sup> [A triangular or wedge-like piece].

**gorge:** gōr<sup>1</sup>; gōrg<sup>2</sup> [A narrow passage between hills].

**gorgeous:** gōr'jus<sup>1</sup>; gōr'gūs<sup>2</sup>. E., I., & St. gōr'ji-us<sup>1</sup> [splendor].

**gorgerin:** gōr'jar-in<sup>1</sup>; gōr'ger-in<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, C., E., M., & W.; I. ger'-gōr-in<sup>1</sup> [In architecture, the neck of a capital].

**gorget:** gōr'jet<sup>1</sup>; gōr'gēt<sup>2</sup> [A piece of armor to protect the throat].

**Gorgias:** gōr'ji-as<sup>1</sup>; gōr'gi-ās<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Gorgon:** gōr'gēn<sup>1</sup>; gōr'gōn<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a frightful female monster].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊslɪ; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪʊ = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

**Gortyna:** ger-toi'nə<sup>1</sup>; gōr-tȳ'na<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Goschen:** gō'shen<sup>1</sup>; gō'shēn<sup>2</sup>—the c is silent [Eng. financier (1831–1907)].

**goshawk:** gos'hōk<sup>1</sup>; gōs'hāk<sup>2</sup> [A variety of hawk].

**Goshen:** gō'shen<sup>1</sup>; gō'shēn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**gosling:** gez'liŋ<sup>1</sup>; gōs'liŋ<sup>2</sup> [A young goose].

[New Testament].

**Gospel:** ges'pel<sup>1</sup>; gōs'pēl<sup>2</sup>; *not* gēs'pel<sup>1</sup> [One of the first four books of the Got: gō<sup>1</sup>; gō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. actor (1822–1901)].

**Gotama:** gō'ta-mə<sup>1</sup>; gō'ta-ma<sup>2</sup> [Buddha].

**Goth:** goth<sup>1</sup>; gōth<sup>2</sup> [1. A Low German race. 2. A barbarian].

**Gotha:** gō'ta<sup>1</sup>; gō'tä<sup>2</sup> [Ger. duchy and city].

**Gotham:** get'am<sup>1</sup>; gōt'am<sup>2</sup>; *not* gō'fham<sup>1</sup> [Parish in Nottinghamshire, Eng., famous for the "Three Wise Men of Gotam," 1526].

[New York City].

**Gotham:** gō'fham<sup>1</sup> or gef'h'am<sup>1</sup>; gō'tham<sup>2</sup> or gōth'am<sup>2</sup> [Nickname for

**Gothamist:** get'am-ist<sup>1</sup>; gōt'am-ist<sup>2</sup>, *M.*; *Standard, C., E., & W.* gō'fham-ist<sup>1</sup> or gef'h'am-ist<sup>1</sup>, *St. & W.*; gō'tham-ist<sup>2</sup> or gōth'am-ist<sup>2</sup>. *I.* ge'fham-ist<sup>1</sup> [A person of limited intelligence: so called from Gotham in Nottinghamshire, Eng.].

**Gothamite:** gō'fham-ait<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., W., & W.*, or gef'h'am-ait<sup>1</sup>, *I. & St.*; gō'tham-it<sup>2</sup> or gōth'am-it<sup>2</sup>. *M.* get'am-ait<sup>1</sup> [New Yorker].

**Gothamite:** get'am-ait<sup>1</sup>; gōt'am-it<sup>2</sup>, *M.*; *Standard, W., Wr., C., & E.* gō'tham-ait<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* gef'h'am-ait<sup>1</sup> [An inhabitant of Gotham, Eng.].

**Gothollas:** gefh'c-lai'as<sup>1</sup>; gōth'o-lī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Gothoniel:** go-thō'ni-el<sup>1</sup>; gō-thō'ni-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

[Wagner].

**Götterdämmerung:** gūt'ar-dem'er-ūŋ<sup>1</sup>; gūt'ēr-dēm'er-ūŋ<sup>2</sup> [Opera by

**Göttingen:** gūt'ŋ-en<sup>1</sup>; gūt'ing-ēn<sup>2</sup> [Prus. town].

**Gottschalk:** get'shalk<sup>1</sup>; gōt'shāl<sup>2</sup> [Am. composer (1829–69)].

[ŋg].

**gouache:** gū'āsh<sup>1</sup>; gū'āch<sup>2</sup>; *not* gwāsh<sup>1</sup> [A method of water-color paint-

**gouge:** gauj<sup>1</sup>; gōug<sup>2</sup>. *St.* gūj<sup>1</sup>, which is noted as alternative by *C., E., M., W., & W.*, and was formerly the standard as indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1840). By Perry (1777) gauj<sup>1</sup> [A chisel with curved cutting edge].

**Gough:** gōf<sup>1</sup>; gōf<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**goulash:** gū'lāsh<sup>1</sup>; gū'lāsh<sup>2</sup>, but in the United States, in an effort to Americanize the word, more frequently, gū'lāsh<sup>1</sup> [A Hung. dish of meat and vegetables highly seasoned].

**Gounod:** gū'nō<sup>1</sup>; gū'nō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. composer (1818–93)].

**gourd:** gōrd<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., I., W., & W.*, or gūrd<sup>1</sup>, *E. & St.*; gōrd<sup>2</sup> or gūrd<sup>2</sup>. *M.* gōrd<sup>1</sup>—o as in "bore." The first was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840); the second was noted by Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849). In 1863 Cooley supported the first, and in 1864 Cull favored the second [1. The pumpkin-like fruit of a plant. 2. A bottle].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪŋk; thīn, thīs.



1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, pręy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rüle; but, būrn;

**Gourgand:** gūr"gō<sup>1</sup>; gūr"ģō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. general (1783-1852)].

**gourmet** [Fr.]: gūr"mā<sup>1</sup>; gūr"me<sup>2</sup>. To date this word has escaped, so far as the lexicographers are concerned, the fate of its congeners *fracas*, *garage*, *tupis*, etc., notwithstanding the fact that it is frequently mispronounced gūr"met<sup>1</sup> even by persons who otherwise pass as educated [An epicure].

**gout:** gaut<sup>1</sup>; gōut<sup>2</sup> [An inflammatory disease].

**gout** [Fr.]: gū<sup>1</sup>; gū<sup>2</sup> [Taste].

**Gouverneur<sup>1</sup>:** gū"vār-nūr<sup>1</sup>; gū"ver-nūr<sup>2</sup> [Village in N. Y.].

**Gouverneur<sup>2</sup>** [Fr.]: gū"vār-nūr<sup>1</sup>; gū"vēr-nūr<sup>2</sup> [Governor].

**government:** guv"arn-ment<sup>1</sup>; gōv"ern-mēnt<sup>2</sup>. Frequently mispronounced guv"arn-mēnt<sup>1</sup> and guv"ar-mēnt<sup>1</sup>. Great care should be taken to sound the *n* of the second syllable distinctly. Its omission is a decided vulgarism [The system of administration of a country].

**governor:** guv"ər-nēr<sup>1</sup>; gōv"er-nor<sup>2</sup>. In familiar speech the ultima is frequently obscured. The pronunciation guv"nēr<sup>1</sup>, frequently heard in England, is vulgar [The administrator of a state or province].

**Gower:** gau"ər<sup>1</sup> or gōr<sup>1</sup>; gōw"er<sup>2</sup> or gōr<sup>2</sup> [Eng. poet (1330-1408)].

**gown:** gaun<sup>1</sup>; gōwn<sup>2</sup>. Frequently mispronounced gaund<sup>1</sup>. See GOWNED [An outer garment worn by women, or an official robe worn by men].

**gowned:** gaund<sup>1</sup>; gōwnd<sup>2</sup> [Attired in a gown].

**Gozan:** gō"zan<sup>1</sup>; gō"zān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Graba:** grē"bā<sup>1</sup>; grā"bā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Grace:** grēs<sup>1</sup>; grāc<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. D. **Gratia:** grā"sī-a<sup>1</sup>; grā"sī-ā<sup>2</sup>; Fr. grās<sup>1</sup>; grāc<sup>2</sup>; It. **Grazia:** grā"dzi-ā<sup>1</sup>; grā"dzi-ā<sup>2</sup>; L. **Gratia:** grē"shī-a<sup>1</sup>; grā"shī-a<sup>2</sup>.

**gradient:** grē"di-ent<sup>1</sup>; grā"di-ēnt<sup>2</sup>. Walker grē"di-ant<sup>1</sup> or grā"ji-ant<sup>1</sup> [Rising or descending gently; as, a gradient road].

**gradual:** grad'yū-al<sup>1</sup> or graj'u-al<sup>1</sup>; grād'yū-al<sup>2</sup> or grāj'u-al<sup>2</sup>—the second is the result of the hurried or careless utterance of the first and should be discouraged, Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827), indicated the first.

**Graeme:** grām<sup>1</sup>; grām<sup>2</sup> [A page in Scott's "The Abbot"].

**graft:** graft<sup>1</sup>; grāft<sup>2</sup>. See ASK.

**Graham, Grahame:** grē'am or (Scot.) grām<sup>1</sup>; grā'am<sup>2</sup> or (Scot.) grām<sup>2</sup> [Scot. and Am. family name].

**grail:** grēl<sup>1</sup>; grāl<sup>2</sup>; not grail<sup>1</sup> [A chalice].

**grain:** grēn<sup>1</sup>; grān<sup>2</sup>; not grain<sup>1</sup>, an undesirable provincialism.

**gramercy:** grā-mūr'sī<sup>1</sup>; grā-mēr'cy<sup>2</sup> [Great thanks: an archaism]. In New York City grām'er-sī<sup>1</sup>; grām'er-cy<sup>2</sup> [The name of a city square—Gramercy Park].

**Grammont (de):** dē grā"mōn<sup>1</sup>; de grā"mōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. general and courtier (1621-1707)].

**Granada:** grā-nā'dā<sup>1</sup>; grā-nā'dā. In Eng. frequently, grā'n-ā-dā<sup>1</sup> [Sp. [province and city].

**granary:** grān'ā-ry<sup>2</sup>; not grēn'ā-rī<sup>1</sup> (Jameson, 1827).

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ɛɦin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ɦɦɦn, ɦɦɦ.

**grand:** ɡrɑnd<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɑnd<sup>2</sup>. In such combinations as **grandchild**, **granddaughter**, **grandfather**, **grandmother**, etc., the first *d* is frequently, but erroneously, not pronounced by speakers who are otherwise careful of their diction.

**grandeur:** ɡrɑndiur<sup>1</sup> or ɡrɑndyər<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɑndiur<sup>2</sup> or ɡrɑndyer<sup>2</sup>. The first is indicated by *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*, and by *Standard* as alternative; the second is noted by *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* The pronunciation ɡrɑndjər<sup>1</sup> is not accepted as good usage to-day. Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) indicated the first, Walker (1791) favored ɡrɑndjər<sup>1</sup>. By Sheridan (1780), ɡrɑndjər<sup>1</sup>, and by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), ɡrɑndyer<sup>1</sup> [Stateliness; majesty].

**grange:** ɡrɛn<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɑng<sup>2</sup> [A farmhouse and its outbuildings].

**grant:** ɡrɑnt<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɑnt<sup>2</sup>. See **ASK** [A concession].

**Grantham:** ɡrɑntəm<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɑntəm<sup>2</sup> [Ancient Eng. town].

**grantor:** ɡrɑntər<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɑntor<sup>2</sup>. By Bailey (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840), the stress was put on the ultima—ɡrɑnt-ər<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1777) and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated ɡrɑntər<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), ɡrɑntər<sup>1</sup> [In law, one who makes a grant].

**grape:** ɡrɛp<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɑp<sup>2</sup> [The fruit of the vine].

**grasp, grass:** ɡrɑsp<sup>1</sup>, ɡrɑsp<sup>2</sup>; ɡrɑs<sup>1</sup>, ɡrɑs<sup>2</sup>. See **ASK**.

**Grassmann:** ɡrɑsman<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɑsman<sup>2</sup> [Ger. philologist (1809-77)].

**grate:** ɡrɛt<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɑt<sup>2</sup> [A framework fire-box for fuel]. Compare **GREAT**.

**Gratian:** ɡrɛshən<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɑshan<sup>2</sup> [Rom. emperor (359-383)].

**Gratiano:** ɡrɑshi-əno<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɑshi-əno<sup>2</sup> [In Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, a friend to Antonio]. [free].

**gratis:** ɡrɛtis<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɑtis<sup>2</sup>; not ɡrɑtis<sup>1</sup>, nor ɡrɑtis<sup>1</sup> [L., without recompense; [free].

**gratulatory:** ɡrɑtyu-lə-to-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɑtyu-lə-to-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912), *I.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *C.* & *Standard* (1913), ɡrɑtyu-lə-to-rɪ<sup>1</sup>—a pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), which it is sought to revive; *E.* & *St.* ɡrɑtyu-lə-to-rɪ<sup>1</sup> [Expressing congratulation].

**gravamen:** ɡrɑvəmən<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɑvəmən<sup>2</sup> [In law, the burden of complaint]. See **ASK**. Plural **gravamina:** ɡrɑvam-i-nə<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɑvam-i-nə<sup>2</sup>.

**grave:** ɡrɛv<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɑv<sup>2</sup>.

**gravel:** ɡrɑvel<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɑvəl<sup>2</sup>.

**Graves:** ɡrɛvz<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɑvz<sup>2</sup>; not ɡruivz<sup>1</sup>, nor ɡrɛviz<sup>1</sup> [Ir. poet (1846- )].

**gravure:** ɡrɑviur<sup>1</sup> or ɡrɛviur<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɑvūr<sup>2</sup> or ɡrɑvūr<sup>2</sup> [A photograph].

**graywacke:** ɡrɛwæk<sup>ə1</sup> or ɡrɛwæk<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɑwæk<sup>ə2</sup> or ɡrɑwæk<sup>2</sup>. The first is indicated by *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, & *Wr.*; the second by *W.*; *I.* ɡrɛwæk<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ɡrɑwæk<sup>ə1</sup>; *St.* ɡrɛwæk<sup>1</sup> [A variety of gray stone].

**grease (n.):** ɡris<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɛs<sup>2</sup>. Jameson (1827), ɡrɪz<sup>1</sup>. See the following word.

**grease (v.):** ɡrɪz<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɛs<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777), *Standard*, & *C.* ɡris<sup>1</sup>. The distinction of pronunciation between noun and verb is not only noted by the vast majority of the dictionaries, but is made by the people.

**greaser:** ɡrɪzər<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɛsər<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* & *C.* ɡrisər<sup>1</sup>.

**greasy:** ɡrɪzi<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɛsy<sup>2</sup>, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *St.* ɡrɪzi<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* & *C.* ɡris<sup>1</sup>. See **GREASE**, *v.*

2: wɒɦ, dɒ; bœk, bœt; fʊɦ, rʊɦ, cœre, bœt, bœrn; œɦ, bœy; ɡo, ɡem; ɦɦɦn, ɦɦɦ.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būn;

**great:** grēt<sup>1</sup>; grāt<sup>2</sup>; *not* grīt<sup>1</sup>. See Introductory, pages x and xxi. Walker (1791) wrote: "The word *great* is sometimes pronounced as if written *greet*, generally by people of education, and almost universally in Ireland" (Note 241). But Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), all indicated grēt, and have been supported later by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and all later lexicographers except Enfield (1807), who indicated grīt<sup>1</sup>. Dr. Henry Bradley ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. iv, p. 385, s. v., 1901) says, however, that "the pronunciation (grīt) was . . . approved by the majority of orthoepists throughout the 18th century," but I have failed to substantiate this.

**Grecia:** grī'shi-a<sup>1</sup> or grī'sha<sup>1</sup>; grē'shi-a<sup>2</sup> or grē'sha<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Grecian:** grī'shan<sup>1</sup>; grē'shan<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to Greece].

**Greece:** grīs<sup>1</sup>; grēc<sup>2</sup> [Country of southeastern Europe].

**Greenough:** grīn'o<sup>1</sup>; grēn'o<sup>2</sup> [Am. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

**Greenwich:** grīn'ij<sup>1</sup>; grīn'ij<sup>2</sup> [District of London]. See ALCESTER.

**Greenwich:** grīn'wich<sup>1</sup>; grēn'wich<sup>2</sup> [A town in Connecticut; also, one in other States of the United States].

**gregarious:** grī-gē'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; grē-gā'ri-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Associating in flocks]. [named].

**Gregorian:** grī-gō'ri-an<sup>1</sup>; grē-gō'ri-an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Gregory or to a pope so

**Gregory:** grēg'o-ri<sup>1</sup>; grēg'o-ry<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan.

**Gregor:** grē-gō'r<sup>1</sup>; grē-gō'r<sup>2</sup>; **D. Gregorius:** grē-gō'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; grē-gō'ri-ūs<sup>2</sup>; **Fr. Grégoire:** grē-gwār<sup>1</sup>; grē-gwār<sup>2</sup>; **Ger. Gregorius:** grē-gō'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; grē-gō'ri-ūs<sup>2</sup>; **Gregor<sup>1</sup>;** **It., Pg., Sp. Gregorio:** grē-gō'ri-ō<sup>1</sup>; grē-gō'ri-ō<sup>2</sup>.

**grelot** [Fr.]: grā-lō'<sup>1</sup>; grē-lō'<sup>2</sup>. *C.* grē-lō'<sup>1</sup>, but in the Fr. the *e* is not accented as this pronunciation would suggest [A small sleigh-bell].

**grenade:** grī-nēd<sup>1</sup>; grē-nād<sup>2</sup> [An explosive shell].

**grenadier:** grēn'a-dīr<sup>1</sup>; grēn'a-dēr<sup>2</sup> [An infantry soldier belonging to a special corps or regiment of the British army].

**Grévy:** grē'vī<sup>1</sup>; grē'vī<sup>2</sup> [Fr. president (1807-91)].

**grief:** grīf<sup>1</sup>; grēf<sup>2</sup> [Sorrow].

**Grier:** grīr<sup>1</sup>; grēr<sup>2</sup> [Am. jurist (1749-1870)].

**grievous:** grīv'us<sup>1</sup>; grīv'ūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* as if written *grevius*.

**grimace:** grī-mēs<sup>1</sup>; grī-māc<sup>2</sup> [A distortion of the features].

**grimalkin:** grī-māl'kun<sup>1</sup> or grī-māl'kun<sup>1</sup>; grī-māl'kin<sup>2</sup> or grī-māl'kin<sup>2</sup>. *C.* prefers the second, which is noted by *Standard, M., & W.* as alternative [A cat].

**grime:** grām<sup>1</sup>; grīm<sup>2</sup>. See I [Dirt].

**grin:** grīn<sup>1</sup>; grīn<sup>2</sup>. See I [A broad smile].

**grind:** grīnd<sup>1</sup>; grīnd<sup>2</sup>. See I [To reduce to fine particles or powder].

**grindstone:** grīnd'stōn<sup>1</sup>; grīnd'stōn<sup>2</sup>. The claim that the pronunciation grīn'stōn<sup>1</sup> is due to the fact that the word was "formerly frequently spelt without the 'd'" has little or no literary support. The spelling *grindstone* occurs in "Ancren Riwle" 332 (1225); Wyclif used *grynstoon* (1382), the "Account Rolls of Durham" (1404) *grindstān*, Frith's "Mirrour to Know Thyself" (1532) *grindstone*, Blundevill, "Exercises" (1594), *grind-stone*, Captain Smith, "Virginia" (1624),

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

*grindstone*, and Vanbrugh (1647), Ward (1697), De Foe (1719), Richardson (1742), Goldsmith (1759), Scott (1820), Marryat (1833), and many others, all used *grindstone*. The dropping of the *d* in pronouncing this word is a decided vulgarism.

**grip:** grɪp<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɪp<sup>2</sup>; *not* grɪp<sup>1</sup>. See the next word [A firm grasp].

**gripe:** grɪp<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɪp<sup>2</sup> [A firm hold; grip; as, in the *gripe* of the law, but in this sense very commonly pronounced grɪp<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɪp<sup>2</sup>]. [daɪ; ɡrɪ-sɛl'daɪ<sup>2</sup>]

**Griselda:** grɪ-sɛl'daɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɪ-sɛl'daɪ<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. It. grɪ-sɛl'

**grisette:** grɪ'zɛt'<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɪ'ʃɛt'<sup>2</sup> [Paris working girl].

**grisly:** grɪz'hɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɪʃ'ly<sup>2</sup> [Causing horror].

**Grisons:** grɪ'zɔn'<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɪ'ʃɔn'<sup>2</sup>—the final *s* is silent [Swiss canton].

**gristle:** grɪs'tɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɪs'tɪ<sup>2</sup> [Tough animal flexible tissue].—**gristly:** grɪs'hɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɪs'ly<sup>2</sup>. Compare *grisly*. In both this and the preceding word the *t* is silent.

**groan:** grɔn<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɔn<sup>2</sup> [A deep sound indicating pain or distress].

**groat:** grɔt<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɔt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1916), *C., E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909); *Wr.* grɔt<sup>1</sup>—a pronunciation indicated by the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Savage (1833), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Noah Webster (1828), and Goodrich and Porter (Webster, 1840-1908), but no longer accepted as *standard*. Dryden ("The Cook and the Fox," 1700) rimed *groat* with "lot," and Gay ("Shepherd's Week," 1714), with "sought."

The diphthong *oa* is not unfrequent in English, and has regularly the sound of *o* long, as in *coat*, *coal*, *float*, &c. . . . NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* p. 70 [London, 1784].

**grocery:** grɔ'sar<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɔ'ʃɛr-y<sup>2</sup>; *not* grɔs'ri<sup>1</sup>—pronounce the penult.

**rogram:** grɔg'rɒm<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɔg'rɒm<sup>2</sup> [A silk-and-mohair fabric]. See *GROSGRAIN*.

**groin:** grɔɪn<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɔɪn<sup>2</sup> [A depression between the abdomen and the thigh].

**Grolier:** grɔ'lyɛ'<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɔ'lyɛ'<sup>2</sup>; sometimes in the United States, especially in New York City, grɔ'h-ɛr<sup>1</sup> [Fr. bibliophile (1479-1565) or a book or binding from his library].—**Grolieresque:** grɔ'lyɛr-ɛsk'<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɔ'lyɛr-ɛsk'<sup>2</sup> [After the style of Grolier].

**groom:** grʊm<sup>1</sup>; ɡrʊm<sup>2</sup> [A man; especially one who attends to horses].

**groove:** grʊv<sup>1</sup>; ɡrʊv<sup>2</sup> [A furrow].

**grope:** grɔp<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɔp<sup>2</sup> [To feel for something in darkness].

**Gros:** grɔ<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɔ<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter (1771-1835)].

**groschen:** grɔ'shɛn<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɔ'shɛn<sup>2</sup> [Ger. coin].

**gross:** grɔs<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɔs<sup>2</sup> [Coarse; large; glaring].

In Scotland they pronounce this word regularly so as to rhyme with *moss*. Pope also rhymes it with this word:

"Shall only man be taken in the gross?  
Grant but as many sorts of mind as moss."

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1791].

**Grosvenor:** grɔ'vɛ-nɛr<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɔ'vɛ-nɔr<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name, of Norman origin]. Compare *ALCESTER*; *BEAUCHAMP*.

**grotesque:** grɔ-tɛsk'<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɔ-tɛsk'<sup>2</sup> [Fantastically absurd].

**Grotius:** grɔ'shɪ-ʊs<sup>1</sup>; ɡrɔ'shɪ-ʊs<sup>2</sup> [Dutch theologian (1583-1645)].

**grouch:** grɔuch<sup>1</sup>; grɔuch<sup>2</sup> [sulk; grumble].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɔok, bɔot; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔy; ɡɔ, ɡɛm; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gē; not, ðr; full, rüle; but, börn;

**Grouchy:** grū'shī<sup>1</sup>; grū'chý<sup>2</sup> [Fr. marshal (1766-1847)].

**ground:** ground<sup>1</sup>; grōund<sup>2</sup> [The surface of the earth; a base or foundation].

**group:** grūp<sup>1</sup>; grūp<sup>2</sup> [A number of persons or things collected together].

**grouse:** graus<sup>1</sup>; grōus<sup>2</sup> [A game-bird].

**grout:** graut<sup>1</sup>; grout<sup>2</sup> [A rough plaster used in building].

**grove:** grōv<sup>1</sup>; grōv<sup>2</sup> [A group of trees].

**grovel:** grēv<sup>1</sup>; grōv<sup>1</sup><sup>2</sup> [To creep or crawl on the earth].

**grow:** grō<sup>1</sup>; grō<sup>2</sup>; not grau<sup>1</sup> [To develop; raise by culture].

**growl:** graul<sup>1</sup>; grōwl<sup>2</sup> [The threatening sound made by an angry dog].

**growth:** grōth<sup>1</sup>; grōth<sup>2</sup>; not grauth<sup>1</sup>.

**Gruyère:** grū'yār<sup>1</sup>; grū'yēr<sup>2</sup> [Swiss town noted for its cheese].

**Guadalquivir:** gō'dal-kwiv'ar or (Sp.) gwā-thāl'ki-vir<sup>1</sup>; gā'dal-kwiv'er or (Sp.) gēwā-thāl'ki-vir<sup>2</sup> [Sp. river].

**Guadalupe:** gō'də-lūp' or (Sp.) gwā'tho-lū-pē<sup>1</sup>; gā'de-lūp' or (Sp.) gēwā'-thā-lū-pē<sup>2</sup> [1. County in New Mexico or Texas. 2. Sp. city].

**Guadeloupe:** gwā'de-lūp<sup>1</sup>; gēwā'de-lūp<sup>2</sup> [Fr. West-Indian colony].

**gualac:** gwai'ak<sup>1</sup>; gwī'æ<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., S., & W.* gwē'-yak<sup>1</sup> [The wood or resin of a tropical Am. tree].

**Gualacum:** gwai'a-kum<sup>1</sup>; gwī'a-ēum<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., St., & W.* gwē'ya-kum<sup>1</sup>. By Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), gwē'a-kum<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Perry (1805), and Smart (1840), gwē'ye-kum<sup>1</sup>; Enfield (1807), guī'a-kum<sup>1</sup>.

*Gualacum* or *Lignum Sanctum*, the Wood of a large Tree that grows in the West-Indies, very much used in Decoctions to provoke Sweat.

PHILLIPS *New World of Words* s. v. Edited by Kersey, 1706.

**Guam:** gwām<sup>1</sup>; gwām<sup>2</sup>; not gū'am<sup>1</sup> [U. S. island in the Pacific ocean].

**guanaco:** gwa-nā'ko<sup>1</sup>; gwā-nā'eo<sup>2</sup> [S. Am. ruminant].

**guano:** gwā'no<sup>1</sup> or giū-an'o<sup>1</sup>, *M.* (alternative); gwā'no<sup>2</sup> or gū-ān'o<sup>2</sup> [Sea-fowl manure from Peruvian islands].

**guarantee:** gar'an-tī<sup>1</sup>; gār'an-tē<sup>2</sup> [To make oneself responsible for the doing of some act]. Compare GUARANTY. [ance of some act].

**guaranty:** gar'an-tī<sup>1</sup>; gār'an-ty<sup>2</sup> [An undertaking to ensure the perform-

**guard:** gārd<sup>1</sup>; gārd<sup>2</sup>—the approved pronunciation of our time. Formerly, and as indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), gyārd<sup>1</sup>, which led Dr. Townsend Young to characterize it "a miserable nicety if it be not as great a 'monster of pronunciation' as the acute and elegant Nares proclaims *kyind* (kind) to be." Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) all opposed it with gārd<sup>1</sup>, and Nares said ("Elements of Orthoepy," 1784), "The short *a* is represented by *ua* in *guard*" (p. 12), and "the *u* is dropped out of *ua* in *guard*" (p. 85). See CARD.

**Guardafui:** gwūr'du-fwī<sup>1</sup>; gwār'dā-fwī<sup>2</sup> [Cape of Somaliland, East Afr.].

**guardian:** gārd'i-ān<sup>1</sup>; gārd'i-ān<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., M., W., & W.*; *C.* gārd'-i-ān<sup>1</sup>. The earlier lexicographers indicated five different pronunciations: (1) gārd'-i-ān<sup>1</sup>, noted by Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844)—this approximates to the

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: *a* = final; *i* = habit; *alsie*; *au* = out; *oil*; *iū* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *η* = sing; *thin*, *this*.

modern pronunciation; (2) *gār'dyan*<sup>1</sup>, by Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807); (3) *gyār'di-en*<sup>1</sup>, by Walker (1791) and Jones (1798); (4) *gyārd'yan*<sup>1</sup>, by Fulton & Knight (1802) and Knowles (1835); and (5) *g'ārd'yan*<sup>1</sup>, by Smart (1840).

Walker also recorded *gyār'jū-en*<sup>1</sup>, which one may, perhaps, be permitted to characterize as an almost unutterable monstrosity. Savage ("Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language," p. 37) illustrates the idiotisms of his time with "The *garden* is covered with *dju* from the *skyie*," and adds, "These are vulgarisms of the stage."

**Guatemala:** *gō'ti-mā'la*<sup>1</sup> or (*Sp.*) *gwā'tē-mā'la*<sup>1</sup>; *gū'te-mā'la*<sup>2</sup> or (*Sp.*) *gwā'te-mā'la*<sup>2</sup> [Country in Cent. America].

**guava:** *gwā'vā*<sup>1</sup>; *gwā'vā*<sup>2</sup>; Knowles (1835), *gwā'vā*<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840), *gwē'vā*<sup>1</sup> [A tropical American tree or its black, red, or white fruit].

**guayule:** *gwa-yū'lē*<sup>1</sup>; *gwā-yū'lē*<sup>2</sup> [A herbaceous plant that yields a sap used as a substitute for rubber].

**gubernative:** *giū'bar-na-tiv*<sup>1</sup>; *gū'ber-na-tiv*<sup>2</sup>. *M.* *giū'bar-nē-tiv*<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1825), Todd (1827), Maunder (1830), and Knowles (1835), *gē-būr'na-tiv*<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to government].

**gubernatorial:** *giū'bar-na-tō'ri-āl*<sup>1</sup>; *gū'ber-na-tō'ri-āl*<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a gov-  
[ernor].

**Gudgodah:** *gud-gō'dā*<sup>1</sup>; *gūd-gō'dā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**guelder-rose:** *gel'dar-rōz*<sup>1</sup>; *gēl'der-rōz*<sup>2</sup> [The snowball-tree].

**Gulf, Guelph:** *gulf*<sup>1</sup>; *gwēlf*<sup>2</sup> [1. Eng. dynasty. 2. It. papal supporters (11th to 14th century)].

**guerdon:** *gūr'dan*<sup>1</sup>; *gūr'don*<sup>2</sup>. Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), and Smart (1840), *ger'don*<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), *gwer'dan*<sup>1</sup> [A reward].

In some words *u* is inserted between *g* and *e*, without any other effect than that of preserving the hard sound of *g*, which it is the property of *e* to destroy [as it does in *gem*, *gentle*, etc.]: ex. *guess*, *guerdon*.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* p. 86. [London, 1784.]

**Guernsey:** *gūrn'zā*<sup>1</sup>; *gērn'gy*<sup>2</sup> [Channel Island].

**Guerrière:** *gār'yār*<sup>1</sup>; *gēr'yēr*<sup>2</sup> [Brit. warship, captured by the United States frigate "Constitution" in 1812].

**guerrilla:** *ge-ril'a*<sup>1</sup>; *gē-ril'a*<sup>2</sup> [A member of an irregular band of warriors]

**guess:** *ges*<sup>1</sup>; *gēs*<sup>2</sup> [An opinion based on conjecture].

**guest:** *gest*<sup>1</sup>; *gēst*<sup>2</sup> [One who is entertained in the home of another].

**Gueux:** *gū*<sup>1</sup>; *gū*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. nobles who opposed the Inquisition and Philip II. of Spain in 1665].

**Guiana:** *gi-ā'na*<sup>1</sup>; *gi-ā'na*<sup>2</sup> [S. Am. territory].

**Guiccioli:** *gwi-chō'li*<sup>1</sup>; *gwi-chō'li*<sup>2</sup> [Favorite of Byron (1801-73)].

**guide:** *goid*<sup>1</sup>; *gid*<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), *gyaid*<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835), *g'aid*<sup>1</sup>. See *GUARD*; *GUARDIAN* [One who shows the way to another].

**Guido Reni:** *gwi'do* or (*It.*) *gu-i'do rē'nī*<sup>1</sup>; *gwi'do* or (*It.*) *gū-i'do rē'nī*<sup>2</sup> [It. painter (1575-1642)].

**guidon:** *goid'an*<sup>1</sup>; *gid'on*<sup>2</sup> [A guide flag used by cavalry or artillery].

2: *wolf*, *dq*; *boók*, *bōot*; *full*, *rule*, *cūre*, *būt*, *būrn*; *oil*, *bōy*; *go*, *gem*; *ink*; *thin*, *this*.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn.

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

**Guni:** gū'nai<sup>1</sup>; gū'nī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Gunites:** gū'nait<sup>1</sup>; gū'nits<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Günther:** gun'tərī; gūn'ter<sup>2</sup> [In the *Nibelungenlied*, Brunhild's husband].

**gunwale:** gun'əl<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., M., St., W., & Wr., or gun'wēl<sup>1</sup>, C. & I.;* gūn'al or gūn'wāl<sup>2</sup> [The upper edge of a ship's side]. Spelt also **gunnel**, but pronounced the same way. See quotation.

The usual spelling is still *gunwale*, though the pronunciation (gun'wēl<sup>1</sup>) is, at least in Great Britain, never used by persons acquainted with nautical or boating matters.

HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dict.* vol. iv, p. 514, s. v. [Oxford, '01.]

**Gur:** gūr<sup>1</sup>; gūr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gurbaal:** gūr'hē'al<sup>1</sup>; gūr'bā'al<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Gurkha:** gūr'kə<sup>1</sup>; gūr'ka<sup>2</sup> [A dominant race of Nepal, India].

**gush, gust:** The *u* in these words is short: gush<sup>1</sup>, gūsh<sup>2</sup>; gust<sup>1</sup>, gūst<sup>2</sup>. See U.

**gustatory:** gus'ta-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; gūst'ta-to-ry<sup>2</sup>; *not* gus-tē'to-rī<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the sense of taste].

**Gustavus:** gus-tē'vus<sup>1</sup>; gūst-tā'vūs<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. D.

**Gustaaf:** hus'tāf<sup>1</sup>; hūst'tāf<sup>2</sup>; F. **Gustave:** gūs'tāv<sup>1</sup>; gūst'tāv<sup>2</sup>; G. **Gustav:** gus'taf<sup>1</sup>; gūst'taf<sup>2</sup>; It., Sp. **Gustavo:** gus-tā'vo<sup>2</sup>; gūst-tā'vo<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Gustaf:** gus'taf<sup>1</sup>; gūst'taf<sup>2</sup>.

**Gutenberg:** gut'en-būrg<sup>1</sup> or (Ger.) gū'ten-berŋ<sup>1</sup>; gū't'en-bērg<sup>2</sup> or (Ger.) gū'tēn-bērŋ<sup>2</sup> [Ger. printer (1397-1468)].

[throat].

**guttural:** gut'ūr-al<sup>1</sup>; gū't'ūr-al<sup>2</sup>; *not* gut'rəl<sup>1</sup> [A sound produced in the

**Guy:** gai<sup>1</sup>; gē<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **Guldo:** Dan., It., Sw. gwī'do<sup>1</sup>; gūwī'do<sup>2</sup>; D., Ger. gī'do<sup>1</sup>; gū'do<sup>2</sup>; Sp. gī'tho<sup>1</sup>; gū'tho<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Guy:** gī<sup>1</sup>; gē<sup>2</sup>.

**Guyandot:** gai'an-det<sup>1</sup>; gē'an-dōt<sup>2</sup> [River and village in W. Va.].

**Guyon:** gai'an; gē'on<sup>2</sup> [In Spenser's *Faery Queene*, a knight, the personification of Temperance].

**Guyon:** gī'ōn<sup>1</sup>; gē'ōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. mystic (1648-1717)].

[(1843-)].

**Guyot:** gī'ō<sup>1</sup>; gē'ō<sup>2</sup> [1. Swiss geographer (1807-84). 2. Fr. author

**Guzman (de):** dē gūth-mān<sup>1</sup>; dē gūth-mān<sup>2</sup> [Sp. warrior (1258-1309)].

**Gwendolen:** gwen'do-len<sup>1</sup>; gwen'do-lēn<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Gwyneth:** gwin'eth<sup>1</sup>; gwyn'ēth<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**gyascutus:** gai'as-kiū'tus<sup>1</sup>; gē'as-eū'tūs<sup>2</sup>. C. jai-as-kiū'tus<sup>1</sup> [1. An imaginary quadruped of gigantic size. 2. [G.] A genus of beetles of western North America].

**Gye:** jai<sup>1</sup>; gē<sup>2</sup> [Eng. impresario (1809-78)].

**Hyges:** gai'jiz<sup>1</sup>; gē'gēs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, one of the giants killed by Hercules].

**gymkhana:** jim-kā'nai; gym-kā'na<sup>2</sup> [An Anglo-Indian athletic meeting].

**gymnasium:** jim-nē'zi-um<sup>1</sup> or jim-nē'zi-um<sup>1</sup>; gym-nā'si-ūm<sup>2</sup> or gym-nā'-zhiūm<sup>2</sup>. Of modern dictionaries *Wr.* alone indicates the second pronunciation recorded above, but this is noted as indicated by Walker without date. The word is not noted in any of the editions of Walker (from 1791 to 1834) available to the writer. By Jameson (1827), gim-nē'shi-um<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835), jim-nēs'yem<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840), jim-naz'-um<sup>1</sup>; Davis (1830), jim-nē'zi-um<sup>1</sup> [1. A place for athletic exercise. 2. A classical school].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thin, this.



1: *artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;*

**gymnastic:** *jim-nas'tik*<sup>1</sup>; *gým-näs'tie*<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries and by the earlier lexicographers from Sheridan (1780) to our own time. But Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) indicated *gim-nas'tik*<sup>1</sup>, which Savage (1834) recommended, pronouncing *jim-nas'tik*<sup>1</sup> a vulgarism.

In this word [*gymnastic*] and its relatives we not infrequently hear the *g* hard, as in *Gimlet*, for this learned reason, because they are derived from the Greek. For the very same reason we ought to pronounce the *g* in *Genesis, Geography, Geometry*, hard; . . . there can be no doubt, however, of the absurdity of so doing, and of the necessity of curbing such a usage as much as possible. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1791].

**gymnosophist:** *jim-nes'o-fist*<sup>1</sup>; *gým-nös'o-fist*<sup>2</sup> [Hindu hermit].

**gynarchy:** *jín'ər-kí*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., W., & Wr., or jai'nar-kí*<sup>1</sup>, *M.*; *gýn'-ar-cy*<sup>2</sup> or *gý'när-cy*<sup>2</sup>; *I. & St. jín'ar-kí*<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835), *gín'ər-kí*<sup>1</sup> [Government by women].

**gynceum:** *jín'í-sí'um*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W., or jai'ní-sí'um*<sup>1</sup>, *M.*; *gýn'e-çé'um*<sup>2</sup> or *gý'ne-çé'um*<sup>2</sup>; *C. jín'í-sí-um*<sup>1</sup>; *E. gín'í-sí-um*<sup>1</sup>; *I. jín'í-sí-um*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. jín'í-sí-um*<sup>1</sup> [A house or an apartment set aside for women].

**gynecology:** *jín'í-kel'o-jí*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W., or jai'ní-kel'o-jí*<sup>1</sup>, *M.*; *gýn'e-çél'o-çy*<sup>2</sup> or *gý'ne-çél'o-çy*<sup>2</sup>; *C., St., & Wr. jín'e-kel'o-jí*<sup>1</sup>; *E. gáin'í-kel'e-jí*<sup>1</sup>; *I. jín'í-kel'e-jí*<sup>1</sup> [The branch of medicine that treats of women's diseases].

**gynobase:** *jín'o-bēs*<sup>1</sup>; *gým'nōs*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., St., & W.*; *E. gín'u-bēs*<sup>1</sup>; *I. jín'o-bēs*<sup>1</sup>; *M. jain'o-bēs*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. jai'no-bēs*<sup>1</sup>.

**gynophore:** *jín'o-för*<sup>1</sup>; *gým'nōfōr*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. gín'u-för*<sup>1</sup>; *I. jín'ō-för*<sup>1</sup>; *M. jain'o-för*<sup>1</sup>; *St. jín'o-för*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. jín'ō-för*<sup>1</sup> [A plant-stalk which supports an ovary].

**gypsum:** *jíp'sum*<sup>1</sup>; *gýp'sum*<sup>2</sup> [A mineral used in dressing soils].

**gyrate:** *jai'rēt*<sup>1</sup>; *gý'rāt*<sup>2</sup> [To rotate].—**gyration:** *jai-rē'shən*<sup>1</sup>; *gý-rā'shən*<sup>2</sup>. Compare *GYRATE*.—**gyratory:** *jai'rə-to-rí*<sup>1</sup>; *gý'ra-to-ry*<sup>2</sup>.

**gyropelorus:** *jai'ro-pí-lō'rus*<sup>1</sup>; *gý'ro-pe-lō'rüs*<sup>2</sup> [An instrument which repeats the reading of a ship's compass of special form].

**gyroscope:** *jai'ro-skōp*<sup>1</sup>; *gý'ro-seōp*<sup>2</sup> [An instrument that illustrates the dynamics of rotating bodies].

**gyve:** *gaiiv*<sup>1</sup>; *gýv*<sup>2</sup>—the accepted modern pronunciation and that indicated by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). By Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), noted *gaiiv*<sup>1</sup>.

Dr. Bradley points out ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. iv, p. 532, Oxford, 1901) that the alliteration in M. E. poetry shows that the word was originally pronounced with initial *g* (hard), and from the spelling *gyve* used as lately as 1704 (Joseph Pitts, "An Account of the . . . Mahometans," ch. viii, p. 115), it would appear that this pronunciation continued till the 18th century. He states that the prevailing pronunciation is due to misinterpretation of the graphic form of the word.

## H

**h:** *ēch*<sup>1</sup>; *āch*<sup>2</sup>. In English this letter is little else than an aspiration before the vowel that follows it. In this book it is used in two forms: (1) as a single letter always represented by *h* in common spelling; (2) as a small capital *h* when used to indicate foreign forms of rough breathing. See Introductory, p. xxx, section 7.

In the Early English there was confusion about the *h* in French words among the Anglo-Saxons, and in all words among the Normans, which has not been cleared

2: *ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,*

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlse; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪt = feud; ʃin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

up in the Cockney dialect, and has affected a few words in the standard speech. The failure to pronounce the aspirate is not exclusively a peculiarity of the Cockney, even tho his enunciation in other respects has been characterized as somewhat resembling "the crow of a cock and the neigh of a horse." *H* is one of the most fugacious of sounds. In Old French it was generally neglected, and in most modern French words it is not pronounced. In the dialect of Zealand, Flanders, and North Brabant Dr. Murray states that it is employed only to avoid hiatus and to impart emphasis ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. v, s. v., Oxford, 1901). In English (1) initial *h* is silent in many words, as in *heir*, *honest*, *honor*, *hour*, etc. It is silent also (2) after the letter *r*, as in *catarrh*, *myrrh*, *rhapsody*, *rhetoric*, *rhinoceros*, *rhubarb*, etc.; (3) when preceded by a vowel, as in *ah!* *bah!* *oh!* (4) when medial, as in *shepherd* and in certain English proper names, as in *Baltham*, *Chatham*, *Clapham*, *Durham*, etc.; and (5) in England, generally when preceded by *w*, as in such words as *while*, *when*, *whet*, *where*, which are uniformly pronounced *wile*, *wen*, *wet*, *wear*. Formerly, the initial *h* of certain other words, as *herb*, *history*, *hostler*, *hospital*, *humble*, *humor*, was not pronounced, but the letter has returned to favor and is now heard in these words.

**Haahashtari:** hē'a-hash'tə-rai<sup>1</sup>; hā'a-hash'ta-ri<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Haakon:** hē'kōn<sup>1</sup>; hō'kōn<sup>2</sup> [King of Norway (b: 1872; elected 1905)].

**Haammonai:** hæ-am'o-nai<sup>1</sup>; hæ-ām'o-ni<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Habacuc:** hab'-ə-kuk<sup>1</sup>; hāb'a-cūc<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Habaiah:** hæ-bē'yā' or hæ-bā'yā'; hæ-bā'yā' or hæ-bī'yā' [Bible].—**Habakkuk:** hæ-bak'uk<sup>1</sup> or hab'-ə-kuk<sup>2</sup>; hæ-bāk'ūk<sup>2</sup> or hāb'a-kūk<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Habaziniab:** hab'ə-zī-nai'ā<sup>1</sup>; hāb'a-zī-ni'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Habaziniab:** hab'ə-zī-nai'ā<sup>1</sup>; hāb'a-zī-ni'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Habbacuc:** hab'-ə-kuk<sup>1</sup>; hāb'a-cūc<sup>2</sup>. Same as HABAKKUK.

**habeas corpus** [L.]: hē'bi-as kōr'pus<sup>1</sup>; hā'be-as cōr'pūs<sup>2</sup> [In law, a writ requiring the production of a person before a court].

**haberdine:** hab'ər-dīn<sup>1</sup>; hāb'er-dīn<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777), Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), and Worcester (1859), hab-ar-dīn<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840), hab'ər-dīn<sup>1</sup>. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) stressed the first syllable [Dried salt cod].

**haberagon:** hab'ər-jān<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, M., & W., or hæ-būr'jān<sup>1</sup>; hāb'er-gōn<sup>2</sup> or hæ-bēr-gōn<sup>2</sup>. C. (hauberagon), hē'būr-jān<sup>1</sup>; E. hæ-būr-jūn<sup>1</sup>; I. hæ-būr'ji-en<sup>1</sup>; St. hab'ūr-jūn<sup>1</sup>; Wr. hæ-būr'ji-en<sup>1</sup>. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Smart (1840) stressed the first syllable; Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) stressed the second [Armor for the neck and breast].*

**Habla:** hē'bi-a<sup>1</sup>; hā'bi-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**habit:** hab'it<sup>1</sup>; hāb'it<sup>2</sup> [A regular mode of action].

We know from Palsgrave [1530] that in the 16th century the *h* of *habit* and *habitation* was not sounded. T. R. LOUNSBURY, *Standard of Pronunciation in Eng. ch. II*, p. 198. [H. '04.]

**habitant** [Fr.]: ā'bi'tān<sup>1</sup>; ā'bi'tān<sup>2</sup> [A small rural proprietor].

**habitat:** hab'i-tat<sup>1</sup>; hāb'i-tāt<sup>2</sup> [The region of abode, as of an animal].

**habitation:** hab'i-tē'shōn<sup>1</sup>; hāb'i-tā'shōn<sup>2</sup>. Formerly the *h* was silent. See quotation. [A place of abode.]

"*Habitation* in which *h* is written and not sounded with us. PALSgrave 1530, p. 17." Quoted from JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. v, p. 6. [Oxford, 1901.]

**habitual:** hæ-bit'yū-al<sup>1</sup>; hæ-bīt'yū-al<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes, colloquially, hæ-bīch'-u-el<sup>1</sup> [Done as if by habit].

**habitué** [Fr.]: hæ-bit'u-ē' or (Fr.) ā'bi'tū'ē'<sup>1</sup>; hæ-bīt'u-ē' or (Fr.) ā'bi'tū'ē'<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes, colloquially, hæ-bīch'u-ē'<sup>1</sup> [A frequenter].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, būr̄n; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**Habor:** hē'ber<sup>1</sup>; hā'bōr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Habsanias:** hab'sa-nai'as<sup>1</sup>; hāb'sa-ni'-as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hacallah:** hak'a-lai'ā<sup>1</sup>; hā'a-lā'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hacel-dama:** ha-sel'da-me<sup>1</sup>; ha-gel'da-ma<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hachallah:** hak'a-lai'ā<sup>1</sup>; hā'a-lā'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hachamoni:** ha-kam'o-nai<sup>1</sup>; ha-cām'o-ni<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hachelai:** hak'i-lē'ai<sup>1</sup>; hā'e-lā'i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hachila:** ha-kai'la<sup>1</sup>; ha-e'lā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hachillah:** ha-kai'lā<sup>1</sup>; ha-e'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hachmoni:** hak'mo-nai<sup>1</sup> or hak-mō'nai<sup>2</sup>; hā'e-mo-ni<sup>2</sup> or hā'e-mō'nī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hachmonite:** hak'mo-nai<sup>1</sup>; hā'e-mo-ni<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**hacienda** [Sp.=Am.]: ha'si-en'da<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) ā'chi-ēn'da<sup>1</sup>; hā'ci-ēn'dā<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) ā'chi-ēn'dā<sup>2</sup>. C. as-i-en'da<sup>1</sup>; E. hā-chi-ēn'da<sup>1</sup>; I. ā-chi-ēn'da<sup>1</sup>; M. as-i-en'da<sup>1</sup>; W. ā-syen'dā (the pronunciation heard in Spanish America, where c before e or i is pronounced by s); Wr. hā-chi-ēn'da<sup>1</sup> [A landed estate].

**hack, hack'le, hack'ney, had, had'dock:** In all these words pronounce the a as in "fat." See A.

**Hacupha:** ha-kū'fai<sup>1</sup>; ha-eu'fa<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hadad:** hē'dad<sup>1</sup>; hā'dād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hadad-ezer:** had'ad-i'zer<sup>1</sup>; hād'ād-e'zer<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hadad-rimmon:** hē'dad-rim'on<sup>1</sup>; hā'dād-rim'on<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hadaia:** had'i-ai'ā<sup>1</sup>; hād'a-i'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hadar:** hē'dar<sup>1</sup>; hā'dar<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hadarezer:** had'ar-i'zer<sup>1</sup>; hād'ar-e'zer<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hadashah:** ha-dash'ā<sup>1</sup>; ha-dāsh'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hadassah:** ha-das'ā<sup>1</sup>; ha-dās'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hadattah:** ha-dat'ā<sup>1</sup>; ha-dāt'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Haden:** hē'den<sup>1</sup>; hā'dēn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. etcher (1818-1910)].

**Hadersleben:** hā'dārs-lē'ben<sup>1</sup>; hā'dērs-lē'bēn<sup>2</sup> [Prus. town].

**Hades:** hē'diz<sup>1</sup>; hā'dēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hadid:** hē'did<sup>1</sup>; hā'did<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hading:** ā'dan'<sup>1</sup>; ā'dān'<sup>2</sup>; not, as frequently mispronounced, hē'din<sup>1</sup> [Stage name of Jeanne Tréfouret, Fr. actress (1859- )].

**Hadith:** had'ith<sup>1</sup>; hād'ith<sup>2</sup> [Mohammedan traditional law].

**hadj:** haj'i<sup>1</sup>; hādji<sup>2</sup> [A Mohammedan pilgrim who has been to Mecca].

**Hadlai:** had'li-ai<sup>1</sup>; hād'la-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hadoram:** ha-dō'rām<sup>1</sup>; ha-dō'ram<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hadrach:** had'rak<sup>1</sup>; hād'rāe<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hadrian:** hē'dri-ən<sup>1</sup>; hā'dri-an<sup>2</sup> [Rom. emperor (117-138)].

**Hadriel:** hē'dri-el<sup>1</sup>; hā'dri-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**hæcelty:** hek-sī'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; hēe-cē'i-ty<sup>2</sup> [A term in ancient philosophy].

**Haeckel:** hek'el<sup>1</sup> or (Ger.) hā'kl<sup>1</sup>; hēk'ēl<sup>2</sup> or (Ger.) hā'kl<sup>2</sup> [Ger. biologist (1834- )].

**Haelen:** hā'len<sup>1</sup>; hā'lēn<sup>2</sup> [Belg. village].

**haema-** (prefix): hem'a-<sup>1</sup>; hēm'a-<sup>2</sup>, Standard & C.; E, I., M., St., W., & Wr. hī'mō-<sup>1</sup> [From Gr. αἷμα, blood: combining form in zoological and botanical names]. See also HEMA-, HEMO-.

**haemo-** (prefix): hem'o-<sup>1</sup>; hēm'o-<sup>2</sup>, Standard & C.; E, I., M., St., & W. hī'mō-<sup>1</sup>. See HEMO-.

**haft:** haft<sup>1</sup>, hāft<sup>2</sup> [A handle].—**hag:** hag<sup>1</sup>, hāg<sup>2</sup>. See A. [An ugly, malicious old woman].

**Hagab:** hē'gab<sup>1</sup>; hā'gāb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hagaba:** hag'a-ba<sup>1</sup>; hāg'a-ba<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hagabah:** hag'a-bā<sup>1</sup>; hāg'a-bā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hagar:** hē'gar<sup>1</sup>; hā'gar<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hagarenes:** hē'ger-ini<sup>1</sup>; hā'gar-ēns<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hagerite:** hē'ger-ait<sup>1</sup>; hā'ger-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Haggai:** hag'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; hāg'a-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this

**Haggard:** hag'ord<sup>1</sup>; hāg'ard<sup>2</sup> [Eng. novelist (1856- )].

**Haggadolim:** hag'i-do-lim<sup>1</sup>; hāg'e-do-lim<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Haggeri:** hag'i-rai<sup>1</sup>; hāg'e-ri<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Haggi:** hag'ai<sup>1</sup>; hāg'i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Haggia:** ha-gai'a<sup>1</sup>; ha-gi'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Haggiah:** ha-gai'ā<sup>1</sup>; hā-gi'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Haggites:** hag'aits<sup>1</sup>; hāg'-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Haggith:** hag'ith<sup>1</sup>; hāg'ith<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hagia:** hē'gi-a<sup>1</sup>; hū'gi-a<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**hagiarchy:** hē'ji-ūr'ki<sup>1</sup> or hag'i-ūr'ki<sup>1</sup>; hā'gi-ār'ey<sup>2</sup> or hāg'i-ār'ey<sup>2</sup> [Government by priests or clergy].

**hagiocracy:** hē'ji-ek'ra-si<sup>1</sup>; hā'gi-ōe'ra-cy<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C., I., & W. hē-ji-ek'ra-si<sup>1</sup>; E. & M. hag-i-ek'ra-si<sup>1</sup>; W. hag'i-ek'ra-si<sup>1</sup> [Government by priests or clergy].

**Hagiographa:** hē'ji-og'ra-fa<sup>1</sup>; hā'gi-ōg'ra-fa<sup>2</sup> [A division of the Old Testament].

**hagiographer:** hē'ji-og'ra-far<sup>1</sup>; hā'gi-ōg'ra-far<sup>2</sup>. Barclay (1774), Jamieson (1827), and Reid (1844), hag-i-og'ra-far<sup>1</sup> [A writer of sacred words].

**hagiography:** hē'ji-og'ra-fi<sup>1</sup>; hā'gi-ōg'ra-fy<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, C., I., & W. hē-ji-og'ra-fi<sup>1</sup>; E. & M. hag-i-og'ra-fi<sup>1</sup>; St. hag'i-og'ra-fi<sup>1</sup>, W. hag'i-og'ra-fi<sup>1</sup> [Sacred writings].

**Hagri:** hag'rai<sup>1</sup>; hāg'ri<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Hagrites:** hag'raits<sup>1</sup>; hāg'rits<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Hague (The):** hēg<sup>1</sup>; hāg<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Netherlands].

**ha-ha:** hā'hā<sup>1</sup>; hā'hā<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, I., Sheridan (1784), and Knowles (1835); C., W., Wr., Maunder (1830), and Smart (1840), hā'hā<sup>1</sup> [A sunken fence].

**Hai:** hē'ai<sup>1</sup>; hā'i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Haidee:** hai-di<sup>1</sup>; hī-dē<sup>2</sup> [A Greek maiden in Byron's "Don Juan"]

**Haigh:** hēg<sup>1</sup>; hāg<sup>2</sup> [A Scottish family name].

**hall:** hēl<sup>1</sup>; hāl<sup>2</sup>—not the diphthongal sound of ai as in "aisle" frequently heard in London and its vicinity. See I.

**Hainan:** hai'nān<sup>1</sup>; hī'nān<sup>2</sup> [Island off China].

**hair:** hār<sup>1</sup>; hār<sup>2</sup>; not hē'yər<sup>1</sup>. Compare HARE.

**Haiti:** hē'ti<sup>1</sup>; hā'ti<sup>2</sup> [West-Indian island].

**Hajehudijah:** hē'ji-hiū'di-jā<sup>1</sup>; hā'ji-hū'di-jā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V., margin)].

**hake:** hēk<sup>1</sup>; hāk<sup>2</sup> [An Am. food-fish].

**Hakkatan:** hak'o-tan<sup>1</sup>; hāk'a-tān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hakkoz:** hak'oz<sup>1</sup>; hāk'ōz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hakluyt:** hak'lūt<sup>1</sup>; hāk'lūt<sup>2</sup> [Eng. historian (1553-1616)].

**Hakupha:** ha-kiū'fa<sup>1</sup>; ha-kū'fa<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Halaa:** hal'i-a<sup>1</sup>; hāl'a-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**halacha:** ha-lā'ka<sup>1</sup> or ha-lak'a<sup>1</sup>; ha-lā'ea<sup>2</sup> or ha-lā'e-a<sup>2</sup>. C. ha-lak'a<sup>1</sup>; E. ha-lā'kō<sup>1</sup> [Jewish traditional law].

**Halah:** hē'lā<sup>1</sup>; hā'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Halak:** hē'lak<sup>1</sup>; hā'lāk<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rōle; but, būrn;

**halberd:** hal'bərd<sup>1</sup>; hāl'berd<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., St., W., Jameson, & Smart; I. hāl'būrd<sup>1</sup>; Wr. hāl'bərd<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation indicated also by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) [A pike and battle-ax used as a weapon].*

**halcyon:** hal'si-en<sup>1</sup>; hāl'cy-on<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., & W.; I. & St. hāl'si-en<sup>1</sup>; Wr. hāl'shi-en<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1777), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) indicated the first; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) noted the third, while Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) recorded. hāl'shən<sup>1</sup> [The kingfisher].*

**Halecyone:** hāl'sai'o-nī<sup>1</sup>; hāl'cy'o-nē<sup>2</sup>. Same as ALCYONE.

**Haldane:** hāl'dēn<sup>1</sup>; hāl'dān<sup>2</sup>; *not* hāl'dēn<sup>1</sup> [Brit. statesman (1856- )].

**Haldeman:** hāl'də-man<sup>1</sup>; hāl'de-man<sup>2</sup>; *not* hāl'də-mən<sup>1</sup> [Am. philologist (1812-80)].

**Halévy:** ā'lē'vī<sup>1</sup>; ā'lē'vīy<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. composer (1799-1862). 2. Fr. dramatist (1834-1908)].

**half:** haf<sup>1</sup>; haf<sup>2</sup>—the *l* is silent, but some speakers still persist in pronouncing it and succeed in making themselves ridiculous when they do so. See *ASK, CALF, and CONDEMN*. [One of two equal parts into which something is divided].

**halfpenny:** hē'pen-i<sup>1</sup>; hā'pēn-y<sup>2</sup>, *I., M., W., & Wr.; Standard hā'pen<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>, hē'pen<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>, or hā'pēn-i<sup>1</sup>; hā'pēn-y<sup>2</sup>, hā'pēn-y<sup>2</sup>, or hā'pēn-y<sup>2</sup>; C. hā'pen<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>; E. hā'pen<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>; St. hā'pūn-i<sup>1</sup>. The popular pronunciation of this word is now generally accepted as correct, and why not since it has been in use now nearly two centuries? Penning (1760) noted: "Halfpenny, s. [pronounced ha'pe-ni, plural halfpence, pronounced ha'pence], and this pronunciation was indicated by Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1797), who bewailed the fact that "this word is not only deprived of half its sound, but even what is left is grossly corrupted," and added "sounding the *a* as in *half* is provincial and rustic"; by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Enfield (1809), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and by Craig (1849). Knowles (1835), Noah Webster (1828), and Goodrich (1847) noted hā'pēn-i<sup>1</sup> or hā'pēn-i<sup>1</sup>.*

**halfpennyworth:** hē'pəth<sup>1</sup>; hā'porth<sup>2</sup>—a contraction (*ha'porth*) which has been in use in English speech and literature since 1631 and which is surely entitled to acceptance as good English, inasmuch as it is seldom or never pronounced hā'pēn-i-wūth<sup>1</sup> in Great Britain.

**Halhul:** hāl'hul<sup>1</sup>; hāl'hūl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hali:** hē'lai<sup>1</sup>; hā'li<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**halibut:** hal'i-but<sup>1</sup> or hel'i-but<sup>1</sup>; hāl'i-būt<sup>2</sup> or hā'i-būt<sup>2</sup>. *E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909) indicate the first; *Standard, C., W.* (1890-1908), & *Wr.* note the second, which was favored by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). The first was supported by Perry (1805), Smart (1857), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864).

**Halicarnassus:** hāl'i-kar-nas'us<sup>1</sup>; hāl'i-eār-nās'ūs<sup>2</sup> [City in Asia Minor].

**haligraphy:** hāl'i-og'rə-fi<sup>1</sup> or hē'li-og'rə-fi<sup>1</sup>; hāl'i-ōg'ra-fy<sup>2</sup> or hā'li-ōg'ra-fy<sup>2</sup> [A description of the sea].

**halite:** hāl'ait<sup>1</sup> or hē'lait<sup>1</sup>; hāl'it<sup>2</sup> or hā'lit<sup>2</sup> [Rock salt].

**hall:** hāl<sup>1</sup>; hā<sup>2</sup> [A large building used as a residence or official headquarters].

**Hallé:** hāl'ə<sup>1</sup>; hāl'e<sup>2</sup> [Fr. physician (1754-1822)].

**hallelulah, hallelujah:** hāl'i-lū'yə<sup>1</sup>; hāl'e-lū'ya<sup>2</sup> [Heb., praise ye the Lord (Jehovah)].

2: art, ārt, fāt, färe, fäst, what, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, fce; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**hallo:** ha-lō'¹; hā-lō'² [An exclamation to attract attention]. Compare HALO.

**Halloesh:** hā-lō'esh¹; ha-lō'esh² [Douai Bible].

**Hallohesh:** hā-lō'hesh¹; ha-lō'hesh² [Bible].

**hallucination:** ha-liū'si-nē'shən¹; hā-lū'gi-nā'shon². *E. & St.* ha-lū-sin-ē'shon¹ [A mistaken notion; delusion].

**halo:** hē'lo¹; hā'lo². Compare HALLO [A circle of light around the head of a sacred personage].

**Halohesh:** hā-lō'hesh¹; ha-lō'hesh². Same as HALLOHESH.

**halotrichite:** hā-let'ri-kait¹ or hal'o-trai'kait¹; ha-lōt'ri-eit² or hāl'o-trī-eit² [An iron-aluminum sulfate].

**Halsbury:** hōlz'bər-¹; hālz'ber-y²; *not* hals'bər-¹ [Eng. earldom].

**Halsey:** hōl'si¹; hāl'sy²; *not* hāl'si¹ [Am. author (1851- )].

**halt:** hōlt¹; hālt²; *not* hālt¹ [1. Cessation of movement; as, the *halt* of troops. 2. Lameness].

**haluka:** hā-lū'ka¹; hā-lū'kā² [A Jewish bequest]. Spelt also CHALUKA, but pronounced in the same way].

**halve:** hav¹; hāv². See ASK [To divide into two equal parts].

**Halys:** hē'hs¹; hā'lys² [River in Asia Minor].

**Ham:** ham¹; hām² [Bible].—**Haman:** hē'mən¹; 'hā'man² [Bible].—**Hamath:** hē'math¹; hām'ath² [Bible].—**Hamathite:** hē'math-ait¹; hām'ath-it² [Bible].—**Hamath-zobah:** hē'math-zō'bā¹; hām'ath-zō'bā² [Bible].

**Hamilear:** hā-mil'kar¹; hā-mil'ear² [Carthaginian general ( -229 B.C.); father of Hannibal].

**Hamital:** ham'i-tal¹; hām'i-tāl² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Hammath-lekoth:** ham'o-lī'keth¹; hām'h-lē'kōth² [Bible].—**Hammath:** ham'eth¹; hām'ath² [Bible].—**Hammeah:** ham'i-ā¹; hām'e-ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hammedatha:** ham'i-dē'tha¹; hām'e-dā'tha² [Bible].—**Hammelech:** ham'i-leki¹; hām'e-lēc² [Bible].—**Hammelzar:** ha-mel'zar¹; hā-mēl'zār² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Hammiphkad:** ha-mif'kad¹; hām'if'kād² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hammolecheth:** ha-mel'keth¹ or ham'o-lī'keth¹; hām'ōl'e-ēth² or hām'o-lē'ēth² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hammon:** ham'en¹; hām'on² [Bible].—**Hammoth-dor:** ham'eth-dēr¹ or ham'ōth-dēr¹; hām'ōth-dōr² or hām'ōth-dōr² [Bible].—**Hammucl:** ham'yu-el¹; hām'yu-ēl² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hammonah:** hā-mō'nā¹; hā-mō'nā² [Bible].—**Hamongog:** hē'men'geg¹; hām'on-gōg² [Bible].—**Hamor:** hē'mer¹; hām'mōr² [Bible].—**Hamran:** ham'ran¹; hām'ran² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hamuel:** ham'yu-el¹ or ha-miū'el¹; hām'yu-ēl² or ha-miū'el² [Bible].—**Hamul:** hē'mul¹; hām'ul² [Bible].—**Hamulites:** hē'mul-its¹; hām'ul-its² [Bible].—**Hamutal:** hā-mū'tal¹; hā-mū'tāl² [Bible].—**Hamameel:** han'e-mil¹ or hanam'el¹; hān'a-mēl¹ or ha-nām'e-ēl² [Bible].—**Hanamet:** han'e-met¹; hān'a-mēt² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hanan:** hē'nan¹; hā'nan² [Bible].—**Hananeel:** han'e-nil¹ or hanan'el¹; hān'a-nēl¹ or ha-nān'e-ēl² [Bible].—**Hananel:** han'e-nel¹; hān'a-nēl² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hananil:** hā-nē'nai¹; hā-nā'nī² [Bible].—**Hananiah:** han'e-nai'ā¹; hān'a-nī'ā² [Bible].—**Hanathon:** han'e-thēn¹; hān'a-thōn² [Douai Bible].

**hand:** hand¹; hānd². When this word is used as the first element of a compound word, as in *hand-ball*, *hand-barrow*, *hand-bill*, *hand-book*, *handcuff*, *handful*, etc., there is a tendency to drop the *d*, which should be discouraged. The letter should always be carefully pronounced. But see HANDKERCHIEF and HANDSOME.

2: wōlf, dg; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōl, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**Handel:** han'del<sup>1</sup> or (Ger.) hen'del<sup>1</sup>; hân'dël<sup>2</sup> or (Ger.) hën'dël<sup>2</sup> [Ger.-Eng. composer (1685-1759)].

**Hanau:** hân'nau<sup>1</sup>; hân'nou<sup>2</sup> [Prus. town].

**handkerchief:** han'kər-chif<sup>1</sup>; hân'ker-chif<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & W.*; E. hand'kur-chif<sup>1</sup>; I. hand'kür-chif<sup>1</sup>; St. han'kür-chif<sup>1</sup>. The *ie* in this word once pronounced as in "chief," belief, brief, fief, grief, etc., is now weakened to *i*, as in "habit."

**handsome:** han'səm<sup>1</sup>; hân'som<sup>2</sup>; I. & St. hand'sum<sup>1</sup>.

In English usage the *d* is usually silent; Dr. Murray indicates it above the line han<sup>d</sup>'sum<sup>1</sup> to show that it is vanishing. In American speech it is always silent, but in Scottish it is commonly pronounced.

**Hanes:** hē'niz<sup>1</sup>; hā'nēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**hang:** han<sup>1</sup>; häng<sup>2</sup>. See Introductory, pp. xix-xx.

**hangar** [Fr.: hân'gür<sup>1</sup> or (Anglice) hân'gür<sup>1</sup>; hân'gär<sup>2</sup> or (Anglice) hân'gär<sup>2</sup>. Altho *h* is silent in most Fr. words it is aspirated in this word. Frequently heard, han'gar<sup>1</sup> [A shelter or shed].

**hanger:** han'ər<sup>1</sup>; häng'er<sup>2</sup>; not han'gür<sup>1</sup>. See Introductory, pp. xix-xx.

**hanging:** han'ŋ<sup>1</sup>; häng'ing<sup>2</sup>; not han'im<sup>1</sup>.

**Haniel:** han'i-el<sup>1</sup>; hân'i-ël<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hannah:** han'ā<sup>1</sup> or han'ə<sup>1</sup>; hân'ā<sup>2</sup> or hân'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hannathon:** han'ə-thən<sup>1</sup>; hân'a-thön<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hannibal:** han'i-bal<sup>1</sup>; hân'i-bal<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. F. a'nī'-bāl<sup>1</sup>; ā'nī'bāl<sup>2</sup>; It. Annibale: ān-nī'ba-lē<sup>1</sup>; ān-nī'bā-lē<sup>2</sup>; Sp. Anibal: a-nī'bal<sup>1</sup>; ā-nī'bāl<sup>2</sup>.

**Hanniel:** han'i-el<sup>1</sup>; hân'i-ël<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hanoch:** hē'nek<sup>1</sup>; hā'nöe<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hanochites:** hē'nek-its<sup>1</sup>; hā'nöe-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hansa:** hân'sə<sup>1</sup>; hân'sa<sup>2</sup> [In Hindu myth, the "swan of eternity"].

**hanse:** hans<sup>1</sup>; hāns<sup>2</sup>. *M.* gives han'zə<sup>1</sup> as alternative [A confederacy of merchants or of commercial towns].

**Hanukka:** hân'nū-ka<sup>1</sup>; hā'ny-kā<sup>2</sup> [A Jewish festival]. Spelt also CHANUCA but pronounced the same way.

**Hanun:** hē'nun<sup>1</sup>; hā'nūn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hapharaim:** haf'ə-rē'im<sup>1</sup>; hāf'a-rā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Haphratim:** haf-rē'im<sup>1</sup>; hāf-rā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Haphsiba:** haf'si-bə<sup>1</sup>; hāf'si-ba<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Happizzex:** hap'i-zēz<sup>1</sup>; hāp'i-zēz<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Hapsburg:** haps'bürg or (Ger.) hōps'burh<sup>1</sup>; hāps'bürg or (Ger.) hāps'burh<sup>2</sup> [Ancient Austrian imperial family].

**Hara:** hē'rə<sup>1</sup>; hā'ra<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Haradah:** hā-rē-dā<sup>1</sup> or har'ə-də<sup>1</sup>; hā-rā'dā<sup>2</sup> or hār'a-da<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**hara-kiri** [Jap.]: hā'ra-ki'ri<sup>1</sup>; hā'rā-ki'ri<sup>2</sup> [A method of suicide]. Sometimes erroneously *hari-kari*.

**Haran:** hē'rən<sup>1</sup>; hā'ran<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**harangue:** hā-raŋ<sup>1</sup>; hā-räng<sup>2</sup> [A public address, usually a tirade].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ä; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: æ = final; ɪ = habit; ʊ = out; ɔɪ = out; ɔɪ; ɪ = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this

**Hararite:** hē'ra-rai<sup>1</sup>; hā'ra-rī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**harass:** har'as<sup>1</sup>; hār'as<sup>2</sup> [To trouble or vex with cares, etc].

**harbinger:** hār'bin-jer<sup>1</sup>; hār'bin-ger<sup>2</sup>; not hār'biŋ-er<sup>1</sup>—the *g* as in "gem," not as in "go" [A forerunner].

**Harbona:** har-bō'na<sup>1</sup>; hār-bō'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Harbonah:** har-bō'nā<sup>1</sup>; hār-bō'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**harbor:** hār'bər<sup>1</sup>; hār'bor<sup>2</sup>; not hār'bēr<sup>1</sup>. See O [A port or place of shelter].

**Harcastle (Kate):** hārd'kas-l<sup>1</sup>; hārd'eās-l<sup>2</sup> [The heroine of Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer"]. See ASK.

**Hardinge:** hār'diŋ<sup>1</sup>; hār'diŋ<sup>2</sup> [Eng. general (1785-1856)].

**hare:** hār<sup>1</sup>; hār<sup>2</sup>. Compare HAIR [A rabbit-like quadruped].

**harem:** hē'rem<sup>1</sup>; hā'rēm<sup>2</sup>. *M.* hār'əm<sup>1</sup>. *C. & Wr.* note hā'rem<sup>1</sup> as alternative, which was preferred by Jameson (1827) and Craig (1849). By Smart (1857) and Cooley (1863) hā'rem<sup>1</sup>—the *a* as in "fare"; by Dr. Thomas P. Hughes ("Dict. of Islam," 1885) hā'rūm or hā'reem [An apartment assigned to the female members of a family in Mohammedan countries].

*Ha-ram'*, with the accent on the last syllable, is the form affected by some modern writers; but the other is the long-established English adaptation.

SMART Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language s. v. [London, 1857.]

**Hareph:** hē'ref<sup>1</sup>; hā'rēf<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hareth:** hē'reth<sup>1</sup>; hā'rēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—

**Harhas:** hār'has<sup>1</sup>; hār'has<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Harhur:** hār'hur<sup>1</sup>; hār'hūr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**haricot** [Fr.]: hār'ī-kō<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) hār'ī'kō<sup>1</sup>; hār'ī-eō<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) hār'ī'ēō<sup>2</sup>; not ār'ī'kō<sup>1</sup>. Contrary to the general rule, the *h* in this word is aspirated [1. A ragout of meat and beans. 2. A French bean].

**Harim:** hē'rim<sup>1</sup>; hā'rim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hariph:** hē'rif<sup>1</sup>; hā'rif<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Harlech:** hūr'leŋ<sup>1</sup>; hār'lēŋ<sup>2</sup> [Welsh town].

**Harleian:** hār'li-an<sup>1</sup>; hār'le-an<sup>2</sup> [Belonging to Robert and Edward Harley (1686-1741), who founded a collection of manuscripts and books in the British Museum, London].

**harlequin:** hār'li-kwin<sup>1</sup> or hār'li-kin<sup>1</sup>; hār'le-kwin<sup>2</sup> or hār'le-kīn<sup>2</sup>. Of the modern dictionaries the Century and Worcester alone prefer the second, which was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). By Johnson (1755) and Fenning (1760) *qu* is described as pronounced not unlike *cu* excepting in *quoit*, and judging from this they indicate hār'le-kwin<sup>1</sup>, which is the pronunciation noted also by Perry (1777). [A character in It. comedy and Eng. pantomime].

**Har-Magedon:** hār'-ma-ged'an<sup>1</sup>; hār'-ma-gēd'on<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Harmon:** hār'men<sup>1</sup>; hār'mon<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Harnapher:** hār'na-fer<sup>1</sup>; hār'na-fer<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Harnepher:** hār'ni-fer<sup>1</sup> or har-ni'fer<sup>1</sup>; hār'ne-fer<sup>2</sup> or hār'nē'fer<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Harod:** hē'rod<sup>1</sup>; hār'rod<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Harodi:** hā-rō'dai<sup>1</sup>; hā-rō'di<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Harodite:** hē'rod-ait<sup>1</sup>; hār'rod-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Haroch:** hā-rō'e<sup>1</sup>; hā-rō'ē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Harold:** hār'ald<sup>1</sup>; hār'old<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *Dan.* **Harald:** hār'ald<sup>1</sup>; hār'ald<sup>2</sup>; *D.* **Herold:** hē'rol<sup>1</sup>; hē'rol<sup>2</sup>; *F.* **Harold:** a'rōld<sup>1</sup>; a'rōld<sup>2</sup>; *It.* **Araldo:** a-rāl'do<sup>1</sup>; ā-rāl'do<sup>2</sup>; *L.* **Haroldus:** hā-rel'dus<sup>1</sup>; hā-rōld'ūs<sup>2</sup>.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

**Haromaph:** hæ-rō'maf<sup>1</sup>; hæ-rō'mäf<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Harorite:** hē'ro-rait<sup>1</sup>; hā'ro-rit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Haroseth:** hæ-rō'seth<sup>1</sup>; hæ-rō'séth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Haroseth:** hæ-rō'seth<sup>1</sup>; hæ-rō'séth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**harquebus:** hār'kwī-būs<sup>1</sup>; hār'kwe-būs<sup>2</sup> [*Harquebuzé*. A hand Gun. BULLOKAR, "An English Expositor," London, 1616].—**harquebusier:** hār'kwī-bus-ir<sup>1</sup>; hār'kwe-būs-ēr<sup>2</sup>.

**harrier:** har'ī-er<sup>1</sup>; hār'ī-er<sup>2</sup> [A breed of small hound used in hunting hares].

**Harriet:** har'ī-et<sup>1</sup>; hār'ī-ët<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. Variant forms **Harriot**, **Harriott**, but pronounced the same way.

**Harsha:** hūr'shā<sup>1</sup>; hār'shā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Harsith:** hūr'sīth<sup>1</sup>; hār'sīth<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)]. [42].

**Harthacnut:** hār"thæ-knūt<sup>1</sup>; hār"tha-enūt<sup>2</sup> [Dan. king of England (1018?—

**Harum:** hē'rum<sup>1</sup> or hār'um<sup>1</sup>; hā'rūm<sup>2</sup> or hār'ūm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Harumaph:** hæ-rū'maf<sup>1</sup>; hæ-rū'mäf<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Haroun=al-Raschid, Harun=al-Raschid:** hæ-rūn'=al-rū'shīd<sup>1</sup>; hā-rūn'=āl-rā'shīd<sup>2</sup> [Saracen calif (765-809)].

**Haruphite:** hæ-rū'fait<sup>1</sup>; hæ-rū'fit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**haruspex:** hæ-rus'peks<sup>1</sup>; hæ-rūs'pëks<sup>2</sup> [Rom. soothsayer].

**haruspice:** hæ-rus'pis<sup>1</sup>; hæ-rūs'piç<sup>2</sup> [Anglicized form of HARUSPEX].

**Haruz:** hē'ruz<sup>1</sup> or hār'uz<sup>1</sup>; hār'üz<sup>2</sup> or hār'üz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Harwich:** har'wī<sup>1</sup> or har'īch<sup>1</sup>; hār'ij<sup>2</sup> or hār'īch<sup>2</sup>; not hār'wich<sup>1</sup>—the *w* is silent [Eng. spt.].

**Harz:** härts<sup>1</sup>; härts<sup>2</sup> [Ger. mountains].

**Hasaba:** hæ-sē'ba<sup>1</sup>; hæ-sā'ba<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hasabia:** has'ə-bai'ə<sup>1</sup>; hās'a-bī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hasabias:** has'ə-bai'əs<sup>1</sup>; hās'a-bī'ās<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hasadiah:** has'ə-dai'ā<sup>1</sup>; hās'a-dī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hasadiah:** has'ə-dai'əs<sup>1</sup>; hās'a-dī'ās<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hasadibab:** hæ-sad'ī-bas<sup>1</sup>; hæ-sād'ī-bas<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hasarsual:** hē'sar-sū'al<sup>1</sup>; hā'sār-sū'al<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hasarsusim:** hē'sar-sū'sim<sup>1</sup>; hā'sār-sū'sim<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hasbadana:** has-bad'ə-nā<sup>1</sup>; hās-bād'a-nā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**has=been:** haz'=bin<sup>1</sup> or haz'=bīn<sup>1</sup>; hās'=bīn<sup>2</sup> or hās'=bēn<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, St., W., & W.* indicate the first; *C., E., I., & M.* give the second.

**Hasdrubal:** haz'dru-bal<sup>1</sup>; hās'dru-bal<sup>2</sup> [The name of several Carthaginian generals (B. C. 250-203)].

**Hasebia:** has'ī-bai'ə<sup>1</sup>; hās'ē-bī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hasebias:** has'ī-bai'əs<sup>1</sup>; hās'ē-bī'ās<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hasebnia:** has'eb-nai'ə<sup>1</sup>; hās'ēb-nī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hasebonia:** has'ī-bo-nai'ə<sup>1</sup>; hās'ē-bo-nī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hasenuah:** has'ī-nū'ā; hās'ē-nū'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Haserim:** hæ-sī'rim<sup>1</sup>; hæ-sē'rim<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Haseroth:** hæ-sī'roth<sup>1</sup>; hæ-sē'rōth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hasersual:** hē'ser-sū'al<sup>1</sup>; hā'ser-sū'al<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hasersusa:** hē'ser-sū'sā<sup>1</sup>; hā'ser-sū'sā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Hashabiah:** hash'ə-bai'ā<sup>1</sup>; hāsh'a-bī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hashabnah:** hæ-shāb'-nā<sup>1</sup>; hæ-shāb-nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hashabneiah:** hash'əb-nī-ai'ā<sup>1</sup>; hāsh'āb-nī-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hashabneiah:** hash'əb-nī-ai'ā<sup>1</sup>; hāsh'āb-nī-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hashbadana:** hash-bad'-ə-nā<sup>1</sup>; hāsh-bād'a-nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hashem:** hē'shem<sup>1</sup>; hā'shēm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, fee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nūt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**hashish:** hash'ish<sup>1</sup> or hā-shīsh'<sup>1</sup>; hāsh'ish<sup>2</sup> or hā-shish'<sup>2</sup>. *E.* hash'ish<sup>1</sup> [Indian hemp].

**Hashmonah:** hash-mō'nā<sup>1</sup>; hāsh-mō'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hashub:** hē'shub<sup>1</sup> or hash'ub<sup>1</sup>; hā'shūb<sup>2</sup> or hāsh'ūb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hashubah:** hā-shū'bā<sup>1</sup>; hā-shū'bā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hashum:** hō'shum<sup>1</sup> or hash'um<sup>1</sup>; hā'shūm<sup>2</sup> or hāsh'ūm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hashupha:** hē-shū'fā<sup>1</sup>; hā-shū'fā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**haslet:** has'let<sup>1</sup>; hās'let<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., St., & W.*; *E.* haz'let<sup>1</sup>; *M.* hēs'let<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* hās'let<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) indicate the first; Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840) note the second; Walker (1791) gives the third; and Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) record the fourth of the pronunciations noted above [The heart, liver, lights, etc., of a beast used as food].

**Hasmaah:** has'mā-ā<sup>1</sup>; hās'mā-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hasrah:** has'rā<sup>1</sup> or haz'rā<sup>1</sup>; hās'rā<sup>2</sup> or hās'rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hassemon:** has'men<sup>1</sup>; hās'e-mōn<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hassenaah:** has'i-nā-ā<sup>1</sup>; hās'e-nā-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hassenuah:** has'i-nū-ā<sup>1</sup>; hās'e-nū-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hashhub:** hash'ub<sup>1</sup>; hāsh'ūb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hassophereth:** has'o-fērēth<sup>1</sup>; hās'o-fērēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**haste:** hēst<sup>1</sup>; hāst<sup>2</sup>. Compare **HASTEN** [To move rapidly].

**hasten:** hēs'n<sup>1</sup>; hās'n<sup>2</sup>; *not* hēs'tan<sup>1</sup> [To be quick]. Compare **LISTEN**.

No one thinks of pronouncing [the letter t] in . . . certain verbs having the ending -en, such as *fasten, hasten, listen*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation* ch. III, p. 183. [H. '04.]

**Hasupha:** hā-sū'fā<sup>1</sup>; hā-sū'fā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hatach:** hē'tak<sup>1</sup>; hā'tāc<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**hatchel:** hāch'el<sup>1</sup>; hāch'el<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries and by Perry (1777), Smart (1840), Reid (1841), and Craig (1849). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), hak'l<sup>1</sup> [An implement for cleaning flax].

**Hathach:** hē'chak<sup>1</sup>; hā'thāc<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Hathath:** hē'chath<sup>1</sup>; hā'thāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hathor:** hā'thor<sup>1</sup>; hā'thōr<sup>2</sup>; *not* hē'thar<sup>1</sup> [In Egyptian myth, the goddess [of love].

**Hatipha:** hā-tai'fā<sup>1</sup> or hat'i-fā<sup>1</sup>; hā-ti'fā<sup>2</sup> or hāt'i-fā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hattita:** hā-tai'tā<sup>1</sup> or hat'i-tā<sup>1</sup>; hā-ti'tā<sup>2</sup> or hāt'i-tā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hattaavah:** hat-tā-ā-vā<sup>1</sup>; hāt-tā-ā-vā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hattil:** hat'il<sup>1</sup>; hāt'il<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hattush:** hat'ush<sup>1</sup>; hāt'ush<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**hauberk:** hō'hærk<sup>1</sup>; hā'berk<sup>2</sup> [A medieval coat of mail].

**Hauck:** hauk<sup>1</sup> or hōk<sup>1</sup>; houk<sup>2</sup> or hāk<sup>2</sup> [German prima donna in U. S. (1852- )].

**haughty:** hō'ti<sup>1</sup>; hā'ty<sup>2</sup> [Proud and arrogant].

**haul:** hōl<sup>1</sup>; hāl<sup>2</sup> [To drag or pull along].

**haunch:** hāneh<sup>1</sup> or hōneh<sup>1</sup>; hāneh<sup>2</sup> or hāneh<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* indicate the first as American usage; *E., I., M., & St.* note the second as British [That part of the body of man or animal lying between the ribs and the thigh].

**haunt:** hūnt<sup>1</sup> or hōnt<sup>1</sup>; hūnt<sup>2</sup> or hānt<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* indicate the first as American usage; *E., I., M., & St.* note the second as the usage of Great Britain. The earlier lexicographers Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated

2: welf, dg; book, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, bāt, bārn; oil, bōy; go, gem; ipk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rüle; but, bürn;

hant<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), hant<sup>1</sup>, and Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844), hent<sup>1</sup>. In his "Elements of English Orthoepy," page 51, Nares (1784) pointed out that "the proper sound of this diphthong [au] is the same as that which we have called the broad sound of a; as in *all, talk*, etc.," but indicated that in *gaunt, haunt*, etc., it has the sound of open a, which on page 12 he noted was represented by *au* in *laugh, paunch*, etc. Compare ANT and AUNT.

**Haupt:** haupt<sup>1</sup>; houp<sup>2</sup> [Ger. Semitic and Bible scholar (1858- )].

**Hauran:** hō'rən<sup>1</sup>; ha'ran<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hauser:** hau'zər<sup>1</sup>; hou'ser<sup>2</sup> [Ger. foundling (1812?-1833)].

**hausse** [Fr.]: hōs<sup>1</sup>; hōs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912) & *C.*; *E.* & *I.* hōs<sup>1</sup>; *M.* & *W.* hos<sup>1</sup>. A Fr. word in which the *h* is aspirated [A cannon-sight attached near the breech].

**Haussmann:** ōs'män<sup>1</sup>; ōs'män<sup>2</sup> [Fr. baron and senator (1809-91) who rebuilt Paris]. [city].

**Haussmannize:** haus'mən-aiz<sup>1</sup>; hous'man-iz<sup>2</sup> [To rebuild and improve a

**hautboy:** hō'boi<sup>1</sup>; hō'bōy<sup>2</sup> [An oboe].

**hauteur** [Fr.]: hō-tūr<sup>1</sup>; hō-tūr<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is aspirated [Haughtiness].

**have:** hav<sup>1</sup>; hāv<sup>2</sup>; *not* hēv<sup>1</sup> [To hold as owner; possess].

**Haverhill:** hav'ər-il<sup>1</sup>; hāv'ēr-il<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town].

**Haverhill:** hē'vər-il<sup>1</sup>; hā'vēr-il<sup>2</sup> [A city in Mass.].

**Haversian:** hæ-vūr'shən<sup>1</sup> or hæ-vūr'shən<sup>2</sup>; ha-vēr'shan<sup>2</sup> or ha-vēr'si-an<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, W.*, & *Wr.* indicate the first as American usage; *E., I., M., & St.* record the second as usage in Great Britain. *C.* gives ha-vūr'zian<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Clopton Havers (circa 1690), Eng. anatomist].

**Havilah:** hav'i-lā<sup>1</sup> or hæ-vai'la<sup>1</sup>; hāv'i-lā<sup>2</sup> or ha-vi'la<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**havildar:** hav'il-dār<sup>1</sup>; hāv'il-dār<sup>2</sup>. *E.* hēv-il-dār<sup>1</sup> [A sepoy non-commissioned officer].

**Havoth-jair:** hō'vōth-jē'r<sup>1</sup>; hā'vōth-jā'ir<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Havre (Le):** læ hā'vr<sup>1</sup>; le hā'vr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. port].

**Havre de Grace:** hav'ər də grās<sup>1</sup>; hāv'ēr də grāç<sup>2</sup> [City in Md.].

**Hawaii:** ha-wai'ī<sup>1</sup>; hā-wi'ī<sup>2</sup> [Am. Territory in North Pacific Ocean]. — **Hawalian:** ha-wai'yan<sup>1</sup>; hā-wi'yan<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Hawaii].

**Hawarden:** hār'den<sup>1</sup>; hār'dēn<sup>2</sup> [Welsh town]. See ALCESTER.

**Hawarden:** hē'war-den<sup>1</sup>; hā'wār-dēn<sup>2</sup> [A town in Iowa].

**Haweis:** hō'is<sup>1</sup>; ha'is<sup>2</sup> [Eng. divine (1838-1901)].

**Hawes:** hōz<sup>1</sup>; haç<sup>2</sup> [Eng. humanitarian (1736-1808)].

**hawse:** hōz<sup>1</sup>; haç<sup>2</sup>. *I.* & *Wr.* hōs<sup>1</sup> [That part of a ship's bow where the hawser-holes are].

**hawser:** hō'zər<sup>1</sup> or hō'sər<sup>1</sup>; ha'ser<sup>2</sup> or ha'ser<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., M., St., & W.* indicate the first; *E., I., & Wr.* record the second [A ship's cable].

**Haydn:** hē'dn<sup>1</sup> or (Ger.) hai'dn<sup>1</sup>; hā'dn<sup>2</sup> or (Ger.) hȳ'dn<sup>2</sup> [Austrian composer (1732-1809)].

**Hayes:** hēz<sup>1</sup>; hāç<sup>2</sup> [Am. statesman and President (1822-93)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ǵl; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Haynes:** hēnz<sup>1</sup>; hāns<sup>2</sup> [Eng. and Am. family name].

**Hayti:** hē'tɪ<sup>1</sup>; hā'ti<sup>2</sup>. Same as HAITI.

**Hazael:** haz'i-el<sup>1</sup> or hā-zē'el<sup>1</sup>; hāz'a-ēl<sup>2</sup> or hā-zā'ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hazaiāh:** hā-zē'yā<sup>1</sup> or hā-zai'ā<sup>1</sup>; hā-zā'yā<sup>2</sup> or hā-zī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hazar-addar:** hē'zar-ad'er<sup>1</sup>; hā-zār-ad'ar<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hazar-enān:** hē'zar-i'nan<sup>1</sup>; hā'zār-i'nān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hazar-gaddah:** hē'zar-gad'ā<sup>1</sup>; hā'zār-gād'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hazar-hatticon:** hē'zar-hat'i-kon<sup>1</sup>; hā'zār-hāt'i-cōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hazar-maveth:** hē'zar-mē'veth<sup>1</sup>; hā'zār-mū'veth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hazar-shual:** hē'zar-shū'al<sup>1</sup>; hā'zār-shū'al<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hazar-susah:** hē'zar-sū'sā<sup>1</sup>; hā'zār-sū'sā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hazar-susim:** hē'zar-sū'sim<sup>1</sup>; hā'zār-sū'sim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hazon-tamar:** hāz'ō-zon-tē'mar<sup>1</sup>; hāz'a-zōn-tā'mar<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hazelel-poni:** haz'i-lel-pō'nai<sup>1</sup>; hāz'e-lēl-pō'nī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hazer-Hatticon:** hē'zar-hat'i-kon<sup>1</sup>; hā'zār-hāt'i-cōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hazerim:** hā-zī'rim<sup>1</sup>; hā-zē'rim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hazerōth:** hā-zī'roth<sup>1</sup>; hā-zē'rōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hazon-tamar:** hāz'ō-zon-tē'mar<sup>1</sup>; hāz'e-zōn-tā'mar<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hazia:** hā-zai'ā<sup>1</sup>; hā-zī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Haziel:** hē'zi-el<sup>1</sup>; hā'zi-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hazo:** hē'zo<sup>1</sup>; hā'zo<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hazor:** hē'zor<sup>1</sup>; hā'zōr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hazor-Hadattah:** hē'zor-ha-dat'ā<sup>1</sup>; hā'zōr-ha-dāt'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hazubah:** hā-zū'bā<sup>1</sup>; hā-zū'bā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hazelel-poni:** haz'i-lel-pō'nai<sup>1</sup>; hāz'e-lēl-pō'nī<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**he:** hī<sup>1</sup>; hē<sup>2</sup>. See E.

**head:** hed<sup>1</sup>; hēd<sup>2</sup>. See E.

**heal:** hīl<sup>1</sup>; hēl<sup>2</sup>. See E.

**health:** helth<sup>1</sup>; hēlth<sup>2</sup>. See E.

**heap:** hīp<sup>1</sup>; hēp<sup>2</sup>. See E.

**hear:** hīr<sup>1</sup>; hēr<sup>2</sup>. See E.

**heard:** hīrd<sup>1</sup>; hērd<sup>2</sup>.

We frequently hear this word pronounced so as to rhyme with *feared*. But if this were the true sound, it ought to be written *heared* . . . ; the short sound like *herd* is certainly the true pronunciation. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1798).

The pronunciation riming *heard* with "feared" is provincial. It was recorded as preferred by Webster, and may still be heard in several Eng. counties (Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derby, etc.) and Canadian provinces.

**heart:** hārt<sup>1</sup>; hārt<sup>2</sup>. See E.

**hearth:** hārth<sup>1</sup>; hārth<sup>2</sup>. By Milton the word was rimed with "birth" and "mirth" ("Il Penseroso," circa 1632), and this pronunciation was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), and Elphinstone (1786). Dr. Townsend Young, in the edition of Walker's "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary" which he edited in 1859, noted that "The popular pronunciation in the South and West of Ireland is *herth*; and this, though we are wont to deem it vulgar, is supported by Elphinstone, one of the most profound of English orthoëpists." But Dr. Johnson, Elphinstone's contemporary, judged him to have "the most inverted understanding of any man" whom he had ever known (Boswell's "Life of Johnson," vol. ii, p. 171).

**heat:** hīt<sup>1</sup>; hēt<sup>2</sup>. See E.

**heath:** hīth<sup>1</sup>; hēth<sup>2</sup>. See E and compare HEATHER [Open land covered [with shrub].

**heathen:** hī'thn<sup>1</sup>; hē'thn<sup>2</sup>. In British usage the second syllable is not slurred. *E., I., M., & St.* indicate hī'than<sup>1</sup> [An unbeliever].

**heather:** hēth'er<sup>1</sup>; hēth'er<sup>2</sup> [A hardy evergreen shrub]. Compare HEATH.

**heave:** hīv<sup>1</sup>; hēv<sup>2</sup> [To rise or fall alternately, as the bosom in labored breathing]. See E.

2: wɒf; dɒ; bʊk; bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl; bɔɪ; ɡo; ɡrɔ; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**heaven:** hev'n<sup>1</sup>; hëv'n<sup>2</sup>. See E [The region of space above the clouds or the visible sky; as, the *Heavens* declare the glory of God].

**Hebe:** hi'bri<sup>1</sup>; hë'be<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the goddess of youth].

**Hebel:** hi'bel<sup>1</sup>; hë'bël<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V., margin)].

**Heber:** hi'bär<sup>1</sup>; hë'ber<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Heberites:** hi'bär-aits<sup>1</sup>; hë'bër-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hébert:** ë"bär<sup>1</sup>; ë"bër<sup>2</sup> [Fr. revolutionist (1755-94)].

**hebetude:** heb'i-tiüd<sup>1</sup>; hëb'e-tüd<sup>2</sup> [Stupidity; lethargy].

**Hebraism:** hi'bri-izm<sup>1</sup>; hë'bra-ïsm<sup>2</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Craig (1835) the stress was placed after the *b*—heb'ra-izm<sup>1</sup>; but by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Roes (1826), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), the word was pronounced as it is to-day [A characteristic of the Hebrews].

**Hebraist:** hi'bri-ist<sup>1</sup>; hë'bra-ïst—the modern pronunciation and that indicated by Perry (1777), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). By Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), hi-brë'ist<sup>1</sup>, but by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) the *e* was given short and the stress placed after the *b*—heb'ra-ist [One versed in Hebrew].

**Hebrew:** hi'brü<sup>1</sup>; hë'brü<sup>2</sup>; *not* hi-brü<sup>1</sup> [A member of a branch of the Semitic family; a Jew].

**Hebrides:** heb'ri-diz<sup>1</sup>; hëb'ri-dëz<sup>2</sup> [Scot. islands].

**Hebron:** hi'brän<sup>1</sup>; hë'bron<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hebrona:** hi-brö'nä<sup>1</sup>; he-brö'na<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Hebron:** hi-brö'mi<sup>1</sup>; he-brö'ni<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Hebronites:** hi'brän-aits<sup>1</sup>; hë'bron-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hecate:** hek'a-ti<sup>1</sup> or hek'it<sup>1</sup>; hë'e'a-të<sup>2</sup> or hëc'at<sup>2</sup> [Gr. goddess].

**hecatomb:** hek'a-tüm<sup>1</sup> or hek'a-töm<sup>1</sup>; hë'e'a-töm<sup>2</sup> or hë'e'a-töm<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, E., & W.* indicate the first, as did also Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The second is noted by *C., I., M., St., & W.*, and was recorded by Sheridan (1780) and Smart (1840) [A great public sacrifice among the ancient Greeks and Romans].

**hectare:** hek'tär<sup>1</sup>; hë'e'tär<sup>2</sup>; *not* hek'tär<sup>2</sup>, but as *Fr.* ek"tär<sup>1</sup> [The French unit of land-measure].

**Hector:** hek'tör<sup>1</sup>; hë'e'tör<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *Fr.* ek"tör<sup>1</sup>; ëe"-tör<sup>2</sup>; *Gr.* Hëktor: hek'tör<sup>1</sup>; hëk'tör<sup>2</sup>; *It.* Ettore: et-tö'rë<sup>1</sup>; ët-tö'rë<sup>2</sup>.

**Hecuba:** hek'yu-bä<sup>1</sup>; hë'e'yu-ba<sup>2</sup> [In Iliad, wife of Priam, king of Troy].

**Heddai:** hed'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; hëd'a-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**hedonism:** hi'dän-izm<sup>1</sup> or hed'an-izm<sup>1</sup>; hë'don-ïsm<sup>2</sup> or hëd'on-ïsm<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation hed'o-nizm<sup>1</sup>, noted by *W.* (1859) and by Noah Porter in Webster's "American Dictionary" (1834-1839) and the International (1890-1908), is based on an error of enunciation which the writer has not been able to trace back to any lexicographer earlier than Worcester—the word was first used in English literature by Seelye in 1856. It is derived from the Greek *ἡδονή*, which means "pleasure."

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; më, gët, präy, fërn; hit, lee; i=ë; i=ë; gō, nôt, ör, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Hegai:** heg'ɪ-ai¹ or hɪ'gai¹; hēg'a-ī² or hē'gī² [Bible].

**Hege:** hɪ'ge¹; hē'gē² [Bible]. Same as HEGAI.

**Hegel:** hē'gel¹; hē'gēl² [Ger. philosopher (1770-1831)].

**hegemony:** hɪ'ji-mo-ni¹; hē'ge-mo-ny², *Standard*; C. hɪ'ji-mo-ni¹; E. heg-em'v-ni¹; I. hej'e-mo-ni¹; M. & W. hɪ-jen'i-ə-ni¹; St. hɪ'e-mən-i¹; W. hɪ-jem'o-ni¹ [Leadership].

**hegira:** hej'ɪ-rə¹; hēg'ɪ-ra². This, the correct pronunciation of the word as indicated by all modern authorities, was noted first by Bailey (1732), then Johnson (1755), Barclay (1774), Rees (1826), and Smart (1840). An erroneous pronunciation, noted by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), is still noted as alternative by *Standard*, *Stormonth*, & *Webster*, but as preferred by *Worcester*—hi-jai'ra¹. Transliterated the Arabic word is *hijrah*. It means departure and is specifically applied to the flight of Mohammed from Mekka, A. D. 622.

**Heidelberg:** hai'dl-bürg¹ or (Ger.) hai'del-beru¹; hɪ'dl-bērg² or (Ger.) hɪ'dəl-bērri² [City in Baden].

**heigh=ho:** hai'⁻hō¹; hɪ'⁻hō². M. hē'ho¹ [An exclamation denoting weariness or disappointment].

**height:** hait¹; hit². Altho Walker noted that "height is, indeed, often heard rhyming with *eight* and *weight*, and that among very respectable people" (note 253), he added, under the word itself, "Mr. Garrick's pronunciation (and which is certainly the best) was *hite*." Vulgarly mispronounced, haith¹.

**Helm:** han¹; hǎn²—an exception to the rule that in Fr. the *h* is generally silent [Fr. painter (1787-1865)].

**Heine:** hai'nə¹; hɪ'na² [Ger. poet (1799-1856)].

**heinous:** hē'nus¹; hē'nūs². By Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), hɪ'nus¹ [Extremely wicked; highly criminal].

**heir:** āi¹; ēi²—One of the four remaining parent words in English in which the *h* is not pronounced. The rule applies also to its relatives *heir'dom*, *heir'ess*, *heir'less*, *heir'loom*. See H, HONEST, HONOR, HOUR.

**Helah:** hɪ'lā¹; hē'lā² [Bible].—**Helam:** hɪ'lām¹; hē'lām² [Bible].—**Helbah:** hɛ'l'bā¹; hē'l'bā² [Bible].—**Helbon:** hɛ'l'bōn¹; hē'l'bōn² [Bible].—**Helchiah:** hɛ'l-kai'ā¹; hē'l-kai'ā² [Apocrypha].—**Helchias:** hɛ'l-kai'as¹; hē'l-kai'as². Same as HELCHIAH. —**Helcia:** hɛ'l-sai'ā¹; hē'l-sai'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Helciah:** hɛ'l-da-i¹ or hɛ'l-dai¹; hē'l-da-i² or hē'l-dai² [Bible].—**Helch:** hɛ'l'ch¹; hē'l'ch² [Bible].—**Heled:** hɪ'lēl¹; hē'lēl². Same as HELEB. —**Helek:** hɪ'lēk¹; hē'lēk² [Bible].—**Helekites:** hɪ'lēk-ai-ts¹; hē'lēk-its² [Bible].—**Helem:** hɪ'lēm¹; hē'lēm² [Bible].

**Helen:** hɛ'l'en¹; hē'l'en² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. D. **Helena:** hɛ-lē-na¹; hē-lē-nā²; Fr. **Hélène:** ā'lān¹; ē'lēn²; G. **Helene:** hɛ-lē-na¹; hē-lē-nā²; Gr. **Helenē:** ē'lēn¹; ē'lēn²; It. **Elena:** ē'lē-na¹; ē'lē-nā²; L. **Helena:** hɛ-lē-na¹; hē-lē-nā²; Sp. **Elena:** ē-lē-na¹; ē-lē-nā².

**Helena:** hɛ'lē-nā¹; hē'lē-nā² [In Gr. myth, wife of Menelaus, carried off by Paris, which caused the ten years' Trojan war].

**Heleph:** hɪ'lēf¹; hē'lēf² [Bible].

**Helez:** hɪ'lēz¹; hē'lēz² [Bible].

**Helgoland:** hɛ'l'go-lānt¹; hē'l'go-lānt² [Island in the North Sea].

**Heli:** hɪ'lai¹; hē'lī² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, eūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; go, gem; iuk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

**heliacal:** hi-lai'-a-käl<sup>1</sup>; he-li'-a-eal<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the sun].

**Helias:** hi-lai'-as<sup>1</sup>; he-li'-as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Helicon:** hel'i-ken<sup>1</sup>; hēli'-eōn<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a mountain range in S. W. Boeotia; the favorite seat of Apollo and the Muses].

**Heligoland:** hel'i-go-land<sup>1</sup>; hēli'-go-länd<sup>2</sup>; *not* hel'i-go-lānt<sup>1</sup>. Same as HELGOLAND. [graph in natural colors].

**heliochrome:** hi'li-o-krōm<sup>1</sup>; hē'li-o-erōm<sup>2</sup>; *not* hel'i-o-krōm<sup>1</sup> [A photo-

**Heliodorus:** hi'li-o-dō-rus<sup>1</sup>; hē'li-o-dō-rūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. romancist of the 4th cent.]

**Helioabalus:** hi'li-o-gab'-a-lus<sup>1</sup>; hē'li-o-gāb'-a-lūs<sup>2</sup>. Same as ELAGABALUS.

**heliogravure:** hi'li-o-grā-viūr<sup>1</sup> or hi'li-o-grē-viūr<sup>1</sup>; hē'li-o-grā-vūr<sup>2</sup> or hē'li-o-grā-vūr<sup>2</sup>. The *Standard* and *W.* indicate the first; *C.*, *M.*, & *Wr.* note the second. Compare GRAVURE [Photo-engraving].

**Heliopolis:** hi'li-ōp'-o-lis<sup>1</sup>; hē'li-ōp'-o-līs<sup>2</sup> [Egypt. city].

**Helios:** hi'li-ōs<sup>1</sup>; hē'li-ōs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the sun-god].

**heliotrope:** hi'li-o-trōp<sup>1</sup>; hē'li-o-trōp<sup>2</sup> [A fragrant shrubby flowering plant]. [photo-engraving].

**heliotype:** hi'li-o-taip<sup>1</sup>; hē'li-o-tīp<sup>2</sup> [A printing surface produced by

**heliotypy:** hi'li-o-tai'pī<sup>1</sup>; hē'li-o-tī'py<sup>2</sup> [A process of photo-engraving].

**helium:** hi'li-ūm<sup>1</sup>; hē'li-ūm<sup>2</sup> [A colorless gaseous element].

**helix:** hi'liks<sup>1</sup>; hē'liks<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., W., & Wr.*; *M. & St.* hel'iks<sup>1</sup> [A spiral]. Plural **helices:** hel'i-sīz<sup>1</sup>; hēli'-i-çēz<sup>2</sup>.

**Helkai:** hel'ka-ai<sup>1</sup> or hel'kai<sup>1</sup>; hēl'ka-i<sup>2</sup> or hēl'ki<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. — **Helkath:** hel'-kēth<sup>1</sup>; hēl'kath<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. — **Helkath-hazzurim:** hel'kath-haz'yū-rim<sup>1</sup>; hēl'kath-hāz'yū-rīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. — **Helkias:** hel'-kai'-as<sup>1</sup>; hēl'-ki'-as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Hellas:** hel'as<sup>1</sup>; hēl'as<sup>2</sup> [Greece].

**hellebore:** hel'i-bōr<sup>1</sup>; hēl'e-bōr<sup>2</sup> [A plant with poisonous and medicinal properties].

**Hellene:** hel'in<sup>1</sup>; hēl'en<sup>2</sup> [A Greek: so called from **Hel'en**, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, reputed ancestors of the *Hellenes* or Greeks].

**Hellenic:** he-len'ik<sup>1</sup>; hē-lēn'ie<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. & I.* he-lin'ik<sup>1</sup>; *M. & St.* hel'-in'ik<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* hel'-in'uk<sup>1</sup>. But for the fact that in some parts of England the pronunciation first indicated is frequently heard, the differences noted above might be characterized as national. In the United States to-day the stress is put on the penult and its *e* indicated short, as in "get"; in Great Britain, the stress is placed after the *n*, or after the second *e*, the sound of which is indicated as long—*e* as in "mete"—in harmony with the Greek original (see E). Formerly the British lexicographers, Jameson (1827), Todd (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844), indicated hel'-in'uk<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840), he-lin'ik<sup>1</sup>, and Craig (1849), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), hel-len'ik<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the Greeks].

**Hellespont:** hel'es-pont<sup>1</sup>; hēl'ēs-pōnt<sup>2</sup> [The Dardanelles].

**Hellespontine:** hel'es-pon'tm<sup>1</sup>; hēl'ēs-pōn'tin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E. & I.* hel-es-pont'ain<sup>1</sup>; *M.* hel-es-pont'ain<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the Hellespont].

**Helmon-deblathaim:** hel'mon-deb'la-thē'im<sup>1</sup>; hēl'mōn-dēb'la-tā'im<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, iērn; hit, lee; i=c; i=c; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; ŋin, this.

**helmsman:** helmz'mən<sup>1</sup>; hēlmz'man<sup>2</sup> [The man who controls the steering apparatus of a ship].

**Héloise:** ē'lō'iz<sup>1</sup>; ē'lō'is<sup>2</sup> [Fr. abbess (1101?-64)].

**Helon:** hi'lon<sup>1</sup>; hē'lōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**helot:** hel'ot<sup>1</sup>; hēl'ōt<sup>2</sup>. *C. & I.* hi'lot<sup>1</sup>, which is noted as alternative by *Standard, M., St., & W.* [A Spartan slave].

**Helvetia:** hel-vī'shi-ə<sup>1</sup>; hēl-vē'shi-ə<sup>2</sup> [Switzerland; its ancient Latin name].  
—**Helvetic:** hel-vet'ik<sup>1</sup>; hēl-vēt'ic<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Helvetia].

**Helvetius:** hel-vī'shi-ūs<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) el'vē'sī'ūs<sup>1</sup>; hēl-vē'shi-ūs<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) ēl'vę'sī'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Fr. philosopher (1715-71)].

**hem-, hema- (prefix):** hem-<sup>1</sup>, hēm-<sup>2</sup>; hem'-ə<sup>1</sup>, hēm'-ə<sup>2</sup> [From Gr. *haima*, *haima*, blood; used as combining forms in scientific terminology]. See HÆM-, HÆMA-.

**Heman:** hi'mæn<sup>1</sup>; hē'man<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hemans:** hem'anz<sup>1</sup>; hēm'anz<sup>2</sup>; but far more frequently pronounced hi'mænz<sup>1</sup> [Eng. poet (1793-1835)].

**Hemath:** hi'math<sup>1</sup>; hē'māth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**hematin:** hem'a-tin<sup>1</sup>; hēm'a-tin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., St., & W.*; *E., I., & W.* hi'ma-tin<sup>1</sup> [A brown pigment].

**hemato- (prefix):** hem'-ə-to-<sup>1</sup>; hēm'-ə-to-<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* hīm'-ə-to-<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* hi'ma-to-<sup>1</sup> [See HEMA-].

**hematose:** hem'-ə-tōs<sup>1</sup>; hēm'-ə-tōs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *E.* hīm'-ə-tōs<sup>1</sup>; *I., M., & W.* hi'ma-tōs<sup>1</sup> [Overcharged with blood].

**Hemdan:** hem'dæn<sup>1</sup>; hēm'dan<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**hemi- (prefix):** hem'-i-<sup>1</sup>; hēm'-i-<sup>2</sup> [*L.*, half].

**hemic, hæmic:** hem'ik<sup>1</sup> or hī'mik<sup>1</sup>; hēm'ic<sup>2</sup> or hē'mic<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining or relating to blood; as, *hemic disease*].

**hemiplegia:** hem'-i-plī'jə-ə<sup>1</sup>; hēm'-i-plē'gi-ə<sup>2</sup> [Paralysis of one side of the body].

**hemiplegy:** hem'-i-plī-jī<sup>1</sup>; hēm'-i-plē-gy<sup>2</sup>. Same as HEMIPLEGIA.

**hemisphere:** hem'-i-sfir<sup>1</sup>; hēm'-i-sfir<sup>2</sup> [One half a sphere; as, the continents of the Western Hemisphere—the western half of the world].

**hemistich:** hem'i-stik<sup>1</sup>; hēm'i-stic<sup>2</sup>. *I.* hē'mi-stik<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* hem'is-tik<sup>1</sup>, and also indicated by Johnson (1755), Fanning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Smart (1840), Brande (1842), and Craig (1849). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), hī-mis'tik<sup>1</sup>, Bullock (1841), Cockeram (1842), Blount (1856), Coles (1717), Bailey (1732), record the word *hemistick*, but do not indicate the stress [Half a line in poetry].

**hemitis:** hī-mai'tis<sup>1</sup> or -ni'tis<sup>1</sup>; hē-mī'tis<sup>2</sup> or -ni'tis<sup>2</sup> [A condition of the blood due to inflammation].

**hemitropy:** hem'-i-tro-pi<sup>1</sup>; hēm'-i-tro-py<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* hem'-i-trō-pi<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., M., St., & W.* hī-mī'trō-pi<sup>1</sup>; *W.* hī-mī'trō-pi<sup>1</sup> [Twin crystallization].

**hemo- (prefix):** hem'-o-<sup>1</sup>; hēm'-o-<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *M., E., I., St., & W.* hī'-mo-<sup>1</sup> [Same as HÆMO-].

2: wōl, dg; bōok, bōot; fūll, tūle, cūre, būr, būm; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prey*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**hemoglobin:** hem'o-glō'bīn<sup>1</sup>; hēm'o-*g*lō'bīn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* hī'mo-glō-bīn<sup>1</sup>; *St.* hī'mō-glō'bīn<sup>1</sup>; *W.* hī'mo-glō'bīn<sup>1</sup> [A substance that forms the coloring-matter of red blood-corpuscles].

**Hena:** hī'nə<sup>1</sup>; hē'na<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Henadad:** hen'ə-dad<sup>1</sup>; hēn'a-dād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**henceforth:** hens'fōrth<sup>1</sup>; hēnç'fōrth<sup>2</sup>; *not* hens'fōrth<sup>1</sup>, now a pronunciation seldom met except in dictionaries, but one frequently heard formerly.

**Heneage:** hen'ij<sup>1</sup>; hēn'ig<sup>2</sup> [An Eng. family name].

**Hengest:** hen'gest<sup>1</sup>; hēn'gēst<sup>2</sup> [Saxon chief ( -488?)]. Variant **Hengist:** hen'gist<sup>1</sup>; hēn'gīst<sup>2</sup>.

**Henle:** hen'lə<sup>1</sup>; hēn'le<sup>2</sup> [Gr. anatomist (1809-85)].

**Henley:** hen'h<sup>1</sup>; hēn'ly<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family and place-name].

**Henlopen:** hen-lō'pen<sup>1</sup>; hēn-lō'pēn<sup>2</sup> [A cape at entrance of Delaware Bay].

**Hennessey:** hen'a-sī<sup>1</sup>; hēn'e-sy<sup>2</sup> [Ir. family name].

**Henoch:** hī'nək<sup>1</sup>; hē'nōe<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Henri:** See under HENRY.

**Henrietta:** hen'ri-et'ə<sup>1</sup>; hēn'ri-ēt'a<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. Dan. **Henriette:** hen'ri-et'ē<sup>1</sup>; hēn'ri-ēt'e<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Henrietta:** hen'ri-et'a<sup>1</sup>; hēn'ri-ēt'ä<sup>2</sup>; F. **Henriette:** än'ri-ēt'ä<sup>1</sup>; än'ri-ēt'ä<sup>2</sup>; G. **Henriette:** hen'ri-et'ət<sup>1</sup>; hēn'ri-ēt'e<sup>2</sup>; It. **Enri-gheffa:** en'ri-ge'ta<sup>1</sup>; ēn'ri-gēt'tä<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Henriqueta:** en'ri-kē'ta<sup>1</sup>; ēn'ri-kē'tä<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Enriqueta:** en'ri-kē'ta<sup>1</sup>; ēn'ri-kē'tä<sup>2</sup>.

**Henriot:** än'ri'ō<sup>1</sup>; än'ri'ō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. revolutionist (1761-94)].

**Henry:** hen'ri<sup>1</sup>; hēn'ry<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **D. Hendrik:** hen'drik<sup>1</sup>; hēn'drik<sup>2</sup>; F. **Henri:** än'ri<sup>1</sup>; än'ri<sup>2</sup>; G. **Heinrich:** hain'rih<sup>1</sup>; hīn'rih<sup>2</sup>; It. **Enrico:** en-ri'ko<sup>1</sup>; ēn-ri'eo<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Henrique:** en-ri'kē<sup>1</sup>; ēn-ri'kē<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Enrique:** en-ri'kē<sup>1</sup>; ēn-ri'kē<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Henrik:** hen'rik<sup>1</sup>; hēn'rik<sup>2</sup>.

**hepatic:** hi-pat'ik<sup>1</sup>; he-pāt'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the liver].

**hepatite:** hep'ə-tait<sup>1</sup>; hēp'a-tīt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* hī'pa-tait<sup>1</sup> [A mineral].

**hepatitis:** hep'ə-tai'tis<sup>1</sup>; hēp'a-tī'tis<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of the liver].

**hepatize:** hep'ə-taiz<sup>1</sup>; hēp'a-tiz<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. & St.* hī'pa-taiz<sup>1</sup>; *I.* hī'pat-diz<sup>1</sup> [To transform into a substance like liver].

**Hepburn<sup>1</sup>:** hep'būrn<sup>1</sup>; hēp'būrn<sup>2</sup> [Am. family name of Scottish origin].

**Hepburn<sup>2</sup>:** heb'ərn<sup>1</sup>; hēb'urn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

[150 A. D.]

**Ephæstion:** hi-fes'ti-on<sup>1</sup>; he-fēs'ti-ōn<sup>2</sup> [Gr. grammarian who lived about

**Ephæstus:** hi-fes'tus<sup>1</sup>; he-fēs'tūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. god]

**Epher:** hī'fər<sup>1</sup>; hē'fēr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Epherites:** hī'fər-aits<sup>1</sup>; hē'fēr-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ephzibah:** hef'zi-bā<sup>1</sup>; hēf'zi-bā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**heptagon:** hep'tə-gen<sup>1</sup>; hēp'ta-*g*ōn<sup>2</sup> [A seven-sided figure]. — **heptagonal:** hep-tag'o-nal<sup>1</sup>; hēp-tā<sup>g</sup>'o-nal<sup>2</sup> [Seven-sided].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Heptameron:** hep-tam'ər-ən<sup>1</sup>; hēp-tām'er-ən<sup>2</sup> [A work recording the events of seven days; as, the *Heptameron* of the Queen of Navarre].

**Heptateuch:** hep'tə-tiūk<sup>1</sup>; hēp'ta-tūe<sup>2</sup> [The first seven books of the Old Testament].

**heptavalent:** hep'tə-vē'lent<sup>1</sup>; hēp'ta-vā'lent<sup>2</sup>. *C.* hep-tav'a-lant<sup>1</sup>.

**her:** hūr<sup>1</sup>; hēr<sup>2</sup>.

**Hera:** hī'rə<sup>1</sup>; hē'ra<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the queen of the gods].

**Heraclea:** her'ə-klī'ə<sup>1</sup>; hēr'a-elē'a<sup>2</sup> [The city of Heracles]

**Heracles:** her'ə-kliz<sup>1</sup>; hēr'a-elēs<sup>2</sup>. Same as HERCULES.

**Heracleum:** her'ə-klī'um<sup>1</sup>; hēr'a-elē'um<sup>2</sup> [A genus of herbs of the <sup>[family]</sup> parsley

**Heraclides:** her'ə-klai'dīz<sup>1</sup>; hēr'a-elī'dēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher of 4th century].

**Heraclitus:** her'ə-klai'tus<sup>1</sup>; hēr'a-elī'tūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher (about 535-475 B. C.)].

**heraldic:** hi-ral'dik<sup>1</sup>; he-rāl'die<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to heraldry].

**heraldry:** her'ald-ry<sup>1</sup>; hēr'ald-ry<sup>2</sup> [The science of armorial bearings].

**Herat:** hi-rāt<sup>1</sup>; he-rāt<sup>2</sup>—more frequently heard hi-rat<sup>1</sup> [Afghan city].

**herb:** hūrb<sup>1</sup> or ūrb<sup>1</sup>; hērb<sup>2</sup> or ērb<sup>2</sup>. The first is indicated by *Standard*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, and was noted by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Wright (1855), and Cooley (1863); the second is preferred by *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, and was indicated by Johnston (1764), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), and Cull (1864). See H. The tendency to-day is to articulate the *h* [A seed-plant without woody stem].

The *h* was mute till the 19th century, and is still so treated by many.

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. v. p. 230, s. v. [Oxford, 1901.]

**herbaceous:** hār-bē'shus<sup>1</sup>; her-bā'shūs<sup>2</sup>.

**herbage:** hūrb'ij<sup>1</sup> or ūrb'ij<sup>1</sup>; hērb'ag<sup>2</sup> or ērb'ag<sup>2</sup>. The first is indicated by *Standard*, *E.*, & *Cooley*, and by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840); *I.* hūrb'ij<sup>1</sup>; *M.* hūrb'ij<sup>1</sup>; *St.* hūrb'ij<sup>1</sup>. The second is noted by *C.*, *W.*, & *Cull*, and by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849).

**herbal:** hūrb'əl<sup>1</sup> or ūrb'əl<sup>1</sup>; herb'al<sup>2</sup> or ērb'al<sup>2</sup>.

**herbarium:** hār-bē'ri-um<sup>1</sup>; her-bā'ri-ūm<sup>2</sup>.

**herbary:** hūrb'ə-ri<sup>1</sup>; hērb'a-ry<sup>2</sup> [A garden devoted to herbs].

**Herbert:** hūr'bart<sup>1</sup>; hēr'bart<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *F.* er'ber<sup>1</sup>; ēr'bēr<sup>2</sup>; *Ger.*, *Sw.* her'bart<sup>1</sup>; hēr'bert<sup>2</sup>; *It.* **Erberto:** er-ber'to<sup>1</sup>; ēr-bēr'to<sup>2</sup>; *Pg.* **Herberto:** er-ber'to<sup>1</sup>; ēr-bēr'to<sup>2</sup>; *Sp.* **Heberto:** hē-ber'to<sup>1</sup>; hē-bēr'to<sup>2</sup>.

**herbicide:** hūr'bi-said<sup>1</sup>; hēr'bi-čid<sup>2</sup> [A weed-destroyer].

**herbivorous:** hār-biv'o-rus<sup>1</sup>; her-biv'o-rūs<sup>2</sup> [Feeding on herbs].

**herby:** hūr'h<sup>1</sup> or ūr'bi<sup>1</sup>; hērb'y<sup>2</sup> or ēr'hy<sup>2</sup>. *Standard*, *E.*, & *I.* indicate the first; *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* note the second. *M.* & *St.* give hūr'bi<sup>1</sup>.

**Herculaneum:** hūr'kiu-lē'm-um<sup>1</sup>; hēr'eū-lā'ne-ūm<sup>2</sup> [Rom. city].

**herculean:** hār-kiū'h-an<sup>1</sup>; her-eū'le-an<sup>2</sup> [Having the strength of Hercules].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʉl, cʉr, bʉt, bʉrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būn;

**Hercules:** hūr'kiu-liz<sup>1</sup>; hēr'eū-lēs<sup>2</sup> [1. Gr. demigod. 2. A masculine personal name]. **F. Hercule:** er'kūl<sup>1</sup>; ēr'eul<sup>2</sup>; Ger. her'ku-lēs<sup>1</sup>; hēr'eu-lēs<sup>2</sup>; It. **Ercole,** er'ko-lē<sup>1</sup>; ēr'eo-lē<sup>2</sup>.

**Here:** hī'rī<sup>1</sup>; hē'rā<sup>2</sup>. Same as HERA.

**here:** hī'rī<sup>1</sup>; hēr<sup>2</sup> [In this place].

**hereditament:** her'i-dit'a-ment<sup>1</sup>; hēr'e-dit'a-mēnt<sup>2</sup>. *I. hu-red'i-ta-ment<sup>1</sup>; St. her'e-dit'a-ment<sup>1</sup>.* The pronunciation of this word separated the earlier lexicographers into three camps. Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797) indicated hi-red'i-ta-ment<sup>1</sup>; Johnson (1755) and Barclay (1774) noted her'i-di-ta-ment<sup>1</sup>, while Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Walker (1791), and Perry (1805) gave her-i-dit'a-ment<sup>1</sup>. Thomas Wright (1855) favored hi-ri-dit'a-ment<sup>1</sup> [That which is capable of inheritance].

**hereof:** hīr-ev<sup>1</sup>; hēr-ōv<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries, and formerly by Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835). By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1843), and Reid (1844), the *f* was given its own value—hīr-of<sup>1</sup>. Fenning (1760) noted hīr'of [On account of this].

**Heres:** hī'rīz<sup>1</sup> or hī'res<sup>1</sup>; hē'rēs<sup>2</sup> or hē'rēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Heresh:** hī'resh<sup>1</sup>; hē'rēsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**heresiarch:** her'i-si-ār<sup>1</sup> or hī-rī'si-ār<sup>1</sup>; hēr'e-si-äre<sup>2</sup> or he-rē'si-äre<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., M., St., & W.* indicate the first; *E., I., & W.* note the second [A chief heretic].

**Hereth:** hī'reth<sup>1</sup>; hē'rēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**hereunto:** hīr'un-tū<sup>1</sup>; hēr'ün-tō<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.* alone indicate a secondary on the first syllable. All modern lexicons put the chief stress on the ultima [To this].

**herewith:** hīr-with<sup>1</sup>; hēr-wīth<sup>2</sup>. *I. & Walker,* hīr-wīth<sup>1</sup>, which is noted as alternative by *C. & W.* [With this].

**Herkomer:** hūr'ko-mər<sup>1</sup>; hēr'ko-mer<sup>2</sup> [Anglo-Ger. painter (1849- )].

**Herman:** hūr'mən<sup>1</sup>; hēr'man<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *Dan. G.*

**Hermann:** her'man<sup>1</sup>; hēr'män<sup>2</sup>; *D. Sw. Herman:* her'man<sup>1</sup>; hēr'män<sup>2</sup>; *F. Armand:* ar'män<sup>1</sup>; är'män<sup>2</sup>; *G. Armin:* ar-mīn<sup>1</sup>; är-mīn<sup>2</sup>; *It. Ermano:* er-män'no<sup>1</sup>; är-män'no<sup>2</sup>; *L. Arminius:* ar-mīn'i-us<sup>1</sup>; är-mīn'i-ūs<sup>2</sup>.

**hermaphrodite:** hūr-maf'ro-dait<sup>1</sup>; hēr-mäf'ro-dit<sup>2</sup> [Bisexual organism].

**Hermas:** hūr'mas<sup>1</sup>; hēr'mas<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**hermeneutics:** hūr'mi-niū'tiks<sup>1</sup>; hēr'me-nū'ties<sup>2</sup> [The interpretation of the Scriptures]. [letics].

**Hermes:** hūr'mīz<sup>1</sup>; hēr'mēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. god of commerce, invention, and ath-

**Hermione:** her-mai'o-nī<sup>1</sup>; her-mī'o-nē<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, daughter of Menelaus and Helen].

**Hermogenes:** her-moj'i-nīz<sup>1</sup>; her-mōg'e-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hermon:** hūr'mən<sup>1</sup>; hēr'mon<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hermonim:** her-mō'ni-im<sup>1</sup>; her-mō'ni-im<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hermonites:** hūr'mən-aits<sup>1</sup>; hēr'mon-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hernandez:** er-nän'deth<sup>1</sup>; ēr-nän'dēth<sup>2</sup> [Sp. writer (1514-78)].

**hero:** hī'ro<sup>1</sup>; hē'ro<sup>2</sup>; *not* hī'er-o<sup>1</sup> as frequently heard [A man noted for his valor].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Hero:** hɪ'ro<sup>1</sup>; hē'ro<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a priestess of Aphrodite, beloved by Leander].

**Herod:** her'əd<sup>1</sup>; hēr'od<sup>2</sup> [Any one of three kings of Judea].—**Herodian:** hɪ-rō'di-ən<sup>1</sup>; he-rō'di-ən<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Herod].

**Herodias:** hɪ-rō'di-as<sup>1</sup>; he-rō'di-as<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Herodion:** hɪ-rō'di-ən<sup>1</sup>; he-rō'di-on<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Herodotus:** hɪ-red'o-tus<sup>1</sup>; he-rōd'o-tūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. historian (490-409 B. C.)].

**heroïn, heroine:** hɪ-rō'in<sup>1</sup> or -in<sup>1</sup>; he-rō'in<sup>2</sup> or -in<sup>2</sup> [A derivative of morphin]. Distinguish from **HEROINE**<sup>2</sup>.

**heroïne:** her'o-in<sup>1</sup>; hēr'o-in<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by most modern dictionaries and by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777), hɪ'rō-in<sup>1</sup>; *i.* he'rō-in<sup>1</sup> [A woman conspicuous for bravery].

**heroism:** her'o-izm<sup>1</sup>; hēr'o-izm<sup>2</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash, (1775), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855), hɪ'ro-izm<sup>1</sup>, but all other of the earlier lexicographers and the modern dictionaries indicate the first pronunciation given above. *M.* her'o-iz'm<sup>1</sup>. [356 B. C.]

**Herostratus:** hɪ-ros'tra-tus<sup>1</sup>; he-rōs'tra-tūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. incendiary; lived about

**herring:** her'ɪŋ<sup>1</sup>; hēr'ing<sup>2</sup>—pronounce the final *ng*. See Introductory, pp. xix-xx [A common food-fish].

**Hertford:** hert'fərd<sup>1</sup>, hūrt'fərd<sup>1</sup>, or hār'fərd<sup>1</sup>; hērt'ford<sup>2</sup>, hārt'ford<sup>2</sup>, or hār'ford<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town].

**Hertford:** hūrt'fərd<sup>1</sup>; hār'ford<sup>2</sup> [A college in the University of Oxford].

**Hervey:** hūr'vɪ<sup>1</sup>; hār'vy<sup>2</sup> [An Eng. family name derived from Fr. *Hervé*].

**Herzegovina:** her'tse-go-vi'na<sup>1</sup>; hēr'tsĕ-ġo-vī'nā<sup>2</sup> [Austrian district].

**Hesebon:** hes'i-bən<sup>1</sup>; hēs'e-bōn<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Heshmon:** hesh'mon<sup>1</sup>; hĕsh'mōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hesiod:** hɪ'si-əd<sup>1</sup>; hē'si-ōd<sup>2</sup> [Gr. poet of the 8th century B. C.].

**Heslone:** hɪ-sai'o-nɪ<sup>1</sup>; he-si'o-nē<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Laomedon, rescued by Hercules].

**hesitate:** hez'i-tēt<sup>1</sup>; hēs'i-tāt<sup>2</sup>. *C.* notes hes'i-tēt<sup>1</sup> as alternative.

**Hesmona:** hes-mō'na<sup>1</sup>; hēs-mō'na<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Hesperides:** hes-per'i-diz<sup>1</sup>; hēs-pĕr'i-dēs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the sisters who guarded the golden apples].

**Hesrai:** hes'ri-ai<sup>1</sup>; hēs'ra-t<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hesron:** hes'rən<sup>1</sup>; hēs'ron<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hesronites:** hes'rən-aɪt<sup>1</sup>; hēs'ron-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hesse:** hes'a<sup>1</sup>; hēs'e<sup>2</sup> [Ger. state].

**Hesse:** es<sup>1</sup>; ĕs<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter (1795-1869)].

**hetæra:** hɪ-ti'ræ<sup>1</sup>; he-tē'ræ<sup>2</sup> [Gr. courtesan].

**hetærlsm:** hɪ-ti'rɪzm<sup>1</sup>; he-tē'rɪzm<sup>2</sup> [Promiscuous concubinage].

**hetaira:** hɪ-tai'ræ<sup>1</sup>; he-ti'ræ<sup>2</sup>. Same as **HETÆRA**.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; last; get, *präy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**hetairism**: *hi-tai'rizm*<sup>1</sup>; *he-ti'rizm*<sup>2</sup>. Same as HETÆRISM.

**hetairæ**: *hi-tai'ri*<sup>1</sup>; *he-ti'rē*<sup>2</sup> [Pl. of HETAIRA].

**heterochromous**: *het'ar-o-krō'mus*<sup>1</sup>; *hēt'er-o-erō'mūs*<sup>2</sup>. *I.* *he-te-rek'-rō-mus*<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1857), *het'ar-ek'ro-mus*<sup>1</sup> [Of two different colors].

**heteroclitite**: *het'ar-o-kloit*<sup>1</sup>; *hēt'er-o-elīt*<sup>2</sup>. Fenning (1760) and Entick (1751), *het-a-rō'kloit*<sup>1</sup>. Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), and Sheridan (1780) indicate a stress on the first and on the last syllable, giving the *i* the diphthongal value of *ai* in "aisle," which Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Enfield (1807) indicate as *i* in "hit." Johnson (1755), *het'eroclitite* [Irregularly inflected, as some Latin nouns].

**heterodox**: *het'ar-o-deks*<sup>1</sup>; *hēt'er-o-dōks*<sup>2</sup> [Varying from established standard in doctrine].

**heterogamous**: *het'ar-eg'ə-mus*<sup>1</sup>; *hēt'ēr-ōg'a-mūs*<sup>2</sup> [Bearing flowers sex-

**heterogeneous**: *het'ar-o-jī'mi-us*<sup>1</sup>; *hēt'ēr-o-gē'ne-ūs*<sup>2</sup>. Fulton & Knight (1832) and Enfield (1807), *het-i-ro-jī'nyas*<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) and Smart (1857), *het-i-ro-gī'nyas*<sup>1</sup> [Unlike].

Who would think now of pronouncing the *g* hard in such words as . . . *heterogeneous*, *homogeneous*? Yet this was not unusual in the eighteenth century and in the early part of the nineteenth.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. iii, p. 247. [H. '04.]

Fenning (1760) noted that "the *g* in this word, and all its derivatives, is sounded soft," and Walker (1791) remarked: "There is an affected pronunciation of this word, which, contrary to our own analogy, preserves the *g* hard."

**heterogenous**: *het'ar-oj'i-nus*<sup>1</sup>; *hēt'er-ōg'e-nūs*<sup>2</sup> [Capable of spontaneous generation].

**heteronomy**: *het'ar-en'o-mi*<sup>1</sup>; *hēt'er-ōn'o-my*<sup>2</sup> [Subject to the authority of another, or to the law]. Distinguish from HETERONYMY.

**heteronymy**: *het'ar-en'i-mi*<sup>1</sup>; *hēt'er-ōn'y-my*<sup>2</sup> [The use of different names for the same thing]. See HETERONYMY.

**heterophemy**: *het'ar-o-fi'mi*<sup>1</sup> or *het'ar-of'i-mi*<sup>1</sup>; *hēt'er-o-fē'my*<sup>2</sup> or *hēt'-ēr-ōf'e-my*<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* *het-a-rof'i-mi*<sup>1</sup> [A form of apahsia].

**heterophyllous**: *het'ar-o-fil'us*<sup>1</sup>; *hēt'er-o-fyl'ūs*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; *E.* *het-ar-of-i-us*<sup>1</sup>; *I.* *he-te-rof'il-us*<sup>1</sup>; *St.* *het'er-ō-fil'us*<sup>1</sup> [Having more than one form of leaves].

**heterosclian**: *het'ar-ōsh'i-an*<sup>1</sup>; *hēt'er-ōsh'i-an*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., & W.*; *I.* *he-te-resh'i-an*<sup>1</sup>; *St.* *het'er-ōsh'i-an*<sup>1</sup> [One of two races living on opposite sides of the equator].

**Heth**: *hefh*<sup>1</sup>; *hēth*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hethalon**: *hefh'a-lon*<sup>1</sup>; *hēth'a-lōn*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hethlon**: *hefh'lon*<sup>1</sup>; *hēth'lōn*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hevila**: *hev'i-lā*<sup>1</sup>; *hēv'i-lā*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hevilath**: *hev'i-lath*<sup>1</sup>; *hēv'i-lāth*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**hexameter**: *heks-am'i-tēr*<sup>1</sup>; *hēks-ām'e-ter*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *heks'ə-mī'tār*<sup>1</sup> [In prosody, a verse of six feet].

**heyday**: *hē'dē*<sup>1</sup>; *hē'dā*<sup>2</sup> [The prime of life].

**Heyden**: *hai'den*<sup>1</sup>; *hē'dēn*<sup>2</sup> [Ger. poet (1789-1851)].

**Heyne**: *hai'nē*<sup>1</sup>; *hē'ne*<sup>2</sup> [Ger. scholar (1729-1812)].

**Heyse**: *hai'zē*<sup>1</sup>; *hē'ze*<sup>2</sup> [Ger. dramatist (1830- )].

**Heywood**: *hē'wud*<sup>1</sup>; *hē'wōd*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. dramatist (1497-1565)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee: i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, thin.

**Hezechieel:** hi-zē'ki-el<sup>1</sup>; he-zē'ei-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hezeciel:** hez'ī-sai'el<sup>1</sup>; hēz'e-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hezecia:** hez'ī-sai'el<sup>1</sup>; hēz'e-ēl'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hezecias:** hez'ī-sai'as<sup>1</sup>; hēz'e-ēl'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hezeki:** hez'ī-kai<sup>1</sup>; hēz'e-kī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hezekiah:** hez'ī-kai'ah<sup>1</sup>; hēz'e-kī'ah<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hezion:** hī'zi-on<sup>1</sup>; hē'zi-on<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hezir:** hī'zi<sup>1</sup>; hē'zi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hezrai:** hez'ī-ai<sup>1</sup> or hez'rai<sup>1</sup>; hēz'ra-i<sup>2</sup> or hēz'ri<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hezro:** hez'ro<sup>1</sup>; hēz'ro<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hezron:** hez'ron<sup>1</sup>; hēz'ron<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hezronites:** hez'ron-ai<sup>1</sup>; hēz'ron-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**hiatus:** hai-ē'tus<sup>1</sup>; hī-ā'tūs<sup>2</sup> [A gap or break].

**Hiawatha:** hai'ə-wā'thə<sup>1</sup>; hī'a-wā'thə<sup>2</sup>; not hī'a-wā'thə<sup>1</sup>.

**Hiawatha** (*Halo* "hwa'tha", 'he makes rivers'). A name and a title of a chieftainship hereditary in the Tortoise clan of the Mohawk tribe; it is the second on the roll of federal chieftainships of the Iroquois confederation. FREDERICK W. HODGE *Handbook of American Indians* vol. 1, p. 546. [GOVT. PTG. OFF., '07.]

**hibernacle:** hai-būr'nā-kl<sup>1</sup>; hī-ber'nā-el<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., & Wr.; C. & M.* hai'bur-nā-kl<sup>1</sup>; H. hai'bar-na-kl<sup>1</sup> [A winter shelter].

**hibernate:** hai'bār-nē<sup>1</sup>; hī'ber-nāt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr.; E.* hai-būr'nē<sup>1</sup>; I. hai-būr'nē<sup>1</sup> [To live during the winter in a secluded place, as some animals].

**hiccup, hiccough:** hik'up<sup>1</sup>; hīe'ūp<sup>2</sup>. Butler (1612-80) rimed the word with "up"—  
 Quoth he to bid me not to love  
 Is to forbid my pulse to move,  
 My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,  
 Or, when I'm in a fit, to hiccup.

By Bailey (1732) the word was given in three different forms. (1) *hicket*, (2) *hiccup*, and (3) *hiccough*. Fenning (1760) gives "*hiccup* . . . a corruption of *hiccough*," which is erroneous, as *hiccup* (1580) and *hikup* (1621) were the earliest forms of the word. Ash (1775) notes *hiccough* as preferred, and gives *hiccup* as "substantive from *hiccough*"; Perry (1777) gave *hiccup* alone, but in 1805 gave hik'kōf<sup>1</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jamieson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), hik'kup<sup>1</sup>, but in 1837 Smart gave hik'kōf<sup>1</sup>. Modern lexicographers agree on hik'up<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Murray pointing out ("New Eng. Diet.," vol. v, p. 266) that *hiccough* is an error [A convulsion of the stomach].

**hidalgo:** hi-dal'go<sup>1</sup> or (*Sp.*) ī-thāl'go<sup>1</sup>; hi-dāl'gō<sup>2</sup> or (*Sp.*) ī-thāl'gō<sup>2</sup> [Span. noble].

**Hiddai:** hid'ī-ai<sup>1</sup> or hi-dē'ai<sup>1</sup>; hid'a-ī<sup>2</sup> or hi-dā'ī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hiddekel:** hid'ī-ke<sup>1</sup>; hīd'e-kē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**hideos:** hid'ī-us<sup>1</sup>; hīd'e-ūs<sup>2</sup>. By Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), hid'yus<sup>1</sup> [Appalling; horrible].

**Hiel:** hai'el<sup>1</sup>; hī'ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hierapolis:** hai'ar-ap'o-lis<sup>1</sup>; hī'ēr-āp'o-lis<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**hierarchy:** hai'ar-ār'kī<sup>1</sup>; hī'er-ār'ey<sup>2</sup> [A body of ecclesiastical rulers].

**Hiereel:** hai-er'ī-el<sup>1</sup>; hī-ēr'e-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Hieremoth:** hai-er'ī-moth<sup>1</sup>; hī-ēr'e-mōth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Hierielus:** hai-er'ī-ī'lus<sup>1</sup>; hī-ēr'ī-ī'lūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Hiermas:** hai-ūr'mos<sup>1</sup>; hī-ēr'mas<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**hiero-:** hai'ar-o<sup>1</sup>; hī'er-o<sup>2</sup> [A combining form, derived from the Gr. *lepos*, sacred, and used in connection with ecclesiastical subjects].

**hieroglyph:** hai'ar-o-glīf<sup>1</sup>; hī'er-o-glīf<sup>2</sup> [A sacred (or picture) writing].

2: wōlf, dō, bōok, bōot; fūll, rīgh, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: **ur**istic, **ur**t; **fat**, **fāre**; **fāst**; **get**, **prēy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **būm**;

**hieroglyphist**: hai'ər-əg'li-fist<sup>1</sup>; hi'er-əg'ly-fist<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; *I. & St.* hai'ūr-o-glif-ist<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation hai'ər-o-glif'ist<sup>1</sup> is indicated by eleven members of the New Standard Dictionary's Advisory Committee on Disputed Spellings.

**hieromonach**: hai'ər-əm'o-nak<sup>1</sup>; hi'er-əm'o-nāe<sup>2</sup>. *C.* hai-ə-rəm'o-nak<sup>1</sup>; *M.* hai-ər-o-mən'ək<sup>1</sup> [In the Gr. Church, a monk who is also a priest].

**Hieronymus**: hai'ər-ən'i-mūs<sup>1</sup>; hi'er-ən'y-mūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. historian who lived about 300 B. C.].

**hierophant**: hai-er'o-fant<sup>1</sup>; hi-ēr'o-fant<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr.*, also Johnson (1755), Bailey (1775)—the word is not in the edition of 1732—Walker (1791). By Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), as well as by *C., I., M., S., & W.*, hai'ər-o-fant<sup>1</sup> [A chief priest in the ancient Greek mysteries].

**Higgalon**: hi-gē'yən<sup>1</sup>; hi-gā'yōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**high**: hai<sup>1</sup>; hi<sup>2</sup>—the digraph *gh* is silent. See **GH**.

Many words terminate in *gh*, in which situation those letters doubtless were originally the mark of the guttural aspirate, a sound long lost entirely among the inhabitants of the southern parts of Britain. It is still retained by our northern neighbours, who utter these letters, especially when followed by *t*, with a sound which we cannot readily imitate. For this reason *gh* is wholly silent with us in general, as in *daughter, dough, high, &c.*

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* ch. viii, p. 105 [1784].

**hilarious**: hai-lē'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; hi-lā'ri-ūs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, W., & Wr.*; *C., I., M., & St.* hi-lē'ri-us<sup>1</sup>. Compare **HILARITY**.

**hilarity**: hai-lar'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; hi-lār'i-ty<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, W., & Wr.*; *C., E., I., M., & St.* hi-lar'i-ti<sup>1</sup>, which is recommended by thirteen members of the New Standard Dictionary's Advisory Committee on Disputed Spellings and which, while the British pronunciation, is recommended to the serious consideration of American speakers as less strident and, therefore, preferable [Boisterous mirth].

**Hilary**: hil'a-ri<sup>1</sup>; hī'a-ry<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan. Sw. D. G.

**Hilarious**: hi-lā'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; hi-lā'ri-ūs<sup>2</sup>; F. **Hilaire**: i'lār'i<sup>1</sup>; i'lār'<sup>2</sup>; It. **Ilario**: i-lā'ri-o<sup>1</sup>; i-lā'ri-o<sup>2</sup>; L. **Hilarus**: hi-lē'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; hi-lā'ri-ūs<sup>2</sup>; Pg. Sp. **Hilario**: hi-lā'ri-o<sup>1</sup>; hi-lā'ri-o<sup>2</sup>.

**Hilen**: hai'len<sup>1</sup>; hī'lēn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hilkiah**: hil-kai'ə<sup>1</sup>; hīl-kī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hillel**: hil'el<sup>1</sup>; hī'lēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hilo**: hi'lo<sup>1</sup>; hī'lo<sup>2</sup> [Hawaiian district and seaport].

**Himalaya**: hi-mā'la-yā<sup>1</sup>; hi-mā'la-ya<sup>2</sup>; also frequently heard him-ə-lē'ya<sup>1</sup>, especially in England [Mountain range of British India]. See **HIMALAYAN**.

**Himalayan**: hi-mā'la-yən<sup>1</sup>; hi-mā'la-yan<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I.* him-ə-lē'yan<sup>1</sup>, which Dr. Murray stigmatizes as incorrect, but which is noted as alternative by *C. & W.*; *Wr.* him'ə-lai'en<sup>1</sup>.

**hind**: haɪnd<sup>1</sup>; hīnd<sup>2</sup> [Belonging to the rear].

**hinder** (*v.*): hɪn'dər<sup>1</sup>; hīn'dər<sup>2</sup> [To impede; delay].

**hinder** (*a.*): haɪnd'ər<sup>1</sup>; hīnd'er<sup>2</sup> [Constituting the rear or back part]. See **HIND**.

**Hindi**: hɪn'di<sup>1</sup>; hīn'di<sup>2</sup> [A modern language of India].

**Hindu**: hɪn'dū<sup>1</sup>; hīn'dy<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., St., & Wr.* hin-dū'<sup>1</sup> [A member of the native Aryan race of India].

**Hindustani**: hɪn'du-stā'nī<sup>1</sup>; hīn'dy-stā'nī<sup>2</sup>—more frequently heard hin'-du-stau'<sup>1</sup> [A language of Brit. India].

2: **är**t, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äl**; **mē**, **gēt**, **prey**, **fērn**; **hīt**, **ice**; **i=ē**; **i=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**,

1: æ = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Hinnom:** hin'am¹; hīn'om². Same as GEHINNOM.

**Hippocrates:** hi-pek'ra-tiz¹; hī-pō'e'ra-tēs² [Gr. physician (460-357 B. C.)].

**Hippocrene:** hip'o-krin¹ or hip'o-krī'nī¹; hīp'o-erēn² or hīp'o-erē'nē².  
Standard, C., E., M., & W. prefer the first; I. indicates the second.

**Hippolyta:** hi-pol'ī-tā¹; hī-pōl'y-ta² [In Gr. myth, a queen of the Amazons  
and daughter of Mars]. [and Hippolyta].

**Hippolytus:** hi-pol'ī-tus¹; hī-pōl'y-tūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Theseus]

**Hippomenes:** hi-pem'ī-niz¹; hī-pōm'e-nēs² [In Gr. myth, the husband of  
Atalanta].

**hippophagi:** hi-pef'ə-jai¹; hī-pōf'a-ġī² [Eaters of horse-flesh].

**Hippopotamus:** hip'o-pet'ə-mus¹; hīp'o-pōt'a-mūs², Standard & W.; C.,  
E., M., & W. hip-o-pet'a-mus¹; I. hip-pō-pet'a-mus¹; St. hip'ō-pet'a-mus¹.

**Hirah:** hai'rū¹; hī'rū² [Bible].—**Hircanus:** hār-kē'nus¹; hīr-eū'nūs² [Apoc-  
rypha].—**Hirom:** hai'rōm¹; hī'rōm² [Bible].—**Hirsemes:** hūr-sī'mīz¹; hīr-sē'mēs²  
[Douai Bible].

**hirsute:** hūr-sūt¹; hīr-sūt²; not hūr'sūt¹. M. & W. indicate the stress on  
the first syllable, as did Ash (1775); Standard, C., E., I., St., & W. place it on the  
last, as did Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Walker (1791).

**hirdine:** hī-run'dīn¹; hī-rūn'dīn², Standard, C., W. (1890-1908), & W.;  
E. hai-run'dain¹; I., M., & W. (1909) hī-run'dain¹. The first pronunciation indicated  
is that accepted as American standard; the second is the pronunciation used  
in Great Britain [Pertaining to the swallow].

**his:** hiz¹; hīs² [Belonging to him]. Compare HISS.

[for Haitil].

**Hispaniola:** his'pa-nyō'lā¹; hīs'pā-nyō'lā²; not his-pan-yō'lā¹ [Sp. name]

**hiss:** his¹; hīs² [A sharp spirant sound such as is emitted by geese]. Com-  
pare HISS.

**historical:** his-tor'ī-kal¹; hīs-tōr'ī-eal².

It may be there exist men who say "a hotel," "a historical fact," but such expressions  
are certainly uncommon in literature, if ever found there at all.

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Notwithstanding the foregoing, in 1886 Freeman, the English historian, wrote "a  
historical Professor at Oxford has to fight" ("Methods of Historical Study," preface),  
and his example has been followed by others, so that modern dictionaries contain  
such illustrative phrases as "a historical series" (Standard); "a historical treatise"  
(Webster); "a historical poem" (Century).

The dropping of *n* in Early English *an* began about 1150. More codified the  
practise giving the rules in 1532. In the Bible (1611) and in Shakespeare (first  
folio, 1623) *a* is regular before all consonantal sounds, including *h*, *u*, and *eu*, pro-  
nounced *yu*. Shakespeare used *an* *hair* once ("Tempest," act i, sc. 2) but *a hair*  
sixteen times, and *a usurer*, *a one*, frequently (See "Two Gent. of Verona," act  
iii, sc. 1; "Merchant of Venice," act iii, sc. 2; "Winter's Tale," act iv, sc. 4;  
"Romeo and Juliet," act iii, sc. 3; "Much Ado About Nothing," act v, sc. 1;  
"Henry V.," act v, sc. 2; "Coriolanus," act iii, sc. 1).

[gation].

**historiography:** his-tō'rī-og'rā-frī¹; hīs-tō'rī-ōġ'rā-fy² [Historic investi-  
history: his'to-rī¹; hīs'to-ry²—three syllables, not two, his'trī¹.

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.



1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

**Hittite**: hit'ait<sup>1</sup>; hit'tit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hivite**: hai'vuit<sup>1</sup>; hi'vit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—

**Hizki**: hiz'kai<sup>1</sup>; hiz'ki<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hizkiah**: hiz-kai'ā<sup>1</sup>; hiz-ki'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—

**Hizkiah**: hiz-kai'jā<sup>1</sup>; hiz-ki'jā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hobab**: hō'bab<sup>1</sup>; hō'bāb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hobab**: hō'bā<sup>1</sup>; hō'bā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hobaiah**: ho-bē'yā<sup>1</sup> or ho-bai'ā<sup>1</sup>; ho-bā'yā<sup>2</sup> or ho-bā'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Hobart**<sup>1</sup>: hō'bart<sup>1</sup>; hō'bart<sup>2</sup> [Am. statesman (1844-1899)].

**Hobart**<sup>2</sup>: hō'bart<sup>1</sup>; hō'bärt<sup>2</sup> [The capital of Tasmania].

**Hobbes**: hebz<sup>1</sup>; hōbz<sup>2</sup>; not heb'iz<sup>1</sup> [Eng. philosopher (1588-1679)].

**Hobia**: ho-bai'ā<sup>1</sup>; ho-bi'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Hoche**: ōsh<sup>1</sup>; ōçh<sup>2</sup> [Fr. general (1768-97)].

**Hod**: hed<sup>1</sup>; hōd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hodaiah**: ho-dē'yā<sup>1</sup> or ho-dai'yā<sup>1</sup>; ho-dā'yā<sup>2</sup> or ho-dā'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hodaviah**: hed'a-vai'ā<sup>1</sup>; hōd'a-vā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hodesh**: hō'-de-sh<sup>1</sup>; hō'dēsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hodevah**: hō'di-vā<sup>1</sup> or ho-dī'vā<sup>1</sup>; hō'dē-vā<sup>2</sup> or ho-dē'vā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hodiah**: hō-dai'ā<sup>1</sup>; hō-dī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hodijah**: ho-dai'jā<sup>1</sup>; ho-dī'jā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hoglah**: hog'lā<sup>1</sup>; hōg'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hoham**: hō'hām<sup>1</sup>; hō'ham<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hohenlohe**: hō'en-lō'ā<sup>1</sup>; hō'en-lō'e<sup>2</sup> [Ger. family].

**Hohenzollern**: hō'en-tsol'ārn<sup>1</sup>; hō'en-tsol'ern<sup>2</sup> [A princely family of Germany and a royal family of Prussia].

**holden**: hoi'dn<sup>1</sup>; hōi'dn<sup>2</sup> [A girl given to romping].

**hoist**: hoist<sup>1</sup>; hōist<sup>2</sup> [A machine for raising heavy goods].

**Holbein**: hōl'bain<sup>1</sup>; hōl'bin<sup>2</sup> [Two Ger. painters (1. 1460-1524; 2. 1497-1533)].

**Holborn**: hō'barn<sup>1</sup>; hō'born<sup>2</sup>—the *l* is silent [District of London which derives its name from A.S. *hole + burn*—"the brook in the hollow"].

**Holdai**: hel'di-ai<sup>1</sup>; hōl'da-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Hollnshed**: hōl'mz-hed<sup>1</sup> or hōl'in-shed<sup>1</sup>; hōl'ins-hēd<sup>2</sup> or hōl'in-shēd<sup>2</sup> [Eng. chronicler (—1580)].

**holla**: hōl'ā<sup>1</sup>; hōl'ā<sup>2</sup>. *I.* & *Wr.* stress the final syllable [Ho there!].

**hollo** (*interj.*): hōl'o<sup>1</sup> or hō-lō'<sup>1</sup>; hōl'o<sup>2</sup> or hō-lō'<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, I., M., & W.* indicate the first; *C., E., St., & W.* note the second, which the earlier lexicographers favored, perhaps erroneously, for in hailing any one the stress is usually put on the first syllable.

**holm**: hōlm<sup>1</sup> or hōm<sup>1</sup>; hōlm<sup>2</sup> or hōm<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., I., St., Perry (1777),* and Sheridan (1780) indicate the first; *E., M., W., Wr., Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844),* and Craig (1849) note the second. Smart (1840) holm<sup>1</sup> [Lowland by a stream-side]. See *L.*

**Holmes**: hōmz<sup>1</sup>; hōmz<sup>2</sup> [Am. poet (1809-94)].

**holocaust**: hel'o-kōst<sup>1</sup>; hōl'o-ēst<sup>2</sup>; not -kaust<sup>1</sup> [Complete destruction by fire].

**Holofernes**: hel'o-fūr'niz<sup>1</sup>; hōl'o-fēr'nēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Holon**: hō'lōn<sup>1</sup>; hō'lōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Holstein**: hōl'stain<sup>1</sup>; hōl'stān<sup>2</sup> [Prus. district].

**Holyhead**: hōl'y-hed<sup>1</sup>; hōl'y-hēd<sup>2</sup>; not hō'h-hed<sup>1</sup> [Welsh sp.].

**Holyoke**: hōl'yōk<sup>1</sup>; hōl'yōk<sup>2</sup> [City in Mass.].

**Holyrood**: hō'h-rūd<sup>1</sup>; hō'ly-rōōd<sup>2</sup> [A palace in Edinburgh].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, fee; i=ä; i=ä; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; alsh; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**holystone:** hō'h-stōn<sup>1</sup>; hō'ly-stōn<sup>2</sup> [A soft sandstone].

**homage:** hem'ij<sup>1</sup>; hōm'ag<sup>2</sup>. *I. & St.* hem'ēj<sup>1</sup> [Reverential regard; defer-<sup>[ence]</sup>

**Homam:** hō'mam<sup>1</sup>; hō'mām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**home:** hōm<sup>1</sup>; hōm<sup>2</sup>; *not* ōm<sup>1</sup> as frequently heard. The tendency of some speakers to drop the *h* in this word when used in the phrase "at home" is especially noticeable among Englishmen (who pass for educated) abroad.

**homeo-, homæo-:** hō'mi-ō-<sup>1</sup> or hem'i-o-<sup>1</sup>; hō'mē-ō-<sup>2</sup> or hōm'i-o-<sup>2</sup>; *rarely* hē-mi'o-, which is the etymological pronunciation met with in **homœoarchy:** hē-mi'o-ār'ki<sup>1</sup>; hō-mē'o-ār'ey<sup>2</sup> (*Standard & M.*). While American usage favors the first, British usage supports the second [A combining form from the Greek *ὁμοιος*, like, similar, used in zoological nomenclature].

**homeopath:** hō'mi-o-pāth<sup>1</sup>; hō'me-o-pāth<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., St., W., & Wr.; M.* hem'i-o-pāth<sup>1</sup> [One who practises homeopathy].

**homeopathic, homœopathic:** hō'mi-o-pāth'ik<sup>1</sup> or hem'i-o-pāth'ik<sup>1</sup>; hō'me-o-pāth'ie<sup>2</sup> or hōm'e-o-pāth'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**homeopathy, homœopathy:** hō'mi-ep'a-thi<sup>1</sup> or hem'i-ep'a-thi<sup>1</sup>; hō'me-ū'a-thy<sup>2</sup> or hōm'e-ōp'a-thy<sup>2</sup> [A system of medicine].

**Homer:** hōm'ər<sup>1</sup>; hōm'er<sup>2</sup> [Gr. epic poet (c. 9th cent. B. C.)].

**Homeric:** ho-mer'ik<sup>1</sup>; ho-mēr'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**homicide:** hōm'i-said<sup>1</sup>; hōm'i-čid<sup>2</sup> [The killing of one human being by an-<sup>[other]</sup>

**homochromous:** hō'mo-krō'mus<sup>1</sup>; hō'mo-rō'mūs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.; C. & M.* hō-mo-krō'mus<sup>1</sup>; *E.* hom-ōk'rō-mus<sup>1</sup>; *I.* hō-mōk'rōm-us<sup>1</sup>; *St.* hō-mō-krō'mus<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* hō-mōk'rā-mus<sup>1</sup> [Of one color, as a flower-head]. See the following word.

**homochronous:** hō-mōk'rā-nus<sup>1</sup>; ho-nōe'rō-nūs<sup>2</sup> [Occurring at the same time]. See the preceding word.

**homodont:** hō'mo-dont<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & C., or* hēm'o-dont<sup>1</sup>, *M.*; hō'mo-dōnt<sup>2</sup> or hem'o-dont<sup>2</sup>. By *W.* (1890-1908) hō'mo-dont<sup>1</sup>; but by *W.* (1909) hem'o-dont<sup>1</sup>. The first reflects American usage; the second, the usage in England [Having teeth nearly alike].

**homogeneity:** hō'mo-ji-nī'i-ti<sup>1</sup> or hem'o-ji-nī'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; hō'mo-ge-nē'i-ty<sup>2</sup> or hōm'o-ge-nē'i-ty<sup>2</sup>. See **homo-** [Similarity of kind].

**homogeneous:** hō'mo-ji-ni-us<sup>1</sup> or hem'o-ji-ni-us<sup>1</sup>; hō'mo-gē'ne-ūs<sup>2</sup> or hōm'o-ge'ne-ūs<sup>2</sup>. The first is indicated by *Standard, I., St., W., & Wr.*; the second by *E. & M.; C.* hō-mo-ji-ni-us<sup>1</sup>. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), hō-mo-ji-ni-us<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), hō-mo-gē'n-i-us<sup>1</sup>; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), hō-mo-ji'nyas<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840), hem-o-ji-ni-us<sup>1</sup> [Of like nature].

**homogeny:** ho-mej'i-ni<sup>1</sup>; ho-mōg'e-ny<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777), hem'o-ju-ni<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840), ho-mōd'ji-ni<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835), ho-mōg'i-ni<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827), hem'o-ji-ni<sup>1</sup> [Similarity of structure].

**homograph:** hō'mo-graf<sup>1</sup>; hō'mo-grāf<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.; E., M., & W.* hem'-o-graf<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* hem'-o-graf<sup>1</sup> [A word spelled like another but having a different meaning].

**homolog, homologue:** hem'o-lōg<sup>1</sup>; hōm'o-lōg<sup>2</sup>. *C. & I.* hō'mo-lōg<sup>1</sup> [Something homologous].

**homologous:** ho-mōl'o-gus<sup>1</sup>; ho-mōl'o-gūs<sup>2</sup> [Having like structure, pro-<sup>[portion, value, or position]</sup>

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būru; ōil, hōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**homonym:** *hem'o-nim*<sup>1</sup>; *höm'o-ným*<sup>2</sup>. *C. & I. hō'mo-nim*<sup>1</sup> [A word having the same sound as another, but a different meaning].

**Homoouslan:** *hō'mo-ū'si-an*<sup>1</sup> or *hom'o-au'si-an*<sup>1</sup>; *hō'mo-ū'si-an*<sup>2</sup> or *höm'o-ou'si-an*<sup>2</sup>. This word has been indicated as having several pronunciations, of which the first noted above is the representative of formal American speech and the second of formal English speech. *Standard hō'mo-ū'si-an*<sup>1</sup>; *C. hō-mo-ū'si-an*<sup>1</sup>; *E. hem-ō-ū'si-an*<sup>1</sup>; *I. hō'mō-au'si-an*<sup>1</sup>; *M. hem'o-au'si-an*<sup>1</sup>; *St. hō'mō-ū'zi-an*<sup>1</sup>; *W. hō'mo-ū'si-an*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. hō'mo-au'si-an*<sup>1</sup>. Dr. Murray notes in addition *ho-mau'si-an*<sup>1</sup>.

**HOMOUSION** (in Divinity). Consubstantiality, a being of the same substance or essence. EDWARD PHILLIPS *New World of Words* edited by Kersey, s. v. [1706].

**homoplasmy:** *ho-möp'lə-si*<sup>1</sup> or *hō'mo-plas*<sup>1</sup>; *ho-möp'la-sy*<sup>2</sup> or *hō'mo-pläs-y*<sup>2</sup> [In biology, similarity of structure].

**hone:** *hön*<sup>1</sup>; *hön*<sup>2</sup>. Compare **GONE**; **NONE**, and see **O** [A whetstone].

**honest:** *en'est*<sup>1</sup>; *ön'est*<sup>2</sup>—one of the four parent words in English in which the *h* is silent. See **H**, **HEIR**, **HONOR**, **HOER**.

**honey:** *hun*<sup>1</sup>; *hön'y*<sup>2</sup> [A sweet viscid fluid, the food of the bee].

**Hong Kong:** *høj køj*<sup>1</sup>; *hög kög*<sup>2</sup>—so written and pronounced by the English residents there. *Standard & W. hən'køj*<sup>1</sup> [Brit. island colony in China; correctly, *hiang kiang*, or "fragrant waters"].

**honi soit qui mal y pense:** *ön'ti' swä kī mal i päns*<sup>1</sup>; *ön'ti' swä kī mäl y päns*<sup>2</sup> [Old Fr., "Evil be to him who evil thinks": motto of the British Order of the Garter].

**Honiton:** *hen'i-tän*<sup>1</sup>; *hön'i-ton*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town, or lace made there].

**honneur** [Fr.]: *ön'nür*<sup>1</sup>; *ön'nür*<sup>2</sup> [Honor]. See **AFFAIRE**.

**honor:** *en'ar*<sup>1</sup>; *ön'or*<sup>2</sup>—one of the four parent words that remain in English in which the *h* is not pronounced. The rule applies also to all its relatives: **honorable**, **honorably**, **honorary**, **honorific**, **honorless**, etc. See **H**, **HEIR**, **HONEST**, **HOER**.

**honorarium:** *hen'o-rē'ri-üm*<sup>1</sup>; *hön'o-rä'ri-üm*<sup>2</sup> [A fee paid to a professional man].

**Honyman:** *hun'i-män*<sup>1</sup>; *hön'y-man*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**hood, hoof, hook, hoop.** The *oo* in these words is generally sounded like *u* in "full," not like *u* in "rule." Sometimes **hoof** is indicated *hūf*<sup>1</sup>; *huy*<sup>2</sup>. Formerly **hook** was pronounced *hūk*<sup>1</sup> (Sheridan, 1780; Walker, 1791; Fulton & Knight, 1802; Enfield, 1807; Jameson, 1827; and Knowles, 1835), or *huk*<sup>1</sup> (Perry, 1777; Jones, 1798; Smart, 1840; and Wright, 1853); *huk*<sup>2</sup> or *hük*<sup>2</sup>, and **hoop**, as *hup*<sup>1</sup>; *hüp*<sup>2</sup>, as by Perry (1777).

**Hoogh:** *hög*<sup>1</sup>; *hög*<sup>2</sup>; not *hüg*<sup>1</sup> [Dutch painter (1629-81)].

**Hoogvliet:** *hög'vlit*<sup>1</sup>; *hög'vlēt*<sup>2</sup> [Dutch poet (1687-1763)].

**hoopoe:** *hū'pō*<sup>1</sup>; *hōō'pō*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., & St.*; *E. hū'pu*<sup>1</sup>; *M., W., & Wr. hū'pū*<sup>1</sup> [A bird].

**Hoosier:** *hū'zər*<sup>1</sup>; *hōō'zher*<sup>2</sup> [A native of the State of Indiana].

**Hopetown:** *höp'tun*<sup>1</sup>; *höp'tön*<sup>2</sup> [Scot. earldom].

**Hophni:** *hef'nai*<sup>1</sup>; *höf'ni*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hophra:** *hef'rä*<sup>1</sup>; *höf'ra*<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hor:** *hēr*<sup>1</sup>; *hör*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Horace:** *her'əs*<sup>1</sup>; *hör'əç*<sup>2</sup>; not *her'ēs*<sup>1</sup> [A masculine personal name].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gö, wöt, ör, wön,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Horæ:** hō'ri¹; hō'rē² [In Class. Myth, goddesses of the seasons].

**Horam:** hō'rēm¹; hō'ram² [Bible].

**Horatio:** ho-rē'shi-ō¹; ho-rā'shi-ō² [A masculine personal name]. **Dan. Horats:** ho-rāts¹; ho-rāts²; **D. Horatius:** ho-rā'si-us¹; ho-rā'si-us²; **Fr. Horace:** ô'rās¹; ô'rāc²; **Ger. Horatius:** ho-rā'tsi-us¹; ho-rā'tsi-us²; **It. Orazio:** o-rād'zi-ō¹; o-rād'zi-ō²; **L. Horatius:** ho-rē'shi-us¹; ho-rā'shi-ūs²; **Pg. Horacio:** o-rā'si-ō¹ or (Sp.) o-rā'thi-ō¹; o-rā'ci-ō² or (Sp.) o-rā'thi-ō².

**Horeb:** hō'reb¹; hō'rēb² [Bible].—**Horem:** hō'rēm¹; hō'rēm² [Bible].—**Horehsh:** hō'resh¹; hō'rēsh² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Hor-hagidgad:** hō'r'hā-gid-gad¹; hō'r'hā-gid-gād² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hori:** hō'rai¹; hō'ri² [Bible].

**Horicon:** her'i-kān¹; hōr'i-eon² [Indian name of Lake George].

**Horim:** hō'rim¹; hō'rim² [Bible].—**Horite:** hō'rait¹; hō'rit² [Bible (R. V.)].

**horizon:** ho-rai'zan¹; ho-rī'zon². At one time stressed on the first syllable:

Dan Phœbus stands in dread

And shames to shine within our *hor'izon*.

GASCOIGNE *Hearbes, Praise of Countesse* v. 240 [1577].

When the morning sun shall raise his car

Above the border of this *hor'izon*.

We'll forward towards Warwick, and his mates.

SHAKESPEARE *Henry VI* part III, act iv, sc. 7 [1593].

Bailey (1732) indicated the stress on the second syllable, as it is placed to-day, and Johnson (1755), who followed him, did the same but noted in addition that "it is falsely pronounced by Shakespeare *hor'izon*." Fenning (1760), who spelt the word *hor'zon*, stressed the penult, as did also all of the following: Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and all the modern dictionaries, but Webster (1828) noted *her'i-zan*¹ [The line of the earth's surface that bounds the view].

**Hormah:** hōr'mā¹; hōr'mā² [Bible].

**hornedness:** hōrn'id-nes¹ or hōrnd'nes¹; hōrn'ed-nēs² or hōrnd'nēs². *Standard, E., W., & W.* indicate the first; *C., I., M., & St.* note the second [The condition of being horned].

**horologe:** her'o-lōj¹ or her'o-lōj¹; hōr'o-lōg² or hōr'o-lōg². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. The former was noted by Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827), the latter by Walker (1791), Perry (1805), and Knowles (1835). Sheridan (1784), hō'ro-lōj¹ [An old-style time-piece].

**horology:** ho-rel'o-jī¹; ho-rōl'o-gy². Sheridan (1784), hō'ro-lō-jī¹; Knowles (1835), hō-ro-lōj¹; Smart (1857), her'o-lōj¹ [The science of time-measurement or of the making of timepieces].

**Horonaim:** hōr'o-nē'im¹; hōr'o-nā'im² [Bible].

**Horonite:** hōr'o-nait¹ or hō'ro-nait¹; hōr'o-nīt² or hō'ro-nīt² [Bible].

**horoscope:** her'o-skōp¹; hōr'o-seōp²; frequently mispronounced hō'ro-skōp¹ [The configuration of the planets at any instant].

**horrible:** her'i-bl¹; hōr'i-bl²; *not* her'a-bl¹ [Causing a shuddering terror or fear].

**hors concours** [Fr.]: ôr kēn'kūr¹; ôr eôn'eōr² [Literally, "out of competition"; in a class by itself].

2: wɒlf, dɛ; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, büt, būrn; öil, böy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *bürn*.

**hors de combat** [Fr.]: *ör də kōn'bü'*; *ör də eōn'bä'* [Out of the fight].

**hors-d'œuvre** [Fr.]: *ör'-dūvr'*; *ör'-dūvr'* [A side-dish].

**Hortensia**: *her-ten'shi-ä*; *hör-tēn'shi-ä* [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Hortense**: *ör'tōns'*; *ör'tān'ä*; Ger. **Hortensia**: *her-ten'si-ä*; *hör-tēn'si-ä*; It. **Ortensia**: *ör-ton'si-ä*; *ör-tēn'si-ä*.

**Hosah**: *hō'sā*; *hō'sä* [Bible].—**Hosai**: *hō'si-ai*; *hō'sa-i* [Bible].—**Hosea**: *hō-zī'ä*; *hō-sä'* [In O. T.].—**Hoshaiah**: *hō-shō'yā'* or *hō-shā'yā'*; *hō-shā'yā'*; *hō-shī'yā'* [Bible].—**Hoshama**: *hōsh'ä-mä*; *hōsh'a-mä* [Bible].—**Hoshea**: *hō-shē'*; *hō-shē'* [Bible].—**Hosiel**: *hō'si-el*; *hō'si-ēl* [Douai Bible].

**hosler**: *hō'zär*; *hō'zher* [A dealer in hose].—**hostiery**: *hō'zär-i*; *hō'-zher-y* [stockings].

**hospice**: *hō'spis*; *hō'spiç*. *St. & Wr.* *hō'spis* [A shelter for travelers, as

**hospitable**: *hō'spi-tä-bl*; *hō'spi-tä-bl*; frequently, but erroneously, *hōs-pit'a-bl*.

**hospital**: *hō'spi-täl*; *hō'spi-täl*. See H. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Wright (1855), *hō'spi-täl*; by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Reid (1841), and Craig (1849), *ös'pi-täl*. Sheridan (1787) and Jones (1793), *ös'pi-täl*, which should be avoided as coarse and vulgar.

**Hospitalis**: *hō'spi-tē'lis*; *hō'spi-tä'lis* [Douai Bible].

**host**: *hōst*; *hōst*. The *h* of the Latin original (*hostem*, *hostis*), which was dropped in the Rumanic, was gradually restored in the Old French and Middle English spelling and ultimately in modern English pronunciation.

**hostage**: *hō'stj*; *hō'stag*. *I. & St.* *hō'stēj* [One held as a pledge for the performance of some stipulation].

**hostel**: *hō'stel*; *hō'stēl*. *I.* *hō'stel*. See HOTEL.

**hosteler**: *hō'stel-är*; *hō'stēl-er*. *I.* *hō'stel-ur*.

**hostelry**: *hō'stel-rj*; *hō'stēl-ry*. *I.* *hō'stel-rj*; *Wr.* *hō'til-rj* [An inn; a

**hostile**: *hō'stil* or *hō'stail*; *hō'stil* or *hō'stil*. The first indicates American usage; the second modern usage in Great Britain, where the first pronunciation was noted as in vogue, or perhaps preferred, by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), and the second by Jameson (1827).

**hostler**: *hō'slar* or *ös'lar*; *hō'sler* or *ös'ler*. The majority of the modern lexicographers indicate the first, as did Webster and Wright; the second, supported by all the earlier lexicographers, from Perry (1777) to Reid (1841), is noted by *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* Perry, Jameson, Knowles, and Reid indicated the *t*-*ös'lar*.

**hotel**: *hō-tel*; *hō-tēl*. See H; HISTORICAL.

**HOTTEL** [*hotel*, Fr.] an inn, or house where a person may meet with entertainment or lodging.

DANIEL FENNING *Royal English Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1760].

**Hotham**: *hō'thäm*; *hō'tham* [Bible].

**Hotham**: *hō'täm*; *hō'täm* [Eng. admiral (1777-1833)].

**Hothan**: *hō'than*; *hō'than* [Bible (R. V.)].

**Hothir**: *hō'thar*; *hō'thür* [Bible].

**Houdin**: *ū'dän*; *ū'dän* [Fr. mechanician and conjurer (1805-71)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón.

1: **a** = *finai*; **i** = *habit*; **ai-le**; **au** = *out*; **oil**; **li** = *feul*; **chin**; **go**; **u** = *sug*; **thin**, **this**.

**Houdini**: hū-dī'nī<sup>1</sup>; hy-dī'nī<sup>2</sup> [Am. expert in extrication].

**hough**: hək<sup>1</sup>; hōk<sup>2</sup> [The joint in the hind leg of a quadruped].

**Hough**: huf<sup>1</sup>; hūf<sup>2</sup> [1. Eng. scholar (1651-1743). 2. Am. author (1822-85)].

**Houghton**<sup>1</sup>: hō'tən<sup>1</sup> or hau'tən<sup>1</sup>; hō'ton<sup>2</sup> or hou'ton<sup>2</sup> [Eng. statesman (1809-85)].

**Houghton**<sup>2</sup>: hō'tən<sup>1</sup>; hō'ton<sup>2</sup> [Am. publisher (1823-95)].

**Hougoumont**: ū'gū'mōn<sup>1</sup>; y'gū'mōn<sup>2</sup> [A chateau in Belgium and a strategic point in the battle of Waterloo, 1815].

**hour**: aur<sup>1</sup>; our<sup>2</sup>—one of the four remaining parent words in English in which the *h* is not pronounced. The rule applies also to its relatives **hour-glass**, **hourless**, **hourly**. See *H*, *HEIR*, *HONEST*, *HONOR*. Lost in the Romance, and altho restored in the French *heure*, Spanish *hora*, and the English spelling, the *h* is no longer sounded in this word in any of these languages.

**hourli**: hū'rī<sup>1</sup> or hau'rī<sup>1</sup>; hy'rī<sup>2</sup> or hou'rī<sup>2</sup>. The first is the American and the English pronunciation; the second is the Scottish as indicated by Jameson (1827), *L. & St.*; also, by Worcester (1859) [A beautiful damsel in the Mohammedan paradise].

**housewife**<sup>1</sup>: haus'waif<sup>1</sup>; hous'wif<sup>2</sup>. By Sheridan (1789), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) this word was pronounced huz'wif<sup>1</sup>, irrespective of its different meanings; but Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), and all modern lexicographers, except Worcester, who registers huz'wif<sup>1</sup>, have pronounced it haus'waif<sup>1</sup>, noting huz'zif<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation recorded by Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827)—as formerly in use. Fenning (1760) wrote: "Frequently written and pronounced *huswife* or *hussy*." [The mistress of a household; also, a housekeeper].

**housewife**<sup>2</sup>: huz'if<sup>1</sup>; hūs'if<sup>2</sup> [1. A woman's receptacle for articles used in sewing. 2. A pert young woman]. See the preceding word.

**housewifery**: haus'waif'rī<sup>1</sup>; hous'wif'ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., & M., & Walker* (1791); *E., St., & W.* haus'waif-ar-rī<sup>1</sup>; *W.* huz'wif-rī<sup>1</sup>, which is given as alternative by *C. & M.* A fourth pronunciation is noted as second choice by *E. & I.*, and as third by *C. & M.*—huz'if-rī<sup>1</sup> [Domestic economy as practised by a housewife].

**housing**: hauz'ing<sup>1</sup>; hous'ing<sup>2</sup> [1. The act of providing houses for. 2. A horse-cloth or covering]. [magic carpet].

**Houssain**: hū-sān<sup>1</sup>; hy-sān<sup>2</sup> [In the "Arabian Nights," the owner of a

**Houssaye**: ū'sē<sup>1</sup>; y'sā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. author (1815-96)].

**Houston**: hau'stən<sup>1</sup> or hūs'tən<sup>1</sup>; hous'ton<sup>2</sup> or hūs'ton<sup>2</sup>; *not* hūs'tən<sup>1</sup> [An Eng. family name which is pronounced variously. In the United States the second pronunciation indicated above is used when speaking of General Sam. Houston, and the various counties and the city named for him; but the first pronunciation is the most common nowadays especially in England and in the Eastern United States. No one in New York, for instance, speaks of *Hewston* Town, and many persons who bear the name call themselves *Houseton*].

**Houyhnhnm**: hū-in'm<sup>1</sup> or hwin'm<sup>1</sup>; hy-in'm<sup>2</sup> or hwin'm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C. & I.* hau'inm<sup>1</sup>; *M.* hwi'n'm<sup>1</sup> or hwin'm<sup>1</sup> [In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," one of the horses gifted with reason. The word is onomatopœic in that it is formed in imitation of the neigh of a horse].

**hovel**: hov'el<sup>1</sup>; hōv'el<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries, and by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791) and others. By *C., M., & W.* hūv'el<sup>1</sup> is noted as alternative. Compare **HOVER** [A dilapidated cottage].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in̄k; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, òr; full, rāle; but, bŭrn;

**hover:** hŭv'ər¹, hēv'ər¹, or hōv'ər¹; hōv'er², hōv'er², or hōv'er². *Standard*, C., M., W., & W. indicate the first, which was noted also by Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855); E., J., & St. note the second, which was recorded by Sheridan (1787), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) [To float on the air with outstretched wings].

**howadjī:** hau-aj'¹; how-ād'j'¹² [In Arabic-speaking countries, a merchant or traveler].

**Howard:** hau'ərd¹; how'ard² [A masculine personal and proper name].

**Howell:** hau'el¹; how'el¹² [A masculine proper name].

**Hozai:** hō'zi-ai¹; hō'za-i² [Douai Bible (R. V.)].

**Hsia:** shī'ə¹; shī'a² [The Chinese Golden Age (2205-1818 B. C.)].

**Huascar:** was-kār'¹; wās-eār'² [An Inca of Peru (1495-1532)].

**Hubert:** hiū'bər¹; hū'bər² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. Sw. **Hu-**  
**bertus:** hū-bər'tus¹; hū-bər'tus²; D. **Hubertus:** hu-ber'tus¹; hu-bər'tūs²; F. **Hu-**  
**bert:** ū'ber¹; ū'bər²; G. **Hubert:** hū'bert¹; hū'bért²; It. **Uberto:** ū-ber'to¹;  
u-bər'to²; Pg. Sp. **Huberto:** u-ber'to¹; u-bér'to².

**Hucua:** hu-kū'ka¹; hū-ey'ea² [Douai Bible].

[uel Butler].

**Hudibras:** hiū'di-bras¹; hū'di-brās² [The hero of a satirical poem by Sam-

**hue:** hiū¹; hū² [A particular shade of color].

**Hué:** ū'ē¹; ū'ē² [City in Fr. Indo-China].

**Hugessen:** hiū'jes-n¹; hū'gēs-n² [Eng. family name of Teutonic origin].  
Compare BEAUCHAMP; CHOLMONDELEY.

**Hugh:** hiū¹; hū² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. D. G. Sw. **Hugo:**  
hū'go¹; hū'go²; F. **Hugues:** ūg¹; ūg²; It. **Ugo:** ū'go¹; ū'go²; **Ugolino:** ū'go-lī'no¹;  
u'go-lī'no²; L. **Hugo:** hiū'go¹; hū'go². Pg. Sp. **Hugo:** ū'go¹; ū'go².

**Hughenden:** hiū'en-den¹; hū'ēn-dēn² [Eng. parish; site of Hughenden  
Manor, residence of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield].

**Hughes:** hiūz¹; hūz² [A family name].

**Hugo:** hiū'go¹ or (Fr.) ū'gō¹; hū'go² or (Fr.) ū'gō² [French author (1802-  
85)].

[centuries].

**Huguenot:** hiū'gə-net¹; hū'ge-nōt² [Fr. Protestant of the 16th and 17th

**Hukkok:** huk'ək¹; hūk'ok² [Bible].—**Hul:** hul¹; hūl² [Bible].—**Huldah:**  
hul'dā¹; hūl'dā² [Bible].

**human:** hiū'mən¹; hū'man². Perry (1777) yiū'mən¹. See H.

The stress was orig. as in OF. on the last syllable, but, in accordance with Eng. usage,  
was at an early date shifted to the first.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New Eng. Dictionary* vol. v, p. 443, s. v. [Oxford, 1901.]

**humanitarian:** hiū-man'¹-tē'rī-an¹; hū-mān'¹-tā'rī-an². See BARBARIAN  
[A philanthropist].

**Humbert:** hūm'bər¹; hūm'bər² [A masculine personal name]. It. **Um-**  
**berto:** ūm-ber'to¹; ūm-bér'to².

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌsle; au = out; ɔil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**humble:** hum'bl<sup>1</sup>; hūm'bl<sup>2</sup> *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., W., & W.*; also, Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), um'bl<sup>1</sup>, which to-day is deemed illiterate. See H.

**Humboldt:** hum'bōlt<sup>1</sup> or (Ger.) hum'bōlt<sup>1</sup>; hūm'bōlt<sup>2</sup> or (Ger.) hūm'bōlt<sup>2</sup> [Ger. philosopher (1769-1859)].

**humor:** hiū'mar<sup>1</sup> or yū'mar<sup>1</sup>; hū'mor<sup>2</sup> or yū'mor<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., M., & W.* prefer the first, as did also Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Cull (1864); *W.* indicates the second, which was recorded also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and Cooley (1863). Smart (1857) noted yū'mar<sup>1</sup> for "wit" and hiū'mar<sup>1</sup> for "moisture."

**humorist:** hiū'mar-ist<sup>1</sup> or yū'mar-ist<sup>1</sup>; hū'mor-ist<sup>2</sup> or yū'mor-ist<sup>2</sup>. The second, preferred by Worcester, is noted only as alternative by the later dictionaries [A wit].

**Humphrey:** hum'fri<sup>1</sup>; hūm'fry<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **D. Humphried:** hum'frit<sup>1</sup>; hūm'fret<sup>2</sup>; *Fr. Onfroï:* ɔn'frwā<sup>1</sup>; ɔn'frwā<sup>2</sup>; *G. Humfried:* hūm'frit<sup>1</sup>; hūm'fret<sup>2</sup>; *It. Onofredo:* ɔ'no-frē'do<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'no-frē'do<sup>2</sup>; *L. Humphredus:* hūm'fri'dus<sup>1</sup>; hūm'frē'dūs<sup>2</sup>; *Sp. Hunfredo:* un-frē'do<sup>1</sup>; un-frē'do<sup>2</sup>; *Sw. Humfrid:* hūm'frid<sup>1</sup>; hūm'frid<sup>2</sup>.

**Humtah:** hum'tā<sup>1</sup>; hūm'tā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**hundred:** hūn'dred<sup>1</sup>; hūn'drēd<sup>2</sup>. To-day the pronunciation hūn'dærd<sup>1</sup>, noted by Sheridan (1780), and as colloquial by Walker (1791), is illiterate or dialectal.

**Hungarian:** hūn-gē'ri-ən<sup>1</sup>; hūn-gā'ri-an<sup>2</sup>. See Introductory, pp. xix-xx [A native of Hungary].

**Hungary:** hūn-gē'ri<sup>1</sup>; hūn-gā-ry<sup>2</sup> [A country of Central Europe].

**hunger:** hūn-gēr<sup>1</sup>; hūn-gēr<sup>2</sup>. See Introductory, pp. xix-xx [Craving for food].

**hungry:** hūn-grī<sup>1</sup>; hūn-grī<sup>2</sup> [Suffering for want of food].

**Hunjadi (Janos):** hūn'yed<sup>1</sup>; yā'nosh<sup>1</sup>; hūn'yōd-i, yā'nosh<sup>2</sup> [Hungarian hero (1387-1456)]. Spelt also **Hūn'yad-y**, but pronounced the same way.

**Hunstanton:** hūn'stən<sup>1</sup>; hūn'ston<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP; CHOLMONDELEY.

**Hupham:** hiū'fəm<sup>1</sup>; hū'fām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Huphamites:** hiū'fəm-aits<sup>1</sup>; hū'fām-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Huppah:** hup'ā<sup>1</sup>; hūp'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Huppim:** hup'im<sup>1</sup>; hūp'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hur:** hūri<sup>1</sup>; hūri<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Hurai:** hiū'ri-ai<sup>1</sup>; hiū-rē'ai<sup>1</sup>, or hiū'rai<sup>1</sup>; hū'ra-i<sup>2</sup>, or hū'ri<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Huram:** hiū'rēm<sup>1</sup>; hū'ram<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Huri:** hiū'rai<sup>1</sup>; hū'ri<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[of the Iroquois tribe].

**Huron:** hiū'ren<sup>1</sup>; hū'rōn<sup>2</sup> [A great lake of North America; also, an Indian

**Huronian:** hiū-rō'n-ən<sup>1</sup>; hū-rō'ni-an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Lake Huron].

**Husathi:** hiū'se-thai<sup>1</sup>; hū'sa-thī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Husathite:** hiū'se-thait<sup>1</sup>; hū'sa-thit<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Hushim:** hiū'shim<sup>1</sup>; hū'shim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**hussar:** hū-zār<sup>1</sup>; hū-sār<sup>2</sup>, *C., E., I., M., St., Walker* (1828), & *Smart* (1840), *W., & W.*; *Standard* hū-zār<sup>1</sup>; hū-sār<sup>2</sup> [A cavalry soldier].

**hussy:** hūz'1; hūg'y<sup>2</sup>. Compare HOUSEWIFE.

[To hasten].

**hustle:** hūs'l<sup>1</sup>; hūs'l<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent [1. To crowd; push, as in a crowd. 2.

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θin, θis.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûr; n;

**Huth:** hufh<sup>1</sup>; huth<sup>2</sup>; *not* hûth<sup>1</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Huy:** hei<sup>1</sup>; hōy<sup>2</sup> [Belg. town].

**Huygens:** hai'genz<sup>1</sup> or (D.) hei'gens<sup>1</sup>; hÿ'gēns<sup>2</sup> or (D.) hōy'gēns<sup>2</sup> [astronomer (1629-95)].

**Huz:** huz<sup>1</sup>; hūz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Huzoth:** hiū'zoth<sup>1</sup>; hū'zōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Huzzab:** huz'ab<sup>1</sup>; hūz'āb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Hwang:** hwūp<sup>1</sup>; hwāng<sup>2</sup> [Chin. river].

**Hyacinth:** hai'a-sinth<sup>1</sup>; hÿ'a-çinth<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**Hyades:** hai'a-diz<sup>1</sup>; hÿ'a-dēs<sup>2</sup> [1. Douai Bible. 2. In Gr. myth, the muses of Bacchus].

**hybrid:** hai'brid<sup>1</sup> or hib'rid<sup>1</sup>; hÿ'brid<sup>2</sup> or hyb'rid<sup>2</sup>. So also with its relatives, **hybridism**, **hybridize**, etc. The first is uniformly noted as best usage by modern dictionaries. Jameson (1827) and Webster (1828) indicated the second for the noun and the first for the adjective.

**Hydaspes:** hai-das'piz<sup>1</sup>; hÿ-dās'pēs<sup>2</sup> [River in India].

**hydatid:** hai'də-tid<sup>1</sup>; hÿ'da-tid<sup>2</sup>. I. hid'a-tid<sup>1</sup>, which M. notes also, but as alternative [A larval stage of a tapeworm].

**hydrangea:** hai-dran'ji-ə<sup>1</sup>; hÿ-drān'ge-a<sup>2</sup>, but frequently, tho perhaps less desirably, heard hai-drēn'ji-ə<sup>1</sup> [A plant of the saxifrage family].

**hydraulics:** hai-drō'liks<sup>1</sup>; hÿ-dra'lies<sup>2</sup>, but frequently, tho less desirably, heard hai-drēl'iks<sup>1</sup> [The science of liquids].

**hydrid, hydride:** hai'drid<sup>1</sup> or hai'droid<sup>1</sup>; hÿ'drid<sup>2</sup> or hÿ'drid<sup>2</sup>—the second is the form used in England [A compound of hydrogen]. [form in scientific terms].

**hydro-:** hai'dro-<sup>1</sup>; hÿ'dro-<sup>2</sup> [From the Gr. ὕδωρ, water, used as a combining

**hydroaeroplane:** hai'dro-ē'ər-o-plēn<sup>1</sup>; hÿ'dro-ā'ər-o-plān<sup>2</sup> [An air-plane so built that it may alight on or travel over water].

**hydrolysis:** hai-drōl'i-sis<sup>1</sup>; hÿ-drōl'y-sīs<sup>2</sup> [Chemical decomposition].

**hydrometer:** hai-drēm'i-tər<sup>1</sup>; hÿ-drōm'e-ter<sup>2</sup> [An instrument for measuring the flow of water].

**hydropathist:** hai-drēp'ə-thist<sup>1</sup>; hÿ-drōp'a-thist<sup>2</sup> [One who practises [hydropathy].

**hydropathic:** hai'dro-pāth'ik<sup>1</sup>; hÿ'dro-pāth'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to water-cure].

**hydropathy:** hai-drēp'ə-thi<sup>1</sup>; hÿ-drōp'a-thy<sup>2</sup> [Water-cure].

**hydrophobia:** hai'dro-fō'bi-ə<sup>1</sup>; hÿ'dro-fō'bi-a<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1787) hai-dro-fō-bi'ə<sup>1</sup> [A disease caused by the bite of a rabid animal].

**hydrophobic:** hai'dro-fō'bik<sup>1</sup>; hÿ'dro-fō'bie<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., St., & W.*; I. hai'drō-fēb'ik<sup>1</sup>; M. & W. hai-dro-fēb'ik<sup>1</sup>.

**Hyères:** i'är<sup>1</sup>; i'ēr<sup>2</sup>; *not* i'ēr<sup>1</sup> [Fr. winter resort].

**Hygeia:** hai-jī'ə<sup>1</sup>; hÿ-gē'a<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., & Stormonth*; *not* hai-jī'yə<sup>1</sup>, I., W., & W. [Gr. goddess of health; wateroid].

**hygiene:** hai'ji-in<sup>1</sup> or hai'jin<sup>1</sup>; hÿ'gi-ēn<sup>2</sup> or hÿ'gēn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., M., W., & W.*; St. alone prefers the second, which *Standard, W., & W.* note as alternative [Sanitary science].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; ū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**hygienic:** hai<sup>1</sup>ji-en<sup>1</sup>ik<sup>1</sup>; hŷ<sup>1</sup>gi-en<sup>1</sup>ie<sup>2</sup>. *M.* notes hij<sup>1</sup>i-en<sup>1</sup>ik<sup>1</sup> and hij<sup>1</sup>i-in<sup>1</sup>ik<sup>1</sup> as alternatives.

**hygienist:** hai<sup>1</sup>ji-in<sup>1</sup>ist<sup>1</sup>; hŷ<sup>1</sup>gi-en<sup>1</sup>ist<sup>2</sup>. *M.* hij<sup>1</sup>i-i-nist<sup>1</sup> as alternative.

**Hyksos:** hik<sup>1</sup>ses<sup>1</sup>; hŷ<sup>1</sup>k<sup>1</sup>sös<sup>2</sup> [Egypt. shepherd kings].

**Hylas:** hai<sup>1</sup>lās<sup>1</sup>; hŷ<sup>1</sup>lās<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a beautiful youth, a favorite of [Hercules].

**hyle** [Gr.]: hai<sup>1</sup>li<sup>1</sup>; hŷ<sup>1</sup>lē<sup>2</sup> [Matter].

**hyltheism:** hai<sup>1</sup>lo-thi<sup>1</sup>izm<sup>1</sup>; hŷ<sup>1</sup>lo-thē<sup>1</sup>izm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.; E. & I.* hai-lo-thi<sup>1</sup>izm<sup>1</sup>; *M.* hai<sup>1</sup>lo-thi-izm<sup>1</sup>; *St.* hai<sup>1</sup>lo-thi<sup>1</sup>izm<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* hai-loth<sup>1</sup>i-izm<sup>1</sup> [The doctrine that the material universe is God].

**Hymen:** hai<sup>1</sup>men<sup>1</sup>; hŷ<sup>1</sup>mēn<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the god of marriage].

**Hymenæus:** hai<sup>1</sup>mi-ni<sup>1</sup>us<sup>1</sup>; hŷ<sup>1</sup>me-nē<sup>1</sup>ūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**hymeneal:** hai<sup>1</sup>mi-ni<sup>1</sup>al<sup>1</sup>; hŷ<sup>1</sup>me-nē<sup>1</sup>al<sup>2</sup>. By Perry (1777), hai-mi<sup>1</sup>ni<sup>1</sup>-al<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1787) and Enfield (1807), him-a-ni<sup>1</sup>al<sup>1</sup> [Relating to marriage].

**hymn:** him<sup>1</sup>; hŷm<sup>2</sup>. Compare CONDEMN [A song of praise].—**hymnal:** him<sup>1</sup>nal<sup>1</sup>; hŷm<sup>1</sup>nal<sup>2</sup> [A book of hymns].—**hymned:** himd<sup>1</sup>; hŷmd<sup>2</sup>.—**hymning:** him<sup>1</sup>ŋ<sup>1</sup> or him<sup>1</sup>ŋ<sup>2</sup>; hŷm<sup>1</sup>ŋ<sup>2</sup> or hŷm<sup>1</sup>ŋ<sup>2</sup>.

**hyoganoid:** hai<sup>1</sup>o-gan<sup>1</sup>eid<sup>1</sup>; hŷ<sup>1</sup>o-gān<sup>1</sup>oid<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & M.; W.* hai<sup>1</sup>o-gēnoid<sup>1</sup> [Belonging to a subclass of fishes].

**hypallage:** hip-al<sup>1</sup>a-ji<sup>1</sup> or hai-pal<sup>1</sup>a-ji<sup>1</sup>; hŷp-āl<sup>1</sup>a-ge<sup>2</sup> or hŷ-pāl<sup>1</sup>a-ge<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, M., & W.* prefer the first; *E., I., & St.* favor the second; *C.* hi-pal<sup>1</sup>a-ji<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* hi-pal<sup>1</sup>a-ji<sup>1</sup> [A figure in grammar or rhetoric].

**hyanisognathous:** hip-an<sup>1</sup>i-seg<sup>1</sup>na-thus<sup>1</sup>; hŷp-ān<sup>1</sup>i-sōg<sup>1</sup>na-thūs<sup>2</sup>. *C.* hai-pan-i-seg<sup>1</sup>na-thus<sup>1</sup> [Having lower-jaw teeth narrower than those of the upper jaw].

**hypanthium:** hip-an<sup>1</sup>thi-um<sup>1</sup> or hai-pan<sup>1</sup>thi-um<sup>1</sup>; hŷp-ān<sup>1</sup>thi-ūm<sup>2</sup> or hŷ-pān<sup>1</sup>thi-ūm<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, E., I., & W.* prefer the first; *C.* favors the second; *M.* hi-pan<sup>1</sup>thi-um<sup>1</sup> [An enlarged axis of a flower].

**hypantrum:** hip-an<sup>1</sup>trum<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, or* hai-pan<sup>1</sup>trum<sup>1</sup>, *C. & W.*; hŷp-ān<sup>1</sup>-trum<sup>2</sup> or hŷ-pān<sup>1</sup>trum<sup>2</sup> [The cavity of a vertebral neural arch].

**hypapophysis:** hip<sup>1</sup>a-pef<sup>1</sup>i-sis<sup>1</sup> or hai<sup>1</sup>pā-pef<sup>1</sup>i-sis<sup>1</sup>; hŷp<sup>1</sup>a-pōf<sup>1</sup>y-sfs<sup>2</sup> or hŷ<sup>1</sup>pā-pōf<sup>1</sup>y-sfs<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., M., & W.* prefer the first; *E., I., & St.* favor the second [A median ventral process of a vertebra].

**Hypatia:** hai<sup>1</sup>pē<sup>1</sup>shi<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>1</sup>; hŷ<sup>1</sup>pā<sup>1</sup>shi<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>2</sup> [Gr. teacher ( -415)].

**hyper-** (prefix): hai<sup>1</sup>pār<sup>1</sup>; hŷ<sup>1</sup>pēr<sup>2</sup> [Over; above].

[words].

**hyperbaton:** hai<sup>1</sup>pūr<sup>1</sup>ba-tōn<sup>1</sup>; hŷ<sup>1</sup>pēr<sup>2</sup>ba-ton<sup>2</sup> [In rhetoric, an inversion of

**hyperbola:** hai<sup>1</sup>pūr<sup>1</sup>bo-lā<sup>1</sup>; hŷ<sup>1</sup>pēr<sup>2</sup>bo-la<sup>2</sup> [A plane curve in geometry].

**hyperbole:** hai<sup>1</sup>pūr<sup>1</sup>bo-lī<sup>1</sup>; hŷ<sup>1</sup>pēr<sup>2</sup>bo-lē<sup>2</sup>. Kenrick (1773), hi-pūr<sup>1</sup>bo-lī<sup>1</sup> [In rhetoric, overstatement; exaggeration].

**hyperborean:** hai<sup>1</sup>pār<sup>1</sup>bō<sup>1</sup>ri-ān<sup>1</sup>; hŷ<sup>1</sup>pēr<sup>2</sup>bō<sup>1</sup>re-ān<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, one of a people who dwelt beyond the north wind: favorites of Apollo].

**hyperemia, hyperæmia:** hai<sup>1</sup>pār<sup>1</sup>i-mi<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>1</sup>; hŷ<sup>1</sup>pēr<sup>2</sup>-ē<sup>1</sup>mi<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>2</sup> [Abnormal accumulation of blood in the body].

**Hypericum:** hai<sup>1</sup>pēr<sup>1</sup>i-kūm<sup>1</sup>; hŷ<sup>1</sup>pēr<sup>2</sup>i-eūm<sup>2</sup>, but etymologically hip-er-ai<sup>1</sup>-kūm [A herbaceous shrubby plant].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Hyperides:** hai'par-ai'diz<sup>1</sup>; hÿ'per-i'dēs<sup>2</sup> [Athenian orator (389-322 B. C.)].

**Hyperion:** hai-pi'ri-en<sup>1</sup> or hai'par-ai'en<sup>1</sup>; hÿ-pe'ri-on<sup>2</sup> or hÿ-per-i'on<sup>2</sup>  
[1. In Gr. myth, a Titan, the son of Uranus and Ge. 2. The sun-god Helios].

**hypethral, hypæthral:** hip-i'thral<sup>1</sup> or hai-pi'thral<sup>1</sup>; hÿp-ē'thral<sup>2</sup> or hÿ-pē'thral<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, M., & W.* prefer the first; *C., E., I., St., & Wr.* favor the second [Open to the sky, as a roofless building].

**Hypnos:** hip'nes<sup>1</sup>; hÿp'nōs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. god of sleep].

[cial sleep].

**hypnotism:** hip'no-tizm<sup>1</sup>; hÿp'no-tizm<sup>2</sup> [The process of producing artifi-

**hypo-, hyp- (prefix):** hai'po-<sup>1</sup> or hip-<sup>1</sup>; hÿ'po-<sup>2</sup> or hÿp-<sup>2</sup> [Under; beneath; less than; opposed to *hyper-*].

In a word having a Latin or Greek plural form, *hip-o-* or *hip-* is generally the preferred pronunciation. A modern compound of *hypo-* and a word used as English is generally pronounced hai'po-, while one of *hyp-* and such a word is generally pronounced hip-.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. 1210. [New York, 1915.]

The first vowel in Gr. *hypo-*, *L. hypo-*, is short, and all the early words in English were introduced with the *y* short, as in *hypocrite*, *hypocrisy*, etc. The *y* is marked as short in all Pronouncing Dictionaries down to the middle of the 19th c. Some later Dictionaries, while retaining short *y* under stress, primary or secondary, as in *hypocaust*, *hypothetic*, make it long [ai<sup>1</sup>] in unaccented syllables, as in *hypothesis*, *hypotenuse*. But the later tendency in the South of England has been to treat *y* in all positions except before two consonants as *ai*. SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. v, p. 505. [Oxford, 1901.]

**hypochondriac:** hip'o-kən'dri-ak<sup>1</sup> or hai'po-kən'dri-ak<sup>1</sup>; hÿp'o-eön'dri-äc<sup>2</sup> or hÿ'po-eön'dri-äc<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, M., St., W., & Wr.* prefer the first, which was noted by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855); *C., E., & I.* favor the second, which was indicated by Jameson (1827), Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807), hip-o-kən'drai'ak<sup>1</sup> [One who is morbidly depressed about individual health].

**hypochondriacal:** hip'o-kən-drai'a-käl<sup>1</sup> or hai'po-kən-drai'a-käl<sup>1</sup>; hÿp'o-eön'dri'a-käl<sup>2</sup> or hÿ'po-eön'dri'a-käl<sup>2</sup>. [of virtue or religion].

**hypocrisy:** hi-pek'ri-si<sup>1</sup>; hy-pöe'ri-sy<sup>2</sup> [The assuming of a false appearance].

**hypocrite:** hip'o-krit<sup>1</sup>; hÿp'o-erit<sup>2</sup> [One who practises hypocrisy].

**hypocycloid:** hai'po-sai'kleid<sup>1</sup>; hÿ'po-çy'eloid<sup>2</sup>. *M.* hip-o-sai'kleid<sup>1</sup> [A geometrical curve].

**hypodermic:** hai'po-dür'mik<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W.,* or hip'o-dür'mik<sup>1</sup>; hÿ'po-dër'mie<sup>2</sup> or hÿp'o-dër'mie<sup>2</sup>. *C., E., & I.* hai-po-dür'mik<sup>1</sup>; *M.* hip-o-dür'mik<sup>1</sup>; *St.* hai-po-dür'mik<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* hip-a-dür'mik<sup>1</sup> [Introduced under the skin].

**hypogastric:** hip'o-gas'trik<sup>1</sup>, *Standard,* or hai'po-gas'trik<sup>1</sup>, *W.*; hÿp'o-gäs'trie<sup>2</sup> or hÿ'po-gäs'trie<sup>2</sup>. *C. & E.* hai-po-gas'trik<sup>1</sup>; *I.* hai-pö-gas'trik<sup>1</sup>; *M.* hip-o-gas'trik<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* hip-a-gas'trik<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the lower part of the abdomen].

**hypogene:** hip'o-jin<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, M., W., & Wr.,* or hai'po-jin<sup>1</sup>; hÿp'o-gēn<sup>2</sup> or hÿ'po-gēn<sup>2</sup>. *I. & St.* hai-pö-jin<sup>1</sup> [Formed beneath the earth's surface].

**hypogeum:** hip'o-ji'um<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W.,* or hai'po-ji'um<sup>1</sup>; hÿp'o-gē'üm<sup>2</sup> or hÿ'po-gē'üm<sup>2</sup>. *C. & E.* hai-po-ji'um<sup>1</sup>; *I.* hai-pö-ji'um<sup>1</sup>; *M.* hip-o-ji'um<sup>1</sup>; *St.* hai-pö-ji'um<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* hip-a-ji'um<sup>1</sup> [A subterranean building].

**hypoglossal:** hai'po-gles'al<sup>1</sup>; hÿ'po-glös'al<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.; C. & E.* hai-po-gles'al<sup>1</sup>; *I.* hai-pö-gles'al<sup>1</sup>; *M.* hip-o-gles'al<sup>1</sup>; *St.* hai-pö-gles'al<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* hip-a-gles'al<sup>1</sup> [Beneath the tongue].

**hypophosphate:** hai'po-fös'fēt<sup>1</sup>; hÿ'po-fös'fät<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.; C.* hai-po-fös'fēt<sup>1</sup>; *I.* hai-pö-fös'fēt<sup>1</sup>; *M.* hip-o-fös'fēt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* hai-po-fös'fēt<sup>1</sup> [A chemical salt].

**hypostasis:** hai-pes'ta-sis<sup>1</sup>; hÿ-pös'ta-sis<sup>2</sup>. *M.* hip-es'ta-sis<sup>1</sup> [Basis].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; më, gët, grëy, fërn; hît, îce; î=e; î=ë; gö, nôt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oil; lū = i-ud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**hypotenuse:** hai-pet'ɪ-niūs<sup>1</sup>; hȳ-pōt'e-nūs<sup>2</sup>. *M.* hip-et'ɪ-niūs<sup>1</sup>. Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) hai-pet'ɪ-niūs<sup>1</sup>. This word has been frequently erroneously spelt **hypothénuse**; it was pronounced hai-peth'ɪ-niūs<sup>1</sup> by Ash (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Todd (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855). By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), and Barclay (1774), the stress was indicated on the last syllable. Smart (1840) hip-et'ɪ-niūs<sup>1</sup> [A geometrical term].

**hypothecate:** hai-peth'ɪ-kēt<sup>1</sup>; hȳ-pōth'e-cāt<sup>2</sup>. *M.* hip-eth'ɪ-kēt<sup>1</sup> [To pledge as security].

**hypothesis:** hai-peth'ɪ-sis<sup>1</sup>; hȳ-pōth'e-sīs<sup>2</sup>. *M.* hip-eth'ɪ-sis<sup>1</sup> [A proposition stated as a basis for argument].

**hypothetic:** hai'po-thet'ik<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W.*, or hip'o-thet'ik<sup>1</sup>; hȳ'po-thēt'ie<sup>2</sup> or hȳ'p'o-thēt'ie<sup>2</sup>. *C. & E.* hai-po-thet'ik<sup>1</sup>; *I.* hai-pō-thet'ik<sup>1</sup>; *M.* hip-o-thet'ik<sup>1</sup>; *W.* hai-pa-thet'ik<sup>1</sup> [Based on hypothesis].

**hypoxanthin, hypoxanthine:** hai'po-zan'thin<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W.*, or -thin<sup>1</sup>; hȳ'po-zān'thin<sup>2</sup> or -thin<sup>2</sup>. *C.* hai-pek-san'thin<sup>1</sup>; *E. & I.* hai-peks-an'thin<sup>1</sup>; *M.* hip-ek-san'thin<sup>1</sup>; *St.* hai'pō-zanth'in<sup>1</sup> [A crystalline chemical].

**Hyrcanus:** hūr-kē'nus<sup>1</sup>; hȳr-eā'nūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**hyssop:** his'ap<sup>1</sup>; hȳs'op<sup>2</sup>. *I. & M.* his'ap<sup>1</sup>; *W.* hiz'ap<sup>1</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Fenning (1780), indicated *hyssop*; by Kenrick (1773) and Ash (1775), *hys'sop*. Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797), noted *hai'sap*<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827), *hiz'zap*<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840), *his'sap*<sup>1</sup> [A bushy herb of the mint family].

**hysteria:** his-tī'ri-a<sup>1</sup>; hȳs-tē'ri-a<sup>2</sup> [A nervous affection].—**hysterics:** his-ter'iks<sup>1</sup>; hȳs-tēr'ies<sup>2</sup>.

**Hythe:** haith<sup>1</sup>; hȳth<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town].

## I

**i:** ai<sup>1</sup>; ī<sup>2</sup>. In this book the sounds of the letter *i* are indicated in Key 1 by four symbols: (1) *i* as in "hit"; (2) *i* as in "police"; (3) *i* as in "habit," which in sound approximates to *e* in "pocket"; (4) *ai* as in "aisle," "isle." For a detailed explanation of these symbols see **INTRODUCTORY**, pp. xvi, xviii-xix, and for their equivalents in Key 2 see page xxxi.

The *i* of *machine* is the highest vowel that can be uttered without a consonantal interference. . . . As the final element of a diphthong *i* interchanges freely with *y*, the tendency being to avoid *i* at the end of a word: compare *aisle*, *oil*, *boy*, *moist*, *oyster*. In the combinations *ai*, *ey*, *ei*, *ay* (*ail*, *day*, *vail*, *they*), the *i* (or *y*) is heard faintly or not at all. In *ui* (*fruit*, *suit*) it is silent, the *ui* being only a symbol for *i* or *li*, as the case may be.

What is popularly called "long *i*" is a diphthong of which the first element varies between *a*, *e*, and *o*. Normally it is nearest to *a*; wherefore *ai* is used as its symbol in Key 1.

Before *r* in an accented syllable *i* is now generally pronounced *ū*: compare *fir*, *thirst*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. 1214 [1915].

The diphthong *ai* is found (1) Printed *i*, in strong open syllables, final or before a vowel, as in *lie* (*ai*), *vial* (*vai*el), etc.; or before a single consonant or mute and liquid, as in *idol*, *fibrous*, etc.; in strong endings in silent *e*, as in *ice*, *reconcile*, *guile*, *porcupine*, *mine*, *realize*, *appetite*, *regicide*, etc.; before silent consonants, as *indict*, *night*, *sign*, etc.; before final *ld*, *mb*, *nt*, *st*: *mild*, etc., *climb*, *pint*, *Christ*; so *ei*, as in *height*, *sleight*, etc.; so *oi* in *choir*.

(2) Printed *y* in *fly* (*floi*), *dyer*, *hydra*, *rye*, *type*, etc.; *ey* in *eye*, etc.; *uy* in *buy*.

**Iacchus:** ai-ak'us<sup>1</sup>; ī-āe'ūs<sup>2</sup> [A name of Bacchus].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt, fat, färe, fäst; get, prey; hit, police; obey, gō, not, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn.

**Iachimo:** yū'ki-mo<sup>1</sup> or ai-ak'i-mo<sup>1</sup>; yā'eī-mo<sup>2</sup> or i-äe'i-mo<sup>2</sup> [In Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," an Italian libertine].

**Iago:** i-ä'go<sup>1</sup>; i-ä'go<sup>2</sup> [In Shakespeare's "Othello," a perfidious villain].

**Iambe:** ai-am'bi; i-äm'bä<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, an aged servant to Metanira, queen of Eleusis].

**Iamblichus:** ai-am'bh-kus<sup>1</sup>; i-äm'bli-üs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher (A. D.) -330].

**Iambus:** ai-am'bus<sup>1</sup>; i-äm'büs<sup>2</sup> [In prosody, a dissyllabic foot].

**Ian:** i'an<sup>1</sup>; i'än<sup>2</sup> [Scot. for JOHN].

**Iberville:** i'bär'vil<sup>1</sup>; i'hér'vil<sup>2</sup> [Fr.-Canadian navigator (1661-1706)].

**Iberville:** ai'ber-vil<sup>1</sup>; i'ber-vil<sup>2</sup> [1. Canadian county. 2. Parish in La.].

**Ibex:** ai'bek<sup>1</sup>; i'bëks<sup>2</sup> [A type of wild goat].

**Ibhar:** ib'har<sup>1</sup>; i'bär<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ibid:** i'bid<sup>1</sup>; i'bïd<sup>2</sup> [P. I. lizard].

**Ibid:** ib'id<sup>1</sup>; i'b'id<sup>2</sup> [An abbreviation of the Latin *IBIDEM*].

**Ibidem** [L.]: i-bai'dem<sup>1</sup>; i-bï'dëm<sup>2</sup> [In the same place]. Compare *IBID*.

**Ibis:** ai'bis<sup>1</sup>; i'bis<sup>2</sup> [A bird sacred to the ancient Egyptians].

**Ibleam:** ib'li-am<sup>1</sup>; i'b'le-äm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ibnelah:** ib-ni'vā<sup>1</sup> or ib'ni-ai'ä<sup>1</sup>; i'b-nē'yā<sup>2</sup> or i'b'ne-i'ä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ibnijah:** ib-nai'jā<sup>1</sup>; i'b-ni'jā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ibri:** ib'rai<sup>1</sup>; i'b'ri<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ibsam:** ib'sam<sup>1</sup>; i'b'sam<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Ibsen:** ib'sen<sup>1</sup>; i'b'sën<sup>2</sup> [Norw. dramatist (1828-1906)].

**Ibzan:** ib'zan<sup>1</sup>; i'b'zan<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Icamia:** ik'a-mai'ä<sup>1</sup>; i'e'a-mi'ä<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Icaria:** ai-kē'ri-ä<sup>1</sup>; i-eä'ri-ä<sup>2</sup> [A valley in Attica, Greece].

**Icarian:** ai-kē'ri-än<sup>1</sup>; i-eä'ri-än<sup>2</sup>.

**Icarus:** ai-kē'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; i-eä'ri-üs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a king of Attica].

**Icarus:** ik'a-rus<sup>1</sup>; i'e'a-rüs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a son of Dædalus].

**Ice:** ais<sup>1</sup>; iç<sup>2</sup> [Frozen water].

**Ichabod:** ik'a-bed<sup>1</sup>; i'e'a-böd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ichneumon:** ik-niū'män<sup>1</sup>; i-e-nū'mön<sup>2</sup> [A weasel-like quadruped].

**Ichor:** ai'ker<sup>1</sup>; i'ëör<sup>2</sup> [In Class. myth, the ethereal fluid that flows in the veins of the gods]. [in medicine].

**Ichthyol:** ik'thi-öl<sup>1</sup> or -öl<sup>1</sup>; i'e'thy-öl<sup>2</sup> or -öl<sup>2</sup> [A sulfonated compound used in medicine].

**Ichthyology:** ik'thi-öl'o-jī<sup>1</sup>; i'e'thy-öl'o-gy<sup>2</sup> [The branch of zoology that treats of fishes]. [reptile of porpoise-like form].

**Ichthyosaurus:** ik'thi-o-sō'rus<sup>1</sup>; i'e'thy-o-sä'rüs<sup>2</sup>; not -sou'rus<sup>1</sup> [A fossil reptile of porpoise-like form].

**Icele:** ai'si-kl<sup>1</sup>; i'çi-el<sup>2</sup> [A pendent mass of ice].

**Icon:** ai'kon<sup>1</sup>; i'ëön<sup>2</sup>; not i'kөн<sup>1</sup> [A holy picture].

**Iconium:** ai-kō'ni-um<sup>1</sup>; i'ëö'ni-üm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; më, gët, prey, fërn; hit, ice; i=e; i=ä; gō, göt, ör, wön.

I. a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = ied chin; go; ŋ = ang; thin, this.

**iconoclast:** ai-kən'o-klast<sup>1</sup>; i-eön'o-eläst<sup>2</sup> [A breaker of images].

**iconography:** ai''ko-nög'rä-fü<sup>1</sup>; i''eo-nög'ra-fy<sup>2</sup> [In art, the science of describing paintings, sculpture, etc.].

**Ictinus:** ik-tai'nus<sup>1</sup>; ie-ti'nüs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. architect who lived about 435 B. C.].

**Icuthiel:** i-kiū'fhi-el<sup>1</sup>; i-eū'thi-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**-id** (*suffix*): -id<sup>1</sup>; -id<sup>2</sup>. Formerly **-ide**: -aid<sup>1</sup>; -id<sup>2</sup>.

Used (1) in adjectives of Latin origin, as in *fluid*, *solid*. (2) In nouns derived from the Greek or from Greek models through Latin or New Latin feminine nouns in *-is*, as *carya-tid*. (3) In zoology; (a) in nouns derived from Latin or New Latin nouns in *-idæ* (pl. of *-idēs*), as *falconid*; (b) in nouns designating the cusps, crests, etc., of the lower teeth, as *hypocond*, etc., as differentiated from those of the upper teeth, *hypocone*, etc. (4) In chemistry, to form names of compounds. It is often added to the contracted form of the name of the electronegative element or radical in binary compounds; as, sodium *chlorid*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. 1219, col. 3 [1915].

**Ida:** ai'də<sup>1</sup>; i'da<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name of Teutonic origin].

**Idaho:** ai'də-hō<sup>1</sup>; i'da-hō<sup>2</sup> [State in U. S.].

**Idala:** i-dē'yə<sup>1</sup>; i-dā'ya<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Idalias:** i-dē'yəs<sup>1</sup>; i-dā'yas<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Idalah:** id'e-lā<sup>1</sup>, ai'da-lā<sup>1</sup>, or i-dē'lā<sup>1</sup>; id'a-lā<sup>2</sup>, i'da-lā<sup>2</sup>, or i-dā'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Idbash:** id'bash<sup>1</sup>; id'bāsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Iddo:** id'o<sup>1</sup>; id'o<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**-ide:** See **-id**.

**idea:** ai-di'ə<sup>1</sup>; i-dē'a<sup>2</sup>—when used as an exclamation and with the definite article: ai'di-ə<sup>1</sup> [A mental image, conception, or notion].

**ideal:** ai-di'əl<sup>1</sup>; i-dē'al<sup>2</sup>. So also its relatives **i-de'al-ism**, **i-de'al-ist**, **i-de'al-is'tic**, **i-de'al-ize**, etc.

**ideality:** ai''di-əl'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; i''dē-āl'i-ty<sup>2</sup> [Ideal character or condition].

**ideographic:** ai''di-o-graf'ik<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*, or id'i-o-graf'ik<sup>1</sup>, *E. & M.*; i''de-o-grāf'ie<sup>2</sup> or id'e-o-grāf'ie<sup>2</sup>; *I. & St.* id'i-ō-graf'ik<sup>1</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pert. to characters or figures as symbolic of ideas].

**ideology:** ai''di-el'o-jī<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*, or id'i-el'o-jī<sup>1</sup>, *E. & St.*; i''de-öl'o-gy<sup>2</sup> or id'e-öl'o-gy<sup>2</sup>; *I.* id-i-el'o-jī<sup>1</sup> [The science of human ideas].

**Ides:** aidz<sup>1</sup>; idz<sup>2</sup> [Certain days in the ancient Roman calendar].

**Idida:** id'i-də<sup>1</sup>; id'i-da<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

[arity].

**idiosyncrasy:** id'i-o-sin'krä-si<sup>1</sup>; id'i-o-syn'era-sy<sup>2</sup> [An individual peculi-

**Idithun:** id'i-thūn<sup>1</sup>; id'i-thün<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Ido:** i'do<sup>1</sup>; i'do<sup>2</sup> [An artificial language].

**idocrase:** id'o-kres<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & St.*, or ai'do-kres<sup>1</sup>, *C., I., M., & W.*; id'o-eräs<sup>2</sup> or i'do-eräs<sup>2</sup>. The first approximates to the Fr. *idocrase*; the second may be traced to the Gr. *eidōs*, form, and *κρᾶσις*, mixing [A vitreous mineral allied to the lime-alumina garnet].

**idol:** ai'dəl<sup>1</sup>; i'dol<sup>2</sup> [A graven image or false god].

**Iduel:** id'yu-el<sup>1</sup>; id'yu-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Idumæa:** ai''diu-mī'ə<sup>1</sup>; i''dū-mē'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**Idyl, idyll:** ai'dil<sup>1</sup>; i'dyl<sup>2</sup>. Walker (1834) erroneously says, "Ash (1775), Barclay (1774), and Fœnning (1760) do not distinguish it by the position of the accent from the *i* in *idol*," but they accent the word *i'dyl* as they do *i'dol*, as did Johnson (1755) also, which shows clearly that they indicated the diphthongal ai sound as heard in "aisle."

**Ieddias:** ai'e-dai'as<sup>1</sup>; i'ē-di'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Iezer:** ai-i'zer<sup>1</sup>; i-i'zer<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Iezerite:** ai-ez'i-rai<sup>1</sup>; i-ēz'e-rīt<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Iezias:** ai'i-zai'as<sup>1</sup>; i'e-zī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**If:** if<sup>1</sup>; if<sup>2</sup> [The conditional particle in Eng. used chiefly to indicate supposition and conditional].

**If:** if<sup>1</sup>; if<sup>2</sup> [An islet in the Gulf of Marseilles, France].

**Igaal:** ig'i-əl<sup>1</sup>; i'g'a-əl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Igal:** ai'gal<sup>1</sup>; i'gāl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Igdallah:** ig'da-lai'a<sup>1</sup>; i'g'da-l'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Igeal:** ai'g-a-l<sup>1</sup> or ai'j-a-l<sup>1</sup>; i'gē-a-l<sup>2</sup> or i'gō-a-l<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ightham:** ai'tam<sup>1</sup>; i'tam<sup>2</sup> [Eng. parish and village]. See BEAUCHAMP.

**Ignatius:** ig-nē'shi-us<sup>1</sup>; i'g-nā'shi-ūs<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. D. ig-nō'si-us<sup>1</sup>; i'g-nā'si-us<sup>2</sup>; F. **Ignace:** i'nyās<sup>1</sup>; i'nyāc<sup>2</sup>; G. **Ignaz:** ig-nāts<sup>1</sup>; i'g-nāts<sup>2</sup>; or **Ignatius:** ig-nā'tsi-us<sup>1</sup>; i'g-nā'tsi-ūs<sup>2</sup>; Gr. **Ignatios;** It. **Ignazio:** i-nyā'dzi-ō<sup>1</sup>; i-nyā'dzi-ō<sup>2</sup>; or **Ignacio:** i-nyā'chi-ō<sup>1</sup>; i-nyā'chi-ō<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Ignacio:** ig-nā'si-ō<sup>1</sup>; i'g-nā'ci-ō<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Ignacio:** ig-nā'thi-ō<sup>1</sup>; i'g-nā'thi-ō<sup>2</sup>; or **Iñigo:** i-nyī'go<sup>1</sup>; i-nyī'go<sup>2</sup>.

**Ignitable:** ig-nai'ti-bl<sup>1</sup>; i'g-nī'ti-bl<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) ig'ni-ti-bl<sup>1</sup>.

**Ignominious:** ig'no-min'i-us<sup>1</sup>; i'g'no-mīn'i-ūs<sup>2</sup>, Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Craig (1849). Pronounced as four syllables by Worcester (1859) and before him by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840)—ig-no-min'yəs<sup>1</sup> [Entailing public disgrace].

**Ignoramus:** ig'no-rē-mus<sup>1</sup>; i'g'no-rā'mūs<sup>2</sup> [An uneducated person].

**Iguana:** i-gwā'nā<sup>1</sup>; i-gwā'na<sup>2</sup>. E. & I. ig-wā'nā<sup>1</sup>; St. ig-wē'nā<sup>1</sup> [A lizard-like creature].

**Iguanodon:** i-gwā'no-dōn<sup>1</sup>; i-gwā'no-dōn<sup>2</sup>, Standard, E., I., & St.; C., M., W., & Wr i-gwān'o-dēn<sup>1</sup> [A giant fossil lizard that resembled the iguana].

**Ihelom:** ai-hī'lām<sup>1</sup>; i-hē'lōm<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Ihelon:** ai-hī'lān<sup>1</sup>; i-hē'lōn<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

[of a Malayan tree].

**Ihlang-ihlang:** i-lāŋ'i-lāŋ<sup>1</sup>; i-lāŋ'i-lāŋ<sup>2</sup> [A perfume from the flowers]

**Iim:** ai'im<sup>1</sup>; i'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ijeabarim:** ai'j-ab'a-rim<sup>1</sup>; i'je-āb'a-rīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ijon:** ai'jon<sup>1</sup>; i'jon<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ikkesh:** ik'esh<sup>1</sup>; ik'esh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**-il, -ile:** -il<sup>1</sup>, -ail<sup>1</sup> or -il<sup>1</sup>; -il<sup>2</sup>, -il<sup>2</sup> or -il<sup>2</sup> [These suffixes are used as adjectival terminations to denote condition, suitability, capability, etc.; as *civil*, *docile*, *fossil*, *fertile*. The Latin words which were adapted in Old French took *-il* for the masculine ending, as *civil*, and *-ile* for the feminine, as *civile*. The ending gradually became *-ile* and later, in both English and French, *-ile* became common. Words ending in *-ile* have exceptions with *i* long, but in Eng. the tendency is to extend the *-ail* pronunciation to all words. While Standard says "to pronounce *fertile*, *hostile*, etc., otherwise than *fer'til*, *hos'til*, etc., is antiquated, Dr. Murray indicates the pronunciations *fer'til* and *hos'til* as his respective preferences."

**Ilat:** ai'lh-ai<sup>1</sup> or ai'lai<sup>1</sup>; i'la-i<sup>2</sup> or i'lī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Iladun:** i-lai'a-dun<sup>1</sup>; i-lī'a-dūn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; alsle; au = out; oil; iū = team; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Ilhouette:** i-lē'kwī-ēt<sup>1</sup> or i-lak'wī-ēt<sup>1</sup>; i-lē'kwe-āt<sup>2</sup> or i-lāk'we-āt<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England. Scottish usage favors i-lak'wī-ēt<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) favored the first, while Ash (1775), Perry (1805), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) supported the second [To catch as in a noose].

**Illative:** il'ā-tiv<sup>1</sup> or i-lē'tiv<sup>1</sup>; il'ā-tiv<sup>2</sup> or i-lā'tiv<sup>2</sup>. *M.* i-lē'tiv<sup>1</sup> [Derived by inference].

**Illegal:** i-lis'it<sup>1</sup>; i-līq'it<sup>2</sup>; *not* il'ī-sit<sup>1</sup> [Unlawful].

[States].

**Illinois:** il'ī-noi<sup>1</sup> or il'ī-noiz<sup>1</sup>; il'ī-nōi<sup>2</sup> or il'ī-nōiz<sup>2</sup> [A State of the United

**Illusion:** i-liū'zan<sup>1</sup>; i-lū'zhon<sup>2</sup>. *St.* i-lū'zun<sup>1</sup> [A deceptive mental image].

**Illusive:** i-liū'siv<sup>1</sup>; i-lū'siv<sup>2</sup>; frequently mispronounced il-liū'ziv<sup>1</sup>. Compare ILLUSION.

[ing to deceive].

**Illusory:** i-liū'so-ri<sup>1</sup>; i-lū'sō-ry<sup>2</sup>; frequently mispronounced -zo-ry<sup>1</sup> [Tend-

**Illustrate:** i-lus'trēt<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.*, or il'us-trēt<sup>1</sup>, *M. & Wr.*; i-lūs'trāt<sup>2</sup> or il'ūs-trāt<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation indicated by Dr. Murray predominates over England to-day [To provide drawings or engravings for a book]; to explain by means of figures or examples].—**illustrated:** i-lus'trēt-ed<sup>1</sup> or il'us-trāt-ed<sup>1</sup>; i-lūs'trāt-ēd<sup>2</sup> or il'ūs-trāt-ēd<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second usage in England.—**illustration:** il'us-trē'shan<sup>1</sup>; il'ūs-trā'shon<sup>2</sup> [A picture of any kind inserted in a book or periodical or printed with the text].—**illustrative:** i-lus'tra-tiv<sup>1</sup> or il'us-trā-tiv<sup>1</sup>; i-lūs'tra-tiv<sup>2</sup> or il'ūs-trā-tiv<sup>2</sup>.—**illustrator:** il'us-trē'tar<sup>1</sup> or i-lus'trē'tar or -ter<sup>1</sup>; il'ūs-trā'tor<sup>2</sup> or i-lūs'trā'tor<sup>2</sup>.

**Illustrious:** i-lus'tri-us<sup>1</sup>; i-lūs'tri-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Greatly distinguished].

**Illyricum:** i-lir'ī-kum<sup>1</sup>; i-lŷr'ī-eŷm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[thing].

**Image:** im'ij<sup>1</sup>; im'ag<sup>2</sup>; *not* im'ēj<sup>1</sup> [A visible representation of a person or

**Imagery:** im'ij-ri<sup>1</sup>; im'ag-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*—the pronunciation noted by Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835); *E., I., St., & W.* im'ij-er<sup>1</sup>, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). *Stormonth* im'a-jer<sup>1</sup> [1. Images collectively. 2. Descriptive presentation of ideas].

**Imalcue:** ai-mal'kiu<sup>1</sup>; i-māl'eŷ-e<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Imam:** i-mām<sup>1</sup>; i-mām<sup>2</sup> [In a Mohammedan mosque, the leader in the devotions and prayers]. Variant **imaum** pronounced the same way or i-mēm<sup>1</sup>; i-mām<sup>2</sup>.

**Imaret:** i-mā'ret<sup>1</sup>; i-mā'rēt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.*; *C. & E.* im'ā-ret<sup>1</sup> [A Mohammedan caravansary for pilgrims].

**Imbecile:** im'bi-sil<sup>1</sup>; im'be-ŷil<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., & St.* im'be-sil<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* im-be'sil<sup>1</sup>, the pronunciation also indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855). The stress was placed on the ultima by Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840)—im-be-sil<sup>1</sup>, but by careful speakers in America and in England the stress is placed on the first syllable [A person of feeble mind].

**Imbrogllo:** im-brō'lyo<sup>1</sup>; im-brō'lyo<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & M.*; *C., I., St., & W.* im-brō'lyō<sup>1</sup>; *E.* im-brō'li-ō<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* im-brō'lyi-ō<sup>1</sup> [A misunderstanding attended by ill feeling].

**Imla:** im'lā<sup>1</sup>; im'la<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Imlah:** im-lā<sup>1</sup>; im'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Immah:** im'ā<sup>1</sup>; im'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cŷre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; inȝ; thin, this.



1: artistic, ǎrt; tat, färe; fast; get, præy, hît, pollee; obey, gō; nôt, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn:

**immanent:** im'a-nent<sup>1</sup>; Im'a-hént<sup>2</sup> [Dwelling or remaining within]. Compare IMMINENT.

**Immanent:** i-man'yu-el<sup>1</sup>; I-măn'yu-êl<sup>2</sup> [Bible: God with us].

**Immediate:** i-mi'di-it<sup>1</sup>; i-mē'di-at<sup>2</sup>; not i-mi'jēt<sup>1</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), im-mi'dyit<sup>1</sup>. Jameson (1827), im-mi'di-êt<sup>1</sup> [Done or occurring at once].

**Immensurable:** im-men'siur-a-bl<sup>1</sup>; Im-mēn'sūr-a-bl<sup>2</sup>, *C. & M.*; *Standard* & *W.* im-men'shur-a-bl<sup>1</sup>; *E. & W.* im-mens'yu-ra-bl<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* im-men'siur-a-bl<sup>1</sup>. By Perry (1777) and Wright (1835) im-men'siur-a-bl<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), im-men'shur-a-bl<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) im-mens'yu-ra-bl<sup>1</sup> [That cannot be measured].

**Immer:** im'or<sup>1</sup>; Im'ēr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**immerse:** i-mūr's<sup>1</sup>; I-mērs'<sup>2</sup> [To plunge entirely under water].—**immersion:** i-mūr'shən<sup>1</sup>; I-mēr'shən<sup>2</sup>.

**immigrant:** im'i-grant<sup>1</sup>; Im'i-ğrant<sup>2</sup> [One who comes into a country from another]. See EMIGRANT.

**imminent:** im'i-nent<sup>1</sup>; Im'i-nēnt<sup>2</sup> [Liable to happen]. See IMMANENT.

**Imna:** im'na<sup>1</sup>; Im'na<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Imnah:** im'nā<sup>1</sup>; Im'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[conjugal felicity]

**Imogen:** im'o-jen<sup>1</sup>; Im'o-gēn<sup>2</sup> [In Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," a model of

**impartiality:** im-pār'shi-al'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; Im-pār'shi-āl'i-ty<sup>2</sup>. *I.* im-pār'shal'i-ti<sup>1</sup> [Freedom from bias].

**impasse** [Fr.]: an'pās'<sup>1</sup>; an'pās'<sup>2</sup> [An insurmountable obstacle]. The word is of recent introduction into English, being first used by Henry Greville in his Diary (1851), and has been of such infrequent use since that it is not yet Anglicized either in orthography (*impass*) or pronunciation. Compare ENNUI.

**impasto:** im-pas'to<sup>1</sup>; Im-pās'to<sup>2</sup>. See ASK.

**imperative:** im-per'a-ti-val<sup>1</sup>; Im-pēr'a-ti-val<sup>2</sup>, *C., E., I., M., & W.*; *Standard* im-per'a-tiv-əl<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the imperative model].

**Imperceptible:** im-pər-sep'ti-bl<sup>1</sup>; Im-per-çep'ti-bl<sup>2</sup>; not im-pūr'sep-ti-bl<sup>1</sup>.

**Imperseverant:** im-pūr'si-vīr'ant<sup>1</sup>; Im-pēr'se-vēr'ant<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *E., I., M., W., & W.* im-pūr-sev'er-ant<sup>1</sup> [Wanting in perseverance].

**Impetigo:** im'pi-tai'go<sup>1</sup>; Im'pe-ti'go<sup>2</sup> [A skin-disease caused by fungus].

**Impetuous:** im-pet'yu-us<sup>1</sup>; Im-pēt'yu-ūs<sup>2</sup>; not im-pech'u-us<sup>1</sup> [Characterized by impetus].

**Impetus:** im'pi-tus<sup>1</sup>; Im'pe-tūs<sup>2</sup> [Impulsive force].

**Impious:** im'pi-us<sup>1</sup>; Im'pi-ūs<sup>2</sup>; not im-pai'us<sup>1</sup> [Not reverent].

**Implacable:** im-plē'kə-bl<sup>1</sup>; Im-plā'ea-bl<sup>2</sup>. *E.* im-plak'a-bl<sup>1</sup>, which *M.* notes also, but as alternative. He points out that by Spenser and Longfellow the word was stressed on the first or third syllable [That can not be reconciled].

**Import:** im-pōrt<sup>1</sup>; Im-pōrt<sup>2</sup>, but more frequently heard im-pōrt'<sup>1</sup> [1. That which is signified by words, actions, or events. 2. Anything brought into one country from another].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, thi-.

**important:** im-pēr'tant<sup>1</sup>; im-pōr'tant<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. & St.* im-pōrt'ant<sup>1</sup>; *I.* im-pert'ant<sup>1</sup>, which was indicated also by Jameson (1827) [Of great consequence].

**importune:** im'per-tiūn<sup>1</sup>; im'pōr-tūn<sup>2</sup>. *C. & E.* im-pēr-tiūn<sup>1</sup>. *I.* indicates im-pert'ūn<sup>1</sup>, and *E., M., & W.* note im-pert'ūn<sup>1</sup> as alternatives [To urge persistently].

**imposthume:** im-pes'tiūm<sup>1</sup>; im-pōs'tūm<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by the chief modern dictionaries and by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). By Ash (1775), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798), im-pes'thiūm<sup>1</sup>, and by Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), im-pes'thiūm<sup>1</sup> [An abscess]. The form **impostume** is now obsolete.

**impostor:** im-pes'ter<sup>1</sup>; im-pōs'tōr<sup>2</sup> [One who deceives by false pretenses].

**imposture:** im-pes'tiur<sup>1</sup>; im-pōs'tūr<sup>2</sup>; *not* im-pes'chur<sup>1</sup> [Deception by false pretenses].

**impotence:** im'po-tens<sup>1</sup>; im'po-tēnc<sup>2</sup>—stress the first syllable in this word and its relatives im'po-ten-cy and im'po-tent (n.) [The state or quality of lacking strength; weakness].

**imprecatory:** im'pri-kə-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; im'pre-ea-to-ry<sup>2</sup>. In Great Britain im'pri-kə-tar-ī<sup>1</sup> is more frequently heard, but there im-pri-kə'tar-ī<sup>1</sup> and im'pri-ka-tūr<sup>1</sup> are often used, especially in England. In Scotland im'pri-kə'to-rī<sup>1</sup> is preferred. Among the earlier lexicographers there was no unanimity in regard to the position of the stress. Bailey (1732) and Enfield (1807) recorded im-pre-ca-to-ry; while Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) indicated im'pri-kə-tar-ī<sup>1</sup>. By Fenning (1760) and Sheridan (1780) the stress was put on the second syllable—im-prek'a-tar-ī<sup>1</sup> [Invoking evil].

**impregn:** im-prīn<sup>1</sup>; im-prēn<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by the modern dictionaries and also by Nares (1784) and Walker (1791), but by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Sheridan (1780) noted im'pren<sup>1</sup>. Altho the word is recorded by Bailey, Fenning, Barclay, and Ash, none indicates the pronunciation, Barclay alone noting that the *g* is silent. Compare EXPUNGE, IMPUGN [To render fruitful; impregnate].

**impregnate:** im-preg'nēt<sup>1</sup>; im-prēg'nāt<sup>2</sup> [To render productive].

**impresario:** im'pri-sē-ri-ō<sup>1</sup> or (*It.*) im'prē-zā-rī-ō<sup>1</sup>; im'pre-sā-ri-ō<sup>2</sup> or (*It.*) im'pre-sā-rī-ō<sup>2</sup> [A manager or conductor of an opera company].

**impress (v.):** im-pres<sup>1</sup>; im-prēs<sup>2</sup>. Compare ABSENT. [To fix or form by pressure; produce a marked effect upon].

**impress (n.):** im'pres<sup>1</sup>; im'prēs<sup>2</sup>.

Formerly stressed *impress*; so in Bailey, Johnson, Ash.

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. v, p. 109 [Oxford, 1901].

Bailey (1732) stressed im'press (a print, stamp), but *impress* (money paid to soldiers pressed into public service). There are some words of which I doubt: as *benzoin* accented by Johnson on the first . . . *impress* (subst.) accented on the first by him, but now, I think, spoken otherwise.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepeya* pt. II, ch. 3, p. 159 [1784].

**imprimatur [L.]:** im'pri-mē-tur<sup>1</sup>; im'pri-mā-tūr<sup>2</sup> [Let it be printed].

**improbative:** im-preb'a-tiv<sup>1</sup>; im-prōb'a-tiv<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & M.; W.* (1890-1908) im'pro-ba-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1909) im-preb'a-tiv<sup>1</sup> [That disapproves].

**improbatory:** im-preb'a-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; im-prōb'a-to-ry<sup>2</sup>. *E.* im-prōb'a-tūr-ī<sup>1</sup>; *I.* im-prō'ba-tō-rī<sup>1</sup>. See IMPROBATIVE.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in:k, thīn, thī.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**impropriator:** im-prō'pri-ē'ter<sup>1</sup>; im-prō'pri-ā'tōr<sup>2</sup>. The principal stress was indicated on the penult by Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827). It was placed on the antepenult by Ash (1775), and on the preantepenult (im-prō'pri-ē-ter<sup>1</sup>) by Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1841), Wright (1855), and Worcester (1859) [One who controls ecclesiastical property].

**impropriatrix:** im-prō'pri-ē'triks<sup>1</sup>; im-prō'pri-ā'triks<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.; C. & W.* im-prō-pri-ē'triks<sup>1</sup>; *E.* im-prō'pri-ē'triks<sup>1</sup>; *I.* im-prō'pri-ē'triks<sup>1</sup> [A woman who holds a benefice].

**improvisation:** im-prōv'i-sē'shən<sup>1</sup> or im-prōv'i-zē'shən<sup>1</sup>; im-prōv'i-sā'shən<sup>1</sup> or im-prōv'i-gā'shən<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., W., & W.* indicate the first; *E. & M.* note the second, which represents English usage; *I.* im-prō'vi-sē'shən<sup>1</sup>; *St.* im-prō'vai-sē'shən<sup>1</sup>. Yet another pronunciation, im'pro-vai-zē'shən<sup>1</sup>, has wide vogue and may ultimately displace all of the foregoing because it is based on that of the parent word **IMPROVISE** (which see).

**improvisator:** im-prōv'i-sē'tar<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., St., & W.,* or im-prōv'i-zē'tar<sup>1</sup>, *E. & M.*; im-prōv'i-sā'tor<sup>2</sup> or im-prōv'i-gā'tor<sup>2</sup>; *I.* im-prō'vi-sē'tar<sup>1</sup>; *W.* im'pro-viz-ā'tar<sup>1</sup> [One who improvises].

**improvise:** im'pro-vai-z'1; im'pro-viz'2—the accepted standard pronunciation in America and in England. The Scottish pronunciation is indicated by *I.* im-prō-viz'1, and *St.* im'prō-viz'1 [To contrive or devise on the spur of the moment].

**improviser:** im'pro-vai-z'ar<sup>1</sup>; im'pro-viz'er<sup>2</sup>.

**impugn:** im-piün'1; im-pün'2. Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777) indicated the *g* silent, but the *u* short as in "but" [To call in question].

**Imrah:** im'ra<sup>1</sup>; im'ra<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Imri:** im'rai<sup>1</sup>; im'ri<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**inamorata:** in-am'o-rā'tā<sup>1</sup>; in-ām'o-rā'tā<sup>2</sup>. *E.* in-a'me-rā'tā<sup>1</sup>; *I.* in-ā'me-rā'tā<sup>1</sup> [It., a woman with whom one is enamored].

**inamorato:** in-am'o-rā'tō<sup>1</sup>; in-ām'o-rā'tō<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840), in-am-o-rū'tō<sup>1</sup> [A man who is enamored].

**inane:** in-ēn'1; in-ān'2 [Wanting in intellect; silly; pointless].

**inanity:** in-an'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; in-ān'i-ty<sup>2</sup> [The state of being inane].

**inca:** in'kə<sup>1</sup>; in'ea<sup>2</sup> [An emperor or chief of Peru].

**incendiary:** in-sen'di-ē-ri<sup>1</sup>; in-çen'di-ā-ry<sup>2</sup>. By Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), in-sen'd'yar-1 [One who maliciously sets fire to a building].

**incense** (n.): in'sens<sup>1</sup>; in'çens<sup>2</sup> [To burn incense].—**in'cense** (n.) is pronounced the same way [An odorous resin used for fumigation].

**incense** (v.): in-sens'1; in-çens'2 [To exasperate].

**incensory:** in'sen-so-ri<sup>1</sup>; in'çen-so-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & W.; E. & St.* in-sen'sar-1; *I.* in-sen'so-ri<sup>1</sup>, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855).

Words ending in *ary, ery, or ury* have generally the accent on the root of the word: which if it consists of three syllables must necessarily be accented on the first.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 512 [London, 1828].

Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) indicated in'sen-sur-1 [A vessel for burning incense].

**inchoate:** in'ko-ēt<sup>1</sup>; in'eo-āt<sup>2</sup>. *W.* in'ko-ēt<sup>1</sup> [Existing in an incipient state]. See **CH-** in English speech (4), p. 252.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: **a** = final; **i** = habit; **aisle**; **au** = out; **oil**; **iū** = *frud*; **chin**; **go**; **η** = *sing*; **thin**, **this**.

**inchoative**: in-kō'ā-tiv<sup>1</sup>; in-eō'ā-tiv<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St. in'ko-ē-tiv<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) & Reid (1844), in'ko-ē-tiv<sup>1</sup>*. See **CH**-in English speech (4), p. 232.

**incise**: in-saiz<sup>1</sup>; in-çis<sup>2</sup> [To cut into].

**incisive**: in-sai'siv<sup>1</sup>; in-çi'siv<sup>2</sup> [Cutting].

**incisor**: in-sai'ser<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & Wr.*; in-çi'sor<sup>2</sup>; *E., I., St., & W. in-sai'zer<sup>1</sup>. Standard & M. note in-sai-ser<sup>1</sup> as alternative [A front or cutting tooth].*

**incisure**: in-siç'ur<sup>1</sup>; in-çizh'ur<sup>2</sup> [An incision].

**incitant**: in-sai'tant<sup>1</sup> or in'si-tant<sup>1</sup>; in-çi'tant<sup>2</sup> or in'çi-tant<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr. indicate the first, which represents American usage; E., I., & M. note the second, which reflects the usage of Great Britain [Stimulating].*

**incivism**: in'si-vizm<sup>1</sup> or in-siv'izm<sup>1</sup>; in'çi-vizm<sup>2</sup> or in-çiv'izm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & W.; I., M., & Wr. in-siv'izm<sup>1</sup>; St. in-sai'vizm<sup>1</sup> [Wanting in civic qualities].*

**inclinatory**: in-klai'nə-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; in-el'i'na-to-ry<sup>2</sup>, the pronunciation indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). By Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Wright (1835), and Cooley (1863), in-klan'a-tur<sup>1</sup> [Characterized by inclination or leaning].

**incline**: in-klain<sup>1</sup> or in'klain<sup>1</sup>; in-el'in<sup>2</sup> or in'el'in<sup>2</sup> [A slope or that which slopes from the horizontal]. [disposed (to)].

**incline (v.)**: in-klain<sup>1</sup>; in-el'in<sup>2</sup> [1. To slope or bend downward. 2. To be

**include**: in-klūd<sup>1</sup>; in-elud<sup>2</sup>; *not in-klūd<sup>1</sup>, which is an affectation [To comprise as a part].* [fish].

**Inclusa**: in-klū'sə<sup>1</sup>; in-el'y'sə<sup>2</sup>. *I. & Wr. in-klū'sə<sup>1</sup> [A division of shell]*

**inclusive**: in-klū'siv<sup>1</sup>; in-el'y'siv<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., St., & W. (1909), and Sheridan (1780); I., W. (1890-1908), & Wr. in-klū'siv<sup>1</sup>, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Walker (1791) [Comprehended in a sum or number].*

**incognita**: in-keg'ni-ta<sup>1</sup>; in-eōg'ni-tā<sup>2</sup>; *not in-keg'ni-tē<sup>1</sup> [It., unknown: said of a woman].*

**incognito**: in-keg'ni-tō<sup>1</sup>; in-eōg'ni-tō<sup>2</sup> [It., unknown: said of a man].

**incognizable**: in-keg'ni-zə-bl<sup>1</sup>; in-eōg'ni-za-bl<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by the modern dictionaries, of which *C., M., & St. note in-ken'i-zə-bl<sup>1</sup> as alternative [That can not be recognized]. Compare COGNIZABLE.*

**incognizant**: in-keg'ni-zənt<sup>1</sup>; in-eōg'ni-zant<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries, of which *C., M., & St. note in-ken'i-zənt<sup>1</sup> [Without knowledge of].*

**incommensurable**: in'ke-men'shu-rə-bl<sup>1</sup> or in-ke-men'siur-ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; in'eō-mən'shu-rə-bl<sup>2</sup> or in-eō-mən'sūr-ə-bl<sup>2</sup>. The first represents American usage as indicated by *Standard, C., & W.*; the second, usage in England as indicated by *M.* Scottish usage is noted by *I.* as in-ken-men'siur-ə-bl<sup>1</sup>. Worcester recorded in-ken-mens'-ə-rə-bl<sup>1</sup>. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), in-kom-men'shu-rə-bl<sup>1</sup>; by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), in-kom-men'shu-rə-bl<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835), in-kom-mens'yur-ə-bl<sup>1</sup> [Not measurable].

**incommensurate**: in'ke-men'shu-rit<sup>1</sup>; in'eō-mən'shu-rat<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C. in'ka-men'shiu-rit<sup>1</sup>; E. in'kum-mens'yu-ret<sup>1</sup>; I. in-kem-men'siu-rēt<sup>1</sup>; M. in'ka-men'siu-rit<sup>1</sup>; St. in'kem-men'siu-rēt<sup>1</sup>; Wr. in-kem-mens'yu-rit<sup>1</sup> [Having no common measure].*

2: **wolf**, **dq**; **bōök**, **bōöt**; **full**, **rūle**, **cūre**, **būt**, **būrn**; **ōil**, **bōy**; **gō**, **gēm**; **inç**; **thin**, **this**.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; zet, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

**incommodious:** in'kə-mō'di-us<sup>1</sup>; in'eō-mō'di-ūs<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-kom-mō'dyus<sup>1</sup> [Not affording sufficient accommodation].

**incomparable:** in-kəm'pə-rə-bl<sup>1</sup>; in-eōm'pə-rə-bl<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by the majority of lexicographers since Bailey (1732), who recorded the same stress as is shown here. Its root-word *com'parable* was stressed on the same syllable by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Fenning (1760), Walker (1791), and others, but by Ash (1775) the stress was placed on the antepenult, *compar'able*.

The great Standard Dictionary marks with favor the fashion of throwing the main accent upon the preantepenult; for example, *in-com'pə-rə-ble*, *ir-rep'a-ra-ble*, *ir-rev'o-ca-ble*. This deplorable fashion tends to accenting particles instead of root-syllables, thereby sadly weakening the words, and also tends to slurring all the latter part of the word into an inarticulate gobble. The English language is difficult enough without this needless vulgarity and obscurity. The root-syllable is to be mainly emphasized (that is, lengthened) wherever possible; as in the above words, thus *in'com-pare'a-ble*, *ir're-pair'a-ble*, *ir're-vo-ca-ble*. This stressing indicates the meaning of the words and preserves the natural rhythm of the language.

HENRY C. PITNEY, JR., in letter to Author, Morristown, N. J., July, 1916.

**incomplex:** in-kəm'pleks<sup>1</sup>; in-eōm'plēks<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* (1893-1912) & *St.* in'kəm-pleks<sup>1</sup> [Simple; not complex].

**incomposite:** in'kəm-pōz'it<sup>1</sup>; in'eōm-pōs'it<sup>2</sup>; *M.*, Webster (1828), & Wright (1855), in-kəm'po-zit<sup>1</sup> [Not compounded].

**inconclusive:** in'kən-klū'siv<sup>1</sup>; in'eōn-elū'siv<sup>2</sup>. *I.* in'kən-klū'siv<sup>1</sup>; *St.* in'kən-klū'siv<sup>1</sup> [Not reaching any conclusion].

**incondite:** in-kən'dit<sup>1</sup> or in-kən'dait<sup>1</sup>; in-eōn'dit<sup>2</sup> or in-eōn'dit<sup>2</sup>. *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, *Smart* (1840), and *Craig* (1849) indicate the first; *E.* & *I.* note the second, which was given by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1793), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Wright (1855); *W.* in'kən-dait<sup>1</sup>, which was recorded also by Jameson (1827), while Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) registered in-kən-dit<sup>1</sup> [Poorly put together]. Compare **RECONDITE**.

**incongruent:** in-kən'gru-ent<sup>1</sup>; in-eōn'gru-ēnt<sup>2</sup> [Ill-fitted or =matched].—**incongruity:** in'kən-grū'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; in'eōn-grū'i-ty<sup>2</sup>.—**incongruous:** in-kən'gru-us<sup>1</sup>; in-eōn'grū-ūs<sup>2</sup>.

**inconvenience:** in'kən-vi'nyens<sup>1</sup>; in'eōn-vē'nyēnç<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* & *M.* in-kən-vi'niens<sup>1</sup>; *E.* in-kun-vi'ni-enz<sup>1</sup>; *I.* & *St.* in-kən-vi'ni-ens<sup>1</sup>; *W.* in'kən-vin'yens<sup>1</sup>; *W.* in-kən-vin'yans<sup>1</sup>. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), in-kən-vi'ni-ens<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-kən-vi'nyens<sup>1</sup> [The state or quality of being inconvenient].

**inconvenient:** in'kən-vi'nyent<sup>1</sup>; in'eōn-vē'nyēnt<sup>2</sup>. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), in-kən-vi'ni-ent<sup>1</sup> [Not suited to comfort or purpose].

**incorporal:** in-kōr'pō-rəl<sup>1</sup>; in-eōr'pō-rəl<sup>2</sup> [Incorporeal].

**incorporate:** in-kōr'pō-rēt<sup>1</sup>; in-eōr'pō-rāt<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) and Scott (1797), in-kōr'pō-rēt<sup>1</sup> [To form into or unite with a body]. [body].

**incorporeal:** in'ker-pō'rē-al<sup>1</sup>; in'eōr-pō'rē-al<sup>2</sup> [Not having a material

**increase (v.):** in-kris<sup>1</sup>; in-erēs<sup>2</sup> [To make greater, as in quantity].

**increase (n.):** in'kris<sup>1</sup>; in'erēs<sup>2</sup>. The word is not in Bailey as a noun. By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), in-kris<sup>1</sup>. By Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), and modern lexicographers as first given above. Murray erroneously cites Walker (1791) in'kris<sup>1</sup>.

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fâre, fâst, whəp, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; ai-le; ou = out; ɔll; iū = feud. chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, thin.

**increate:** in'kri-ēt<sup>1</sup> or in-kri-ēt<sup>1</sup>; in'ere-āt<sup>2</sup> or in-ere-āt<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., E., W., & Wr.* indicate the first, which represents American usage; *I. & M.* note the second, which is standard in Great Britain [Not created as divine beings].

**incredulous:** in-kred'yū-lus<sup>1</sup>; in-erēd'yū-lūs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912) and the majority of the old and the modern dictionaries. *I. & St.* in-kred'yū-lus<sup>1</sup>. *Standard* (1913) in-kre'yū-lus<sup>1</sup>, which is noted as an alternative (not as a preferred pronunciation) by Walker (1791), is the result of careless enunciation [Not inclined to accept as true].

**inermate:** in'kri-mēt<sup>1</sup>; in'ere-māt<sup>2</sup>. *C.* in-kri-mēt<sup>1</sup>; *I.* in'kri-mēt<sup>1</sup> [To burn up].

**increment:** in'kri-ment or in'kri-mēnt<sup>1</sup>; in'ere-mēnt<sup>2</sup>. *I.* in'kri-mēnt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* in'kri-mēnt<sup>1</sup> [The act or process of growing larger].

**incroyable** [Fr.]: an'krwā'yā-bl<sup>1</sup>; an'erwā'yā-bl<sup>2</sup> [A Royalist who affected a fantastic ("incredible") costume during the French Directorate (1793-99)].

**incubate:** in'kiu-bēt<sup>1</sup>; in'eū-bāt<sup>2</sup>. *I. & St.* in'kiu-bēt<sup>1</sup> [To sit for hatching, as a hen].

**incubus:** in'kiu-bus<sup>1</sup>; in'eū-būs<sup>2</sup>. *I.* in'kiu-bus<sup>1</sup>; *M.* in'kiu-bus<sup>1</sup> [An en-cumbrance; a mental burden].

**inculcate:** in-kul'kēt<sup>1</sup>; in-eūl'eāt<sup>2</sup>. *M.* in'kəl-kēt<sup>1</sup> [To teach].

**inculpate:** in-kul'pēt<sup>1</sup>; in-eūl'pāt<sup>2</sup>. *M. & W.* in'kul-pēt<sup>1</sup> [To accuse of wrong-doing].

**indecision:** in'di-siz'an<sup>1</sup>; in'de-çizh'on<sup>2</sup> [Lack of resolution].

**indecisive:** in'di-sai'siv<sup>1</sup>; in'de-çi'siv<sup>2</sup>; not -ziv<sup>1</sup> [Not carried to conclu- sion].

**indecorous:** in'di-kē'rus<sup>1</sup> or in-dek'o-rus<sup>1</sup>; in'de-eō'rūs<sup>2</sup> or in-dē'e'o-rūs<sup>2</sup>. Modern dictionaries all indicate the first, which was noted by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840), notwithstanding that preponderance of usage to-day favors the second, which was indicated by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). Compare *decorous* [Not decorous].

**indefatigable:** in'di-fat'i-ga-bl<sup>1</sup>; in'de-fāt'i-ga-bl<sup>2</sup>; not in'di-fə-tig'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>.

**Indian:** in'di-ən<sup>1</sup>; in'di-an<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* ind'yən<sup>1</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), in'dyən<sup>1</sup> [1. A native of India. 2. An American aborigine].

**indicative:** in-dik'ə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; in-dī'e'a-tiv<sup>2</sup>. Smart (1840), in'di-kē-tiv<sup>1</sup> [Serv- ing to point out].

**indicatory:** in'di-kə-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; in'di-ea-to-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, W., & Wr.; C.* in'di-kē-ter-i<sup>1</sup>; *E.* in-dik-a-tūr-i<sup>1</sup>; *I.* in'di-ka-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; *M.* in'di-kə-ter-i<sup>1</sup>; *St.* in'di-kē-tūr-i<sup>1</sup> [Serving to show].

**indices:** in'di-siz<sup>1</sup>; in'di-çēs<sup>2</sup>; not in-doi'siz<sup>1</sup> [Plural of *index*, an alphabet- ical table as to the contents of a book; also, a pointer or guide].

**indict:** in-dait<sup>1</sup>; in-dīt<sup>2</sup>—the *c* is silent here and in its relatives **indict- able**, **indictor**, and **indictment**. The form of the parent word is a survival of a practise, which dates from 1600, of spelling the Anglo-French and Middle English *endite* after a Latin model. Cowell notes "*Enditement* (Indictamentum) cometh from the French or from the Greeke ενδικτυμα, because M. Lamberd will have it so. . . . An *Inditement* is a Bill or declaration made in forme of Lawe of an accusation for some offence." JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607].

**indigene:** in'di-jīn<sup>1</sup>; in'di-gēn<sup>2</sup> [A person, animal, or thing native to the soil].

**indigenous:** in-dij'i-nus<sup>1</sup>; in-dig'e-nūs<sup>2</sup> [Originating in a country].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

**Indigent:** in'di-jent<sup>1</sup>; in'di-gĕnt<sup>2</sup> [In need; poor]. [not be digested].

**Indigestible:** in'di-jest'ī-bl<sup>1</sup>; in'di-gĕst'ī-bl<sup>2</sup>; not in'dai-jest'ī-bl<sup>1</sup> [That can

**Indigestion:** in'di-jes'chən<sup>1</sup>; in'di-gĕs'chən<sup>2</sup>; not in'dai-jes'chən<sup>1</sup>.

**Indisputable:** in-dis'piu-tə-bl<sup>1</sup>; in-dis'pū-tə-bl<sup>2</sup>. C. & E. in'dis-piūt'a-bl<sup>1</sup>, which M. notes also, but as alternative. The stress was indicated on the antepenult, in-dis-pu'ta-bl<sup>1</sup>, by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777). It was shifted to the preantepenult by Entick (1764), and was retained there by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and the majority of the modern lexicographers.

**Indissoluble:** in-dis'o-liu-bl<sup>1</sup> or in-di-sol'yū-bl<sup>1</sup>; in-dīs'o-lū-bl<sup>2</sup> or in-di-sōl'yū-bl<sup>2</sup> [That can not be dissolved].

**Individual:** in'di-vid'yū-al<sup>1</sup>; in'di-vīd'yū-al<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr., and also by *Standard* as alternative. The pronunciation in'di-vī'yū-al<sup>1</sup>, noted by *Standard* as preferred, may be traced to Walker (1791), who suggested it as preferable to the pronunciation first noted, but none of his contemporaries or successors accepted the suggestion as representing the usage of their times.

**Indocile:** in-des'ī-bl<sup>1</sup>; in-dōç'ī-bl<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777), Wright (1855), and Webster (1828), in-dō-si-bl<sup>1</sup> [Indocile].

**Indocile:** in-des'īl<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, C., St., W., & Wr., or in-dō'sail<sup>1</sup>, E., I., & M.; in-dōç'īl<sup>2</sup> or in-dōç'il<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates modern American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Among the earlier lexicographers there were advocates of a third form. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855), in-dō'sil<sup>1</sup> was preferred, the spelling *indocil* being indicated by Johnson, Fenning, and Ash. But Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) noted in-des'īl<sup>1</sup> [Not easily instructed].

**Indonesian:** in'do-nī'shan<sup>1</sup>; in'do-nē'shan<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* & W.; C. in-do-nī-si-an<sup>1</sup>; M. in-do-nī'shan<sup>1</sup>. W. gives in'do-nī'sen<sup>1</sup> as alternative [Relating to the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago].

**Indusium:** in-diū'shi-um<sup>1</sup>; in-dū'shi-ūm<sup>2</sup>; C. in-diū'zi-um<sup>1</sup>; I. in-diū'si-um<sup>1</sup> [An outer growth or covering].

**Industry:** in'dus-trī<sup>1</sup>; in'dūs-try<sup>2</sup>. Fenning (1760), in-dus'try, condemned by Worcester as a vulgarism [Constant application to some occupation or pursuit].

**Inebriate:** in-ī'bri-ēt<sup>1</sup>; in-ē'bri-āt<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777) and Jameson (1827), in-ēb'ri-ēt<sup>1</sup> [To make drunk].—**inebriety:** in'ī-brai'ī-tī<sup>1</sup>; in'ē-bri-ē-ty<sup>2</sup> [State of being drunk]. [for just].

**Inequitable:** in-ek'wī-tə-bl<sup>1</sup>; in-ēk'wī-tə-bl<sup>2</sup>; not in'ī-kwit'a-bl<sup>1</sup> [Not fair

**Inertia:** in-ūr'shi-a<sup>1</sup>; in-ēr'shi-a<sup>2</sup>; not in-ūr'shə<sup>1</sup> [Inactivity]. [AGNES].

**Ines** [Sp. & Pg.]: ī-nēs<sup>1</sup>; ī-nēs<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name. Same as

**Inexhaustible:** in'egz-ĕst'ī-bl<sup>1</sup>; in'ēgz-ast'ī-bl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, C., M., & W.; E., I., St., & Wr. in'egz-hĕst'ī-bl<sup>1</sup>—the h is silent [That can not be consumed].

**Inexhaustive:** in'egz-ĕs'tiv<sup>1</sup>; in'ēgz-as'tiv<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, C., M., & W.; E., I., St., & Wr. in'egz-hĕs'tiv<sup>1</sup> [Inexhaustible]. [persuaded or moved].

**Inexorable:** in-eks'o-rə-bl<sup>1</sup>; in-ēks'o-ra-bl<sup>2</sup>; not in-eks'ō-ra-bl<sup>1</sup> [Not to be

2: ārt, āpc, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gĕt, prĕy, fĕrn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**inexpedient:** in'eks-pi'di-ent<sup>1</sup>; in'eks-pē'di-ent<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-eks-pi'dyent<sup>1</sup> [Not advisable].

**inexpiable:** in-eks-pi-a-bl<sup>1</sup>; in'eks-pi-a-bl<sup>2</sup> [That can not be atoned for].

**inexplicable:** in-eks-pli-kə-bl<sup>1</sup>; in'eks-pli-ka-bl<sup>2</sup>; not in'eks-plik'a-bl.

**inexpugnable:** in'eks-pug'na-bl<sup>1</sup>; in'eks-pūg'na-bl<sup>2</sup>; *Standard*, C., M., W., & W.; E. & I. in'eks-piū'na-bl<sup>1</sup> [That can not be successfully assailed].

**Inez:** ai'nez<sup>1</sup>; i'nēz<sup>2</sup>. Same as AGNES; INES.

**infamous:** in'fə-mus<sup>1</sup>; in'fa-mūs<sup>2</sup>. Its antithesis, **famous**, is stressed on the penult, fə'mus<sup>1</sup>. Compare FAME [Notoriously wicked].—**infamously:** in'fa-mus-h<sup>1</sup>; in'fa-mūs-ly<sup>2</sup>.

**infantile:** in'fən-til<sup>1</sup>; in'fan-til<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* & C., Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855); E., M., St., W., & W.; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844), in'fan-tail<sup>1</sup>. By Fenning (1760) and Ash (1775), in-fan'til<sup>1</sup>; I. in-fant-oil<sup>1</sup>. In New York the pronunciation in'fan-tail<sup>1</sup> had wide usage in its relation to poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis (1916) [Pertaining to infants or infancy].

**infantine:** in'fən-tin<sup>1</sup>; in'fan-tin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, C., & Smart; E., M., St., W., & W. in'fən-tain<sup>1</sup>; I. in'fant-ain<sup>1</sup> [Infantile].

**infatuate:** in-fat'yū-ēt<sup>1</sup> or in-fach'u-ēt<sup>1</sup>; in-fāt'yū-āt<sup>2</sup> or in-fāch'ū-āt<sup>2</sup>. The second pronunciation was indicated by Walker (1791), but Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780), who preceded him, recorded the first, which is noted by C., I., M., St., & W.; E. & W. in-fat'yū-it<sup>1</sup> [To inspire with an extravagant passion].

**infecund:** in-fek'und<sup>1</sup>; in-fēe'ünd<sup>2</sup>. C. in-fi-kund<sup>1</sup>; I. in-fe-kund<sup>1</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835), in-fe-kund<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), in-fek'und<sup>1</sup> [Not productive; unfruitful].

**inferable:** in-fūr'a-bl<sup>1</sup>; in-fēr'a-bl<sup>2</sup>. W. in-fēr'a-bl<sup>1</sup>; M. as alternative in-far-b<sup>1</sup> [That may be drawn as a conclusion].

**Inference:** in'fēr-ens<sup>1</sup>; in'fer-ēng<sup>2</sup>. Fenning (1760), in-fēr'ens<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), in'fe-rens<sup>1</sup> [The drawing of a conclusion from facts].

**inferrible:** in-fūr'i-bl<sup>1</sup>; in-flā'fēr'i-bl<sup>2</sup>. Same as INFERABLE.

**infidel:** in'fi-del<sup>1</sup>; in'fi-dēl<sup>2</sup>; not in-fid'el<sup>1</sup> [An unbeliever].

[or limits].

**infinite:** in'fi-nit<sup>1</sup>; in'fi-nit<sup>2</sup>; not in-fai'nait<sup>1</sup>. See FINITE [Without bounds].

**infinitesimal:** in-fin'i-tēs'i-mal<sup>1</sup>; in-fin'i-tēs'i-mal<sup>2</sup>. The s in this word is frequently mispronounced z [Very minute; too small for consideration].

**infinitival:** in-fin'i-tiv'al<sup>1</sup> or in-fin'i-tiv-al<sup>1</sup>; in-fin'i-ti'val<sup>2</sup> or in-fin'i-tiv-al<sup>2</sup>. C., E., M., & W. indicate the first; *Standard* records the second, which C. & W. give as alternative [Belonging to the infinitive mode].

**inflatus:** in-flē'tus<sup>1</sup>; in-flā'tūs<sup>2</sup> [L., inspiration]. Compare AFFLATUS.

**Infusoria:** in'fii-sō'ri-a<sup>1</sup>; in'fū-sō'ri-a<sup>2</sup> [A division of the animal kingdom].

**-ing (suffix):** -in<sup>1</sup>; -yng<sup>2</sup>—pronounce the g (see Introductory, pp. xii, xiii, and xix). According to Walker's "Hints for Improvement in the Art of Reading" (1783), two syllables ending in the same sound can not properly follow each other. Therefore, when a parent verb, as *bring*, *ring*, *sing*, ends in -ing, the g of the present participle must not be heard. But when the parent verb, as *begin*, *bin*, *din*, *grin*, etc., ends in -in, the g of the present participle must be pronounced. This absurd distinction, drawn more than a century ago, is largely responsible for the clipping of final g in English speech to-day.



1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

**Ingeiow (Jean):** in'ji-lō<sup>1</sup>; In'ge-lō<sup>2</sup> [Eng. poet (1820-97)].

**ingenious:** in-jin'yus<sup>1</sup>; In-gēn'yūs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* in-jī'nus<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., St.* in-jī'n-us<sup>1</sup>; *M.* in-jī'nias<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* in-jin'yas<sup>1</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) the stress was placed on the *e*; by Fenning (1760) and Ash (1775) it was placed on the second *n*. The word was pronounced in three syllables by Sheridan, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, and Knowles, and in four by Perry, Walker, Jones, Jameson, Smart, and Wright [Apt in contriving].

**ingénue** [Fr.]: ah'jē'nū<sup>1</sup>; āh'zhē'nū<sup>2</sup> [An ingenuous woman].

**ingenulty:** in'ji-nū'1-ti<sup>1</sup>; In'ge-nū'i-ty<sup>2</sup> [The quality of being ingenious].

**ingenuous:** in-jen'yu-us<sup>1</sup>; In-gēn'yū-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Candid, frank, or open in character].

**Ingham:** in'əm<sup>1</sup>; Ing'am<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is silent [Eng. family name]. See H.

**ingrain (v.):** in-grēn<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., St., & Wr., or in'grēn<sup>1</sup>, W.*; In-grān<sup>2</sup> or In'grān<sup>2</sup> [To dye with "grain," or scarlet dye from the cochineal].

**ingrain (a. & n.):** in'grēn<sup>1</sup>; In'grān<sup>2</sup> [*I. a.* Dyed in the yarn before manufacture. *II. n.* A yarn or wool so dyed].

**ingrate:** in'grēt<sup>1</sup> or in-grēt<sup>1</sup>; In'grāt<sup>2</sup> or in-grāt<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., E., I., & W.* indicate the first; *M., St., & Wr.* note the second [*I. a.* Ungrateful. *II. n.* One who is ungrateful].

**ingratiolate:** in-grē'shi-ēt<sup>1</sup>; In-grā'shi-āt<sup>2</sup> [To gain grace with].

**ingredient:** in-grē'di-ent<sup>1</sup>; In-grē'di-ēt<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries and also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Jones (1793), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). By Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791), in-grī'jēnt<sup>1</sup>; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-grī'dyēnt<sup>1</sup> [A component part as of a mixture].

**Ingres:** ah'gr<sup>1</sup>; āh'gr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter (1780-1867)].

**ingress:** in'gres<sup>1</sup>; In'grēs<sup>2</sup> [Power of entrance].

**inherent:** in-hīr'ent<sup>1</sup>; In-hēr'ēt<sup>2</sup>; not in-hār'ent<sup>1</sup> [Essential].

**inhospitable:** in-hos'pi-ta-bl<sup>1</sup>; In-hōs'pi-ta-bl<sup>2</sup>; frequently mispronounced in'hos-pit'a-bl<sup>1</sup>.

**Inimical:** in-im'1-kāl<sup>1</sup>; In-īm'i-eal<sup>2</sup>. *C.* in-nim'1-kāl<sup>1</sup>; *E. & I.* in-im'ik-əl<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1857), in'1-mai'kāl<sup>1</sup>, which was noted as alternative by Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, and Knowles. In his work Walker (1791) states that "this word sprung up in the House of Commons about ten years ago," but Elisha Coles, who published "An English Dictionary" (1677), defined the word "*Inimical, -ctial*, like an enemy." Phillips (1678) listed it as "a barbarous word," but defined it "having an enmity against."

**initial:** in-īsh'əl<sup>1</sup>; In-īsh'al<sup>2</sup> [The first letter of a word].

**initiate:** in-īsh'i-ēt<sup>1</sup>; In-īsh'i-āt<sup>2</sup> [To introduce or originate].

**inlaid:** in-lēd<sup>1</sup>; In-lād<sup>2</sup>. *M.* in'lēd<sup>1</sup>. See INLAY.

**Inlay (v.):** in-lē<sup>1</sup>; In-lā<sup>2</sup> [To lay within; insert].

**inlay (n.):** in'lē<sup>1</sup>; In'lā<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C., M., & Wr.* in'lē<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., & St.,* in-lē<sup>1</sup> [Something inserted or inlaid].

**innate:** in'nēt<sup>1</sup>; In'nāt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., St., & W.*; *I. & Wr.* in-nēt<sup>1</sup>—the stress indicated by all the earlier lexicographers except Fulton & Knight (1802) and Webster (1828) [Inborn].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, fce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1. *a* = final; *i* = habit; *a*isle; *au* = out; *oil*; *iū* = *leat*; *chin*; *go*; *g* = *sing*; *chin*, *this*.

**Innes:** in'es<sup>1</sup>; in'ēs<sup>2</sup> [Scottish family name].

**Innoxious:** in-nøk'shūs<sup>1</sup>; in-nøk'shūs<sup>2</sup> [Harmless].

**Innsbruck:** ins'bruk<sup>1</sup> or ins'pruk<sup>1</sup>; ins'bruk<sup>2</sup> or ins'pruk<sup>2</sup> [Austrian city].

**Innumerable:** in-niū'mər-ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; in-nū'mer-a-bl<sup>2</sup>; not in-nū'mər-ə-bl<sup>1</sup> [That can not be counted].

**Ino:** ai'no<sup>1</sup>; i'no<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia].

**Inopportune:** in-əp'ər-tiūn<sup>1</sup>; in-əp'or-tūn<sup>2</sup> [Not seasonable or appropriate].

**Inosite:** in'o-sait<sup>1</sup>; in'o-sit<sup>2</sup>. *I.* in'əs-ait<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ai'no-sait<sup>1</sup> [A saccharine compound].

**Inquiry:** in-kwair<sup>1</sup>; in-kwīr'y<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777) in'kwī-rī—a pronunciation still occasionally heard [Investigation of facts].

**Insatiable:** in-sē'shi-ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; in-sā'shi-a-bl<sup>2</sup>. *C.* in-sē'shiə-bl<sup>1</sup>; *W.* in-sē'sha-b<sup>1</sup> as alternative [Not to be satisfied].

**Insatiate:** in-sē'shi-ēt<sup>1</sup>; in-sā'shi-āt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, I., & St.*; *C.* in-sē'shiēt<sup>1</sup>; *M., W., & Wr.* in-sē'shi-t<sup>1</sup> [Insatiable].

**Insatiety:** in'sa-tai'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; in'sa-tī'e-ty<sup>2</sup> [Unsatisfied desire].

**Insence:** in'shi-ens or in'shens<sup>1</sup>; in'shi-əng or in'shēng<sup>2</sup>. *C.* in'sians<sup>1</sup>; *E.* in'si-əns<sup>1</sup>; *I.* in'si-əns<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* in'shi-əns<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* in-ai'əns<sup>1</sup> [Want of knowledge].

**Insert (n.):** in'sürt<sup>1</sup>; in'sērt<sup>2</sup> [An addition made by insertion].

**Insert (v.):** in-sürt<sup>1</sup>; in-sērt<sup>2</sup> [To place among others; as, to insert leaves in a book].

**Insidious:** in-sid'i-us<sup>1</sup>; in-sid'i-ūs<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation of modern dictionaries and that indicated by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). By Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-sid'yas<sup>1</sup>. Walker (1791) noted in-sid'j-us<sup>1</sup> as alternative [Working harm or ill stealthily].

**Insignia:** in-sig'ni-ə<sup>1</sup>; in-sig'ni-a<sup>2</sup>; frequently mispronounced in-sin'yə<sup>1</sup>.

**Insociable:** in-sō'sha-bl<sup>1</sup>; in-sō'sha-bl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.*; *C.* in-sō'shiə-bl<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., & St.* in-sō'shi-a-bl<sup>1</sup> [Not sociable].

**Insouciance [Fr.]:** an'sū'syāns<sup>1</sup> or (*Anglice*) in-sū'si-əns<sup>1</sup>; an'sū'gyāns<sup>2</sup> or in-sū'ci-əns<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I.* an-sū-syāns<sup>1</sup> [Indifference].

**Insouciant [Fr.]:** an'sū'syān<sup>1</sup> or in-sū'si-ənt<sup>1</sup>; an'sū'gyān<sup>2</sup> or in-sū'ci-ənt<sup>2</sup>; *E. & I.* an-sū-syān<sup>1</sup> [Without concern; heedless].

**Inspiratory:** in-spir'ə-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; in-spir'a-to-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* in-spir'ə-tūr-i<sup>1</sup>; *I.* in-spir'a-te-rī<sup>1</sup>; *M.* in-spir'a-tēr-i<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* in-spi-rə-tē-rī<sup>1</sup>. As alternative *C.* gives in'spi-rī-to-rī<sup>1</sup>, *M.* in'spi-rē-tēr-i<sup>1</sup>, and *Wr.* in-spi-rə-tē-rī<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to inspiration].

**Inspissate:** in-spis'ēt<sup>1</sup>; in-spis'āt<sup>2</sup>. *E.* in-spis'sēt<sup>1</sup>; *M.* in'spi-sēt<sup>1</sup> as alternative [To thicken].

**Instead:** in-sted<sup>1</sup>; in-stēd<sup>2</sup> [In the place of].

**Instinct (a.):** in-stīnkt<sup>1</sup>; in-stīnet<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), in'stīkt<sup>1</sup> [Moved by inward impulse].

**Instinct (n.):** in'stīnkt<sup>1</sup>; in'stīnet<sup>2</sup>. Stressed on the penult and on the ultima by Shakespeare:

2: wōlf, dē; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

But beware *In'stinct*,  
The Lion will not touch the true Prince:  
*In'stinct* is a great matter.  
I was a Coward on *In'stinct*. I Henry IV, act II, sc. 4 (1596).

The beast that bears me, tired with my woe,  
Plods dully on, to bear that weight in me,  
As if by some *instinct*' the wretch did know  
His rider lov'd not speed, being made from thee. Sonnet 50.

**institute** (*v.* & *n.*): in'sti-tiūt<sup>1</sup>; in'sti-tūt<sup>2</sup>. Compare ABSENT.

**institution**: in'sti-tiū'shən<sup>1</sup>; in'sti-tū'shon<sup>2</sup>—note the position of the primary (') and the secondary (") stress in this word. ["rule,"

**instrument**: in'stru-ment<sup>1</sup>; in'stru-mēnt<sup>2</sup>; the *u* as in "full," not as in

**insular**: in'siu-lər<sup>1</sup>; in'sū-lar<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912). *Standard* (1913), *C.*, *Walker* (1791), and *Fulton & Knight* (1802), in'shu-lar<sup>1</sup>. So also its relatives in'su-lar-ism, in'su-lar-i-ty, in'su-late [Pert. to an island]. [isolation].

**insulation**: in'siu-lē'shən<sup>1</sup>; in'sū-lā'shon<sup>2</sup> [Separation from other objects;

**insulator**: in'siu-lē'ter<sup>1</sup>; in'sū-lā'tōr<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912); *Standard* (1913) in'shu-lē'ter<sup>1</sup> [One who or that which produces insulation].

**insult** (*n.*): in'sult<sup>1</sup>; in'sūlt<sup>2</sup>. Fenning (1760) indicated the position of the stress on the last syllable in both the noun and the verb.

**Insult** (*v.*): in-sult<sup>1</sup>; in-sūlt<sup>2</sup> [To treat with gross discourtesy].

**insure**: in-shūr<sup>1</sup>; in-shūr<sup>2</sup> [To protect, as life or property, against a given contingency by the payment of a specified sum of money]. Hence, in-sur-ance.

**intaglio** [*It.*]: in-or (*It.*) in-tā'lyō<sup>1</sup>; in-or (*It.*) in-tā'lyō<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912); *C.*, *E.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* in-tal'yō<sup>1</sup>; *I.* in-tā'lyō<sup>1</sup>; *M.* in-tal'yō<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* (1913) in-tā'lyō<sup>1</sup> [Incised carving; a design cut in a gemstone, plate, etc.].

**integer**: in'ti-jar<sup>1</sup>; in'te-gēr<sup>2</sup>; not in-teg'er<sup>1</sup> [A whole].—**Integral**: in'ti-gral<sup>1</sup>; in'te-gral<sup>2</sup>; not in-ti'gral<sup>1</sup> [Constituting a completed whole].

**Integrity**: in-teg'ri-ti<sup>1</sup>; in-tēg'ri-ty<sup>2</sup> [Honesty].

**intent**: in-tent<sup>1</sup>; in-tēnt<sup>2</sup> not in'tent<sup>1</sup> [Concentrated on, as the mind].

**Intercalary**: in-tūr'ka-lər-rī<sup>1</sup>; in-tēr'ea-la-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912), *E.*, *M.*, & *Wr.*; *Standard* (1913) in-tūr'ka-lē-rī<sup>1</sup>; *C.* & *W.* in-tūr'ka-l-rī<sup>1</sup>; *I.* in-tūr'ka-la-rī<sup>1</sup>; *St.* in-tūr'ka-lūr-i<sup>1</sup>. The stress was indicated *intercalary* by Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), and this seems to be a reasonable place for it to simplify its pronunciation, but by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) it was placed on the third syllable—*intercal'ary* [Inserted between, as days added to a month or a year].

**Intercalation**: in-tūr'ka-lē'shən<sup>1</sup>; in-tēr'ea-lā'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**Interdict** (*n.*): in'tar-dikt<sup>1</sup>; in'ter-dīet<sup>2</sup> [A restraining decree].

**Interdict** (*v.*): in'tar-dikt<sup>1</sup>; in'ter-dīet<sup>2</sup> [To forbid by law]. See ABSENT.

**Interest** (*v.*): in'tar-est<sup>1</sup>; in'ter-ēst<sup>2</sup> [To awaken the attention of].

**Interested**: in'tar-est-ed<sup>1</sup>; in'ter-ēst-ēd<sup>2</sup>. *M.* in'tar-ist-id<sup>1</sup>.

**Interesting**: in'tar-est-īŋ<sup>1</sup>; in'ter-ēst-īŋ<sup>2</sup>. *M.* in'tar-ist-īŋ<sup>1</sup>.

**Interlaken**: in'tar-lā'ken<sup>1</sup>; in'ter-lā'kēn<sup>2</sup> [Swiss village].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, āll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʊu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

**interlocutor:** in'tar-lək'yu-tər<sup>1</sup>; in'ter-lōe'yu-tōr<sup>2</sup>. Nares (1784) in-tar-lo-kiū'tar<sup>1</sup> [One who takes part in a discussion].

**interloper:** in'tar-lō'pər<sup>1</sup>; in'ter-lō'pər<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.* (1890-1908); *E.* in'tar-lōp-ər<sup>1</sup>; *I. & W.* in-tar-lōp-ər<sup>1</sup>; *M.* in-tar-lōp-ər<sup>1</sup>; *St.* in'tar-lō'pər<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1909, in'tar-lōp-ər<sup>1</sup> [One who intrudes].

**intermedial:** in'tar-mi'di-əl<sup>1</sup>; in'ter-mē'di-əl<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-tar-mi'dyāl<sup>1</sup>. Walker (1791) gives in-tar-mi'j-əl<sup>1</sup> as alternative [Serving as a medium].

**interment:** in-tūr'ment<sup>1</sup>, in-tēr'mēnt<sup>2</sup>; *not* in'ter-mēnt<sup>1</sup> [Burying].

**intermezzo:** in'tar-med'zo<sup>1</sup>; in'ter-mēd'zo<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C. & W.* in-tar-med'zō<sup>1</sup>; *E.* in-tar-met'zō<sup>1</sup>; *I.* in-tar-met'zō<sup>1</sup>; *M.* in-tar-med'zo<sup>1</sup> [It, a song, chorus, operetta, or other short performance between the acts of a play].

**international:** in'tar-nāsh'on-əl<sup>1</sup>; in'ter-nāsh'on-əl<sup>2</sup>; *not* -nē'shān-əl<sup>1</sup>. Compare **NATION**; **NATIONAL**.

**internecine:** in'tar-ni'sin<sup>1</sup>; in'ter-nē'cin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., W., & W.* *I.* in-tar-ni'sain<sup>1</sup>; *St.* in'ter-ni'sain<sup>1</sup> [Involving slaughter of fellow citizens: frequently misused for *internal* and *intestine*].

**interpolate:** in-tūr'po-lēt<sup>1</sup>; in-tēr'po-lāt<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732) *interpo'late*; Webster (1828) in'tar-po-lēt<sup>1</sup> [To insert, as new matter, in a writing].

**interpolation:** in-tūr'po-lē'shan<sup>1</sup>; in-tēr'po-lā'shon<sup>2</sup>.

**interpolator:** in-tūr'po-lē'ter<sup>1</sup>; in-tēr'po-lā'tōr<sup>2</sup>. Webster (1828) in'tar-po-lē-tēr<sup>1</sup> [One who interpolates].

**interposition:** in'ter-po-zish'on<sup>1</sup>; in'ter-po-sish'on<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., W., & W.*; *I.* in-tūr'pō-zish'on<sup>1</sup>; *St.* in-tūr'pō-zish'on<sup>1</sup> [The act of coming between].

**interstice:** in'tar-stis<sup>1</sup>; in'ter-stic<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Cooley; E., I., M., St., W., & Cull*, in-tūr'stis<sup>1</sup>. The position of the stress has been variously indicated. It was placed on the first syllable by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Webster (1828), and on the second by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), but on the first in his edition of 1806, Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [A narrow space between things that are close together].

**intestine:** in-tes'tin<sup>1</sup>; in-tēs'tin<sup>2</sup>; *not* in-tes'tain<sup>1</sup>. [The alimentary canal].

**intricacy:** in'tri-kə-si<sup>1</sup>; in'tri-ca-çy<sup>2</sup> [The quality of being involved].

**intricate:** in'tri-kit<sup>1</sup>; in'tri-eat<sup>2</sup>; *not* in-trik'it<sup>1</sup>.

**Intrigue** (*n. & v.*): in-trig<sup>1</sup>; in-trig<sup>2</sup>. Compare **ABSENT** [A plot].

**introit:** in-trō'it<sup>1</sup>; frequently mispronounced in-treit<sup>1</sup> [Entrance: a psalm chanted at the beginning of service].

**inundate:** in'un-dēt<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.*, or in-un'dēt<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., I., St., & W.*; in'ün-dāt<sup>2</sup> or in-ün'dāt<sup>2</sup> [To cover by overflowing; flood].

**invalid** (*a.*): in-val'id<sup>1</sup>; in-väl'id<sup>2</sup> [Not good; void]. Compare the noun.

**invalid** (*n.*): in'və-lid<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E., M., & W.* in-və-lid<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* in'və-lid<sup>1</sup>. The influence of the Fr. *invalid* (whence the word was derived) on the last syllable is still marked in Great Britain. Dr. Murray notes in'və-lid<sup>1</sup> merely as an alternative, but this is the standard pronunciation in the United States. These remarks apply also to **invalid** *adjective*, enfeebled by ill-health, and *verb*, to enroll on a list of invalids [One who is disabled by illness or injury].

**Inveigh:** in-vē<sup>1</sup>; in-ve<sup>2</sup> [To reproach with denunciation].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōēt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ipk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**inveigle:** in-vi'gl<sup>1</sup> or -vê'gl<sup>2</sup>; in-vê'gl<sup>2</sup> or -vê'gl<sup>2</sup>, the latter being in wide use in England [To entice to wrong-doing].

**inventory:** in'ven-tō'rī<sup>1</sup>; in'ven-tō'ry<sup>2</sup>. By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), and Barclay (1774), *in-vent-o-ry* [A list, as of the property of a deceased person].

**inverse:** in-vûrs<sup>1</sup>; in-vêrs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, of which *C., M., St., & W.* indicate in'vers<sup>1</sup>, the pronunciation noted by Bailey (1732) and Sheridan (1780), as alternative [Opposite in order or relation]. [as z.]

**inversion:** in-vûr'shān<sup>1</sup>; in-vêr'shon<sup>2</sup>—the *s* is frequently mispronounced

**invidious:** in-vid'i-us<sup>1</sup>; in-vîd'i-ûs<sup>2</sup>; *M. & W.* in-vid'i-as<sup>1</sup>. Sheridan (1780) in-vî'ust<sup>1</sup>; Walker, as alternative (1791), in-vid'i-us<sup>1</sup>; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-vid'yas<sup>1</sup> [Unpleasant]. [pany].

**invitation:** in'vi-te'shān<sup>1</sup>; in'vi-tā'shon<sup>2</sup> [A requesting of another's com-

**invitatory:** in-vai'ta-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; in-vî'ta-to-ry<sup>2</sup>. Compare INVITATION.

**invite:** in-vait'<sup>1</sup>; in-vî't<sup>2</sup>. Compare INVITATION.

**invocatory:** in-vek'a-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; in-vœ'a-to-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* in'vō-kē-tā-rī<sup>1</sup>; *I.* in'vō-kēt-o-rī<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* in'vo-kē'tā-rī<sup>1</sup> [Having the nature of a supplication]. [part of a flower].

**involucel:** in-vel'yu-sel<sup>1</sup>; in-völ'yū-çel<sup>2</sup>; *Wr.* in'vo-liū-sel<sup>1</sup> [A rosette-like

**involucellate:** in-vel'yu-sel'et<sup>1</sup>; in-völ'yū-çel'ät<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C., E., & M.* in-vel-yu-sel'it<sup>1</sup>; *I.* in'vō-liū-sel-lit<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* in'vo-liū'se-lit<sup>1</sup>.

**involucral:** in'vo-liū'krāl<sup>1</sup>; in'vo-lū'eral<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* in'vo-liū-krāl<sup>1</sup>; *E.* in-vo-liū'krāl<sup>1</sup>; *I.* in-vō-liū'krāl<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* in-vo-liū'krāl<sup>1</sup>; *St.* in'vō-lū'krāl<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* in'vo-liū'krāl<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to an involucre].

**involute:** in'vo-liū'kar<sup>1</sup>; in'vo-lū'eer<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C. & Wr.* in'vo-liū-ka-r<sup>1</sup>; *E.* in-vo-liū'ka-r<sup>1</sup>; *I.* in-vō-liū'ka-r<sup>1</sup>; *M.* in'vo-lū-ka-r<sup>1</sup>; *St.* in'vō-lū'kr<sup>1</sup> [A ring or rosette of bracts around a flower-cluster]. [rolled inward].

**involute:** in'vo-liūt<sup>1</sup>; in'vo-lūt<sup>2</sup>. *M. & St.* in'vo-lūt<sup>1</sup> [Having the edges

**Io:** ai'o<sup>1</sup>; i'o<sup>2</sup> [In class. myth, a maiden turned into a heifer by Juno].

**Iob:** yōb<sup>1</sup>; yōb<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**iodid, iodide:** ai'o-did<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.* (1890-1908), or ai'o-daid<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., M., St., W.* (1909), & *Wr.*; i'o-dit<sup>2</sup> or i'o-did<sup>2</sup>. *W.* (Revised Unabridged, 1913), ai'o-did<sup>1</sup>. The Eng. spelling is *iodide* [A compound of iodine].

**iodin, iodine:** ai'o-din<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*, or ai'o-dain<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., & St.*; i'o-din<sup>2</sup> or i'o-dit<sup>2</sup>. Foster Med. Dict. indicates ai'o-din<sup>1</sup>. The Eng. spelling is *iodine* [A chemical element used as an antiseptic].

**iodoform:** ai-ō'do-fōrm<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.*; i-ō'do-fōrm<sup>2</sup>; *C.* ai'o-do-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ai-ed'ō-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; *I.* & *St.* ai-ed'ō-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ai-ed'ō-fōrm<sup>1</sup> [A chemical compound analogous to chloroform].

**Ion:** ai'en<sup>1</sup>; i'ōn<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the ancestor of the Ionians and hero of Euripides's tragedy of the same name].

**ion:** ai'en<sup>1</sup>; i'ōn<sup>2</sup> [In chemistry, a compound of an atom].

**Iona:** ai-ō'na<sup>1</sup>; i-ō'na<sup>2</sup> [Scot. island].

**Ione:** ai-ō'nī<sup>1</sup>; i-ō'nē<sup>2</sup> [In Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii," a maiden converted to Christianity].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Ionla:** ai-ō-ni-ə¹; i-ō-ni-a² [Ancient name of west coast of Asia Minor and islands off it].

**Iowa:** Concerning the pronunciation of the name of this State of the American Union, the following contribution has been received by the author:

In a recent issue of *The Literary Digest* a humorous item was reprinted, apparently from a small country paper, under the caption "In loway." The final y gives it a touch of provincialism.

I was born in Iowa. My father was a pioneer of the state. Being to the manner born, I have always pronounced the name of the state *Ioway*. This may be provincial, but it is correct. *Iowuh* is the pronunciation of the uitlanders.

In such books as the journal of Lewis and Clark, and Washington Irving's "Bonneville" and "Astoria," you will find Iowa often spelled with a final y. This is illustrated by the following passage from Noah Brooks' recent condensation of the Lewis and Clark journal, entitled "First Across the Continent" (page 16):

"By the tenth of June, the party had entered the country of the *Ayaway* nation. This was an easy way of spelling the word now familiar to us as *Iowa*. But before that spelling was reached, it was *Ayaway*, *Ayahwa*, *Iawai*, *Iaway*, and so on."

The legislature of Arkansas passed a law some years since prescribing the correct pronunciation of the name of that state as "Arkansaw." Iowa might follow suit with a similar law, but is not likely to do so. As the influence of the pioneers dies out, the horde of newcomers saying *Iowuh* will sweep over their graves, and the correct Indian pronunciation of the word will probably be as extinct as the dodo.

EDWARD B. HOWELL in letter to author Dec. 1915.

The dictionaries and gazetteers of the day indicate ai'o-wa¹; i'o-wa².

**Ipecac:** ip'ɪ-kak¹; ip'e-əke². See the next word.

**Ipecacuanha:** ip'ɪ-kak'yu-an'ə¹; ip'e-əke'yu-ān'a². Walker (1791) ip-ɪ-kak-yu-ē-nā¹; Jameson (1827) ip-ɪ-kak-yu-ā-nā¹ [A South-American plant or an extract from its root].

**Iphedeah:** if'ɪ-dī-yā or if'ɪ-dai'ə¹; if'e-dē-yā or if'e-dī'ā² [Bible]. **Iph-dei'ah** (R. V.).

[non and Clytemnestra].

**Iphigenia:** if'ɪ-ji-nai'ə¹; if'ɪ-ge-nī'ə² [In Gr. myth, daughter of Agamemnon].

**Iphtah:** if'ta¹; if'ta² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Iphtah-el:** if'tā-el'¹; if'tā-ēl'² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ir:** ɪr or ir¹; ɪr or ɪr² [Bible].—**Ira:** ai'rə¹; i'ra² [Bible].—**Irād:** ai'rād¹; i'rād² [Bible].—**Iram:** ai'ram¹; i'rām² [Bible].

**Iran:** i-rūn¹; i-rān² [Persia].

**Iranian:** ai-rē-ni-an¹; i-rā-ni-an² [Belonging to Iran].

**irascible:** ai-ras'ɪ-bl¹; i-rās'ɪ-bl² [Of irritable temper].

**irate:** ai-rēt¹ or ai'rēt¹; i-rāt² or i'rāt². *I.* i-rēt¹ [Provoked to anger].

**Irawadi, Irrawaddy:** ir'ə-wā-dī¹; ir'ā-wā-dī² [Burmese river and division].

**Ireland:** ai'rənd¹; i'rənd² [A country lying to the west of the European continent].

**Irenæus:** ai'rɪ-nī-us¹; i're-nē-ūs² [Gr. Christian Father (c. 180-202)].

**Irene:** ai-rin¹ or (Gr.) ai-rī-nī¹; i-rēn² or (Gr.) i-rē-ne² [A feminine personal name]. *Fr. Irene:* i'rēn¹; i'rēn²; *Ger. Irene:* i-rē-nā¹; i-rē-ne²; *It. Irene:* i-rē-nē¹; i-rē-nē².

**Irenic:** ai-ren'ɪk¹ or ai-rī-nīk¹; i-rēn'ie² or i-rē-nie². Dr. Murray ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. v, p. 474 [1901]) points out that the first pronunciation of this and the next word is in accord with the analogy of the language, as in *euphonic*, *Platonic*, but that the Eng. academic pronunciation of the Gr. *Εἰρηνικός*, *Eirenicon*, in frequent use in British universities, affects the derivatives.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**Irenical:** ai-ren'î-kâl<sup>1</sup> or ai-rî'ni-kâl<sup>1</sup>; i-rên'î-eal<sup>2</sup> or i-rû'ni-eal<sup>2</sup>.

**irenic:** ai-ren'î-kon<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & I., or ai-rî'ni-ken<sup>1</sup>, M., St., & W.; i-rên'î-eôn<sup>2</sup> or i-rê'ni-eôn<sup>2</sup>; Wr. i-ren'î-ken<sup>1</sup>. See IRENIC [A writing designed to promote or restore peace].*

**Iri:** ai'rai<sup>1</sup>; i'ri<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**iridal:** ai'rî-dâl<sup>1</sup>; i'ri-dâl<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I. ai'rid-âl<sup>1</sup> [Like the iris or the rainbow].*

**iridescence:** ir'î-des'ens<sup>1</sup>; ir'î-dēs'ēng<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.; C. ir-î-des'ens<sup>1</sup>; E. ir-id-es'sens<sup>1</sup>; I. ai-rid-es'ens<sup>1</sup>; St. & Smart, ai'ri-des'sens<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ir-î-des'sans<sup>1</sup> [The intermingling of brilliant colors, as in mother-of-pearl, soap-bubbles, etc.].*

**iridium:** ai-rid'î-um<sup>1</sup>; i-rid'î-üm<sup>2</sup> [A metallic element].

**Iriyah:** ai-rai'jā<sup>1</sup>; i-rî'jā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[of Juno and the gods].

**Iris:** ai'ris<sup>1</sup>; i'ris<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the rainbow personified as the messenger

**iris:** ai'ris<sup>1</sup>; i'ris<sup>2</sup> [A thin colored curtain before the eye].

**iritis:** ai-rai'tis<sup>1</sup> or ai-rî'tis<sup>1</sup>; i-rî'tis<sup>2</sup> or i-rî'tis<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of the iris].

**Ir-nahash:** ūr'[or ir']-nē'hāsh<sup>1</sup>; ir'[or ir']-nā'hāsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Iron:** ai'arn<sup>1</sup>; i'ern<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**iron:** ai'arn<sup>1</sup>; i'ern<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation of all modern dictionaries and also of Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864). Compare APRON.

—ron, in . . . iron . . . is sometimes also corruptly and carelessly pronounced like urn. NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* p. 120 [London, 1784].

By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), ai'ran<sup>1</sup>.

In the standard Eng. *iren*, *iron*, syncopation apparently did not take place until after diphthongation of the i, whence through a phonetic series i'ren, ai'ran, ai'ə-ran, ai'ə-rn, ai'ern, came the existing ai'arn.

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. v, p. 478, col. 2 [Oxford, 1901].

**irony (n.):** ai'ro-ni<sup>1</sup>; i'ro-ny<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.; C., M., & W. ai'ə-ni<sup>1</sup>; E. ai'run-ni<sup>1</sup>; I. & St. ai'ron-ni<sup>1</sup> [Covert satire].*

**irony (a.):** ai'arn-i<sup>1</sup>; i'ern-y<sup>2</sup> [Consisting of or like iron].

**Iroquois:** ir'o-kwōi<sup>1</sup>; ir'o-kwōi<sup>2</sup> [Am.-Indian stock].

**Irpeel:** ūr'[or ir']pî-el<sup>1</sup>; ir'[or ir']pe-ël<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**irradiate:** i-rē'di-ēt<sup>1</sup>; i-rā'di-āt<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), i-rē'dyēt<sup>1</sup> [To emit rays; make luminous].

**irrecognizable:** i-rek'ag-naiz'a-bl<sup>1</sup>; i-rē'e'og-niz'a-bl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., M., & W.; E. ir-ek-ug'naiz-a-bl<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ir-ri-keg'naiz-a-bl<sup>1</sup> [That can not be recognized].*

**irreconcilable:** i-rek'an-sail'a-bl<sup>1</sup>; i-rē'e'on-çil'a-bl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & I.; E., M., W., & Wr. i-rek'an-sail'a-bl<sup>1</sup>; St. ir-ek'on-sail'a-bl<sup>1</sup> [That can not be reconciled].*

**irrefragable:** i-ref'rə-gə-bl<sup>1</sup>; i-rēf'ra-gā-bl<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by all modern dictionaries and that noted by Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844). But the position of the stress was in dispute until about 1860, and was indicated on the penult—ir-ri-frag'a-bl<sup>1</sup>

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nôt, ðr, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chun; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

—by Bailey (1727), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [That can not be broken; inviolable; also, irrefutable].

**Irrefutable:** ir'ɪ-fiūt'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; ɪr'e-fū'ta-bl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912); *Standard* (1913) ir'ɪ-fiūt'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; ɪr'e-fū'ta-bl<sup>2</sup>; *C.* ir'ɪ-fiūt'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ir-re-fiūt'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ir-ri-fiūt'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ir-ɪ-fiūt'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ir-re-fiūt'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; *W.* ir'ɪ-fiūt'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ir-ri-fiūt'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>.

Notwithstanding Walker's claim that "all our dictionaries place the accent on the third syllable of this word," which applies to Bailey (1727), it may be pointed out that Bailey (1732), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849)—of whom the first three were contemporaries—indicated *ir-ref'u-ta-ble*. The stress was placed on the antepenult—*ir-re-fu'ta-ble*, by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855), but by Perry (1777), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) it was indicated ir'ɪ-fiūt'ə-bl<sup>1</sup> [That can not be disproved].

**Irrelevant:** i-rel'ɪ-vənt<sup>1</sup>; ɪ-rél'e-vant<sup>2</sup>. Dr. Murray notes that *irrelevant* is a frequent blunder for this word [That does not apply].

**Irremeable:** i-rí-mí-a-bl<sup>1</sup>; ɪ-rē'mi-a-bl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *W.* (1890-1908), & *Wr.*; *C.* i-rem'ɪ-a-bl<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ir-re-mí'a-bl<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ir-ri-mí'a-bl<sup>1</sup>; *M.* & *W.* (1909) i-rem'ɪ-a-bl<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ir-rí-mí-a-bl<sup>1</sup> [Admitting no return].

**Irremediable:** ir'ɪ-mí'di-a-bl<sup>1</sup>; ɪr'e-mē'di-a-bl<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Perry (1806) indicated ir-ɪ-med'ɪ-a-bl<sup>1</sup>.

**Irreparable:** i-rép'a-rə-bl<sup>1</sup>; ɪ-rēp'a-ra-bl<sup>2</sup>; not ir-ɪ-pār'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>. Formerly sometimes confused with *ir-re-pair'a-ble*, now rarely used [That can not be rectified or made good]. Compare INCOMPARABLE.

**Irresoluble:** i-rez'o-liu-bl<sup>1</sup>; ɪ-rēs'o-lū-bl<sup>2</sup>; not ir-ɪ-sol'iu-bl<sup>1</sup> [Not resolvable].

**Irrespirable:** ir'ɪ-spair'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; ɪr'e-spír'ə-bl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C.* ir-ɪ-spair'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ir-res'pír'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; *I.* & *St.* ir-res'pí-ra-bl<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ir-ɪ-spair'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; *W.* ir'ɪ-spair'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ir-res'pí-ra-bl<sup>1</sup> [Unfit for respiration].

**Irrevocable:** i-rev'o-kə-bl<sup>1</sup>; ɪ-rēv'o-ca-bl<sup>2</sup>; frequently mispronounced i-ri-vō'ka-bl<sup>1</sup> [That can not be revoked or repealed]. See INCOMPARABLE.

**Irshemesh:** ūr-shí'mesh<sup>1</sup>; ir-shē'mësh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Iru:** ai'rū<sup>1</sup>; i'ru<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Isaac:** ai'zək<sup>1</sup>; i'gae<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Isaar:** is'ɪ-ar<sup>1</sup>; ɪs'a-ār<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Isaarites:** is'ɪ-ar-its<sup>1</sup>; ɪs'a-ār-its<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Isabel:** iz'ə-bel<sup>1</sup>; ɪs'a-bél<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. Variants **Isabella**, **Isabelle**. *D., Ger.* **Isabelle:** i'sa-bel'le<sup>1</sup>; i'sā-bél'le<sup>2</sup>; *F.* **Isabelle:** i'zə-bel'le<sup>1</sup>; i'sā-bél'le<sup>2</sup>; *It., Sw.* **Isabella:** i'sa-bel'la<sup>1</sup>; i'sā-bél'la<sup>2</sup>; *L.* **Isabella:** iz'ə-bel'le<sup>1</sup>; ɪs'a-bél'le<sup>2</sup>; *Pg., Sp.* **Isabel:** i'sa-bel'le<sup>1</sup>; i'sā-bél'le<sup>2</sup>.

**Isabella:** iz'ə-bel'le<sup>1</sup>; ɪs'a-bél'le<sup>2</sup>. See ISABEL.

**Isabey:** i'zə'bē<sup>1</sup>; i'sā'be<sup>2</sup> [Two Fr. painters (1. 1804-86; 2. 1767-1855)].

**Isal:** ai'soi<sup>1</sup> or ai'si-ai<sup>1</sup>; i'sī<sup>2</sup> or i'sa-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Isala:** ai-sē'yā<sup>1</sup> or ai-zai'ā<sup>1</sup>; i-sā'yā<sup>2</sup> or i-sī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Isaiah:** ai-zē'yā<sup>1</sup> or ai-zai'ā<sup>1</sup>; i-sā'yā<sup>2</sup> or i-sī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Isaías:** ai-sē'yās<sup>1</sup>; i-sā'yās<sup>2</sup>. Same as ISAIAS.—**Isari:** is'e-rai<sup>1</sup>; ɪs'a-rī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Isatis:** ai'sə-tis<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, *M., W.*, or ai-sē'tis<sup>1</sup>, *St. & Wr.*; i'sa-tīs<sup>2</sup> or i-sā-tīs<sup>2</sup>; *C.* ai'sa-tīs<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ais'a-tīs<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ais'a-tīs<sup>1</sup> [An Old World genus of plants of the cabbage family].

**Isbaab:** is'br-ab<sup>1</sup>; ɪs'ba-āb<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Isbah:** is'kā; ɪs'ēā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Isariot:** is-kar'ɪ-ot<sup>1</sup>; ɪs-cār'ɪ-ot<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊll, rʊle, çüre, büt, bürn; öll, böy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; oley, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn:

**Ischia:** is'ki-ä¹; Is'ei-ä² [It. island and city].

**ischiatric:** is'ki-at'ik¹; Is'ei-ät'ie² [Sciatic].

**Isdael:** is'di-el¹; Is'da-äl¹ [Apocrypha].

**Iser:** i'zär¹; i'zer². In Eng. ai'zär¹ [Austr. river].

On Linden, when the sun was low,  
All bloodless lay the untrodden snow,  
And dark as winter was the flow  
Of Iser rolling rapidly.

CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* st. 1.

**Iseult:** i-sült¹; i-sült² [In medieval legend, an Irish princess beloved by Tristan].

**Ishbaal:** ish-bē'al¹; ish-bā'al² [Bible].—**Ishbah:** ish'bā¹; ish'bā² [Bible].

—**Ishbak:** ish'bak¹; ish'bāk² [Bible].—**Ishbi-benob:** ish'bai-bi'neb¹; ish'bi-bi'neb² [Bible].—**Ishbosheth:** ish'bo'shech¹, besh'ech¹, or ish'bo'shech¹; ish'bo'sheth², bōsh'eth², or ish'bo'sheth² [Bible].—**Ish-Hai:** ish'hā'ait¹; ish'hā'it² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Ishi:** ai'shai¹ or ish'ait¹; ish'it¹ or ish'it² [Bible].—**Ishiah:** ai-shai'ä¹; ish'ä¹ [Bible].—**Ish-hod:** ish'hod¹; ish'hōd² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ishijah:** ai-shai'ja¹; i-shi'jä². Same as **ISHIAH**.—**Ishma:** ish'mā¹; ish'mā² [Bible].—**Ishmael:** ish'mu-el¹; ish'ma-äl¹ [Bible].—**Ishmaelite:** ish'mu-el-ait¹; ish'ma-äl-it² [Bible].—**Ishmaiah:** ish-mā'yā¹ or ish-mā'ä¹; ish-mā'yā¹ or ish-mā'ä¹ [Bible].—**Ishmeelite:** ish'mu-el-ait¹; ish'me-äl-it². Same as **ISHMAELITE**.—**Ishmerai:** ish'mi-rai¹; ish'me-ri² [Bible].—**Ishod:** ai-shed¹ or ish'ed¹; ish'ōd² or ish'ōd² [Bible].—**Ishpah:** ish'pā¹; ish'pā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ishpan:** ish'pan¹; ish'pān² [Bible].—**Ish-sechel:** ish'sek'el¹; ish'se'el¹ [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Ish-tob:** ish'tob¹; ish'tōb² [Bible].—**Ishuah:** ish'yu-ä¹; ish'yu-ä² [Bible].—**Ishuai:** ish'yu-ait¹; ish'yu-ä² [Bible].—**Ishui:** ish'yu-ait¹; ish'yu-ä² [Bible].—**Ishvah:** ish'vā¹; ish'vā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ishvi:** ish'vai¹; ish'vi² [Bible (R. V.)].

**Isidore:** iz'i-dör¹; Is'i-dör² [A masculine personal name]. D. **Isidorus:** i'zi-dō'rus¹; i'si-dō'rus²; F. **Isidore:** i'zi'dör¹; i'si'dör²; It. **Isidoro:** i'zi-dō'ro¹; Is'i-dō'ro²; L. **Isidorus:** is'i-dō'rus¹; Is'i-dō'rus².

**Isinglass:** ai'zīn-glās¹; i'gīn-glās² [A gelatinous substance used in cookery].

**Isis:** ai'sis¹; i'sis² [Egypt. goddess].

**Islam:** is'lām¹; Is'lām²; colloquially, and thus less correctly, is'lām¹; Is'lām², but nevertheless the pronunciation indicated by M. & W.; E. & W. iz'lām¹; I. & St. iz'lām¹ [The Mohammedan religion].

**Island:** ai'länd¹; i'land²—the s is silent.

**isle:** ail¹; il²—the s is silent. Compare AISLE.

**islet:** ai'let¹; i'lēt²—the s is silent.

**Islip¹:** iz'lip¹; Is'lip² [Eng. prelate (—1366)].

**Islip²:** ai'slip¹; i'slip² [Village in N. Y.].

**-ism** (*suffix*): -izm¹; -ism². In the formation of nouns, a terminal form derived from verbs in -ize, indicating (1) Action, the process of such action, or the completed act; as, baptism, nepotism, ostracism. (2) The conduct or condition of a class; as, heroism, scoundrelism, deaf-mutism. (3) A religious, social, or philosophical system, frequently by adding it to the name of the founder; as, Catholicism, radicalism, Calvinism. (4) The class name of certain doctrines or principles; as, altruism, hedonism, scepticism. (5) A characteristic or idiosyncrasy, specif., of a language; as, Brownism, Hebraism, Americanism. (6) The inherent quality or character of anything, in numerous nonce-words; as, know-nothingism, anti-saloonism, etc.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Ismachlah:** is'mā-kai'ā<sup>1</sup>; is'mā-ei'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ismael:** is'mi-el<sup>1</sup>; is'mā-ē<sup>2</sup>. Same as ISHMAEL.—**Ismaelites:** is'mi-el-ait<sup>1</sup>; is'mā-ēl-its<sup>2</sup>. Same as ISHMAELITES.—**Ismaerus:** is-mu'rus<sup>1</sup>; is-mā-rūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocryphal].—**Ismael:** is'mā-hē<sup>1</sup>; is'mā-hē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Ismaiah:** is-mē'yā<sup>1</sup> or is-mai'ei<sup>2</sup>; is-mā'ya<sup>2</sup> or is-mi'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ismail:** is'mā-il<sup>1</sup>; is'mā-il<sup>2</sup> [Rus. town].

**Ismailia:** is'mā-il'ya<sup>1</sup>; is'mā-il'yā<sup>2</sup>. In Eng. frequently heard is'mēl'yā<sup>1</sup> [Egypt. town on Timsah Lake, Suez Canal].

**Ismiel:** is'mi-el<sup>1</sup>; is'mi-ē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Iso-:** ai'so-<sup>1</sup>; i'so-<sup>2</sup> [A combining form from the Gr. *isos*, *isos*, equal, indicating equality or sameness].

**isobar:** ai'so-bār<sup>1</sup>; i'so-bār<sup>2</sup> [A line joining points where barometric pressure is the same].

**isobarism:** ai'so-bar-izm<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*; i'so-bār-izm<sup>2</sup>; *C.* ai'so-bār-izm<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ai'sa-bār-izm<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ai-sēb'ar-izm<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ai-sēb'a-riz'm<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ai'sō-bā'rizm<sup>1</sup>; *W.* ai'so-bār-izm<sup>1</sup> [Equality of weight].

**isochronal:** ai-sek'ro-nāl<sup>1</sup>; i-sō'e-ro-nāl<sup>2</sup>; *not* ai'so-krō'nāl<sup>1</sup> [Denoting equal intervals of time].

**isochronic:** ai'so-kron'ik<sup>1</sup>; i'so-erōn'ie<sup>2</sup>.

**Isocrates:** ai-sek'ra-tiz<sup>1</sup>; i-sō'e-ra-tēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. orator (436-338 B. C.)].

**isolable:** is'o-lā-b<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.* (1875-1889), *or* ai'so-lā-bl<sup>1</sup>, *W.* (1890-1909); is'o-lā-bl<sup>2</sup> *or* i'so-lā-bl<sup>2</sup>; *E.* ai'sul-a-bl<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ai'sō-lā-bl<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ai'sa-lā-b<sup>1</sup>; *W.* ai'z'o-lā-bl<sup>1</sup> [Capable of being isolated].

**Isolate:** is'o-lēt<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.* (1828-1889), *or* ai'so-lēt<sup>1</sup>, *St. & W.* (1890-1909); is'o-lāt<sup>2</sup> *or* i'so-lāt<sup>2</sup>; *E.* ai'sul-ēt<sup>1</sup>; *I.* & *Knobles* ai'sō-lēt<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ai'sa-lēt<sup>1</sup>; *W.* iz'o-lēt<sup>1</sup>. Altho Walker (1791) noted that he had "not met with this word in any of our English Dictionaries," it was included by Perry in his "Royal Standard English Dictionary" (1777), and pronounced is'o-lēt<sup>1</sup>, a pronunciation noted also by Enfield (1807). Formerly iz'o-lēt<sup>1</sup> was the favored pronunciation and it was indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) [To set apart or alone].

**Isolation:** is'o-lē'shan<sup>1</sup> *or* ai'so-lē'shan<sup>1</sup>; is'o-lā'shon<sup>2</sup> *or* i'so-lā'shon<sup>2</sup>

**Isolde:** i-söld<sup>1</sup>; i-söld<sup>2</sup>. Same as ISEULT.

**Isomer:** ai'so-mēr<sup>1</sup>; i'so-mer<sup>2</sup> [A substance having different chemical and physical properties].

[spends to a part in another].

**isomere:** ai'so-mīr<sup>1</sup>; i'so-mēr<sup>2</sup> [A part of a limb of one animal that corre-

**isomerism:** ai-sem'er-izm<sup>1</sup>; i-sōm'er-izm<sup>2</sup>. See ISOMER.

**isosceles:** ai-sēs'i-liz<sup>1</sup>; i-sōs'e-lēs<sup>2</sup> [Having two sides equal].

**isotherm:** ai'so-thūrm<sup>1</sup>; i'so-therm<sup>2</sup> [A line, as on a chart, indicating places that have the same temperature].

**Ispah:** is'pā<sup>1</sup>; is'pā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ispahan:** is'pu-hān<sup>1</sup>; is'pā-hān<sup>2</sup> [Pers. town].

**Israel:** iz'rī-el<sup>1</sup>; is'ra-ē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Israelite:** iz'rī-el-ait<sup>1</sup>; is'ra-ēl-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Israelitic:** iz'rī-el-it'ik<sup>1</sup>; is'ra-ēl-it'ie<sup>2</sup>.—**Israelitish:** iz'rī-el-ait'ish<sup>1</sup>; is'ra-ēl-it'ish<sup>2</sup>.

2: wolf, dog; book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rūie; but, būrn;

**Israfel:** iz'ru-fel<sup>1</sup>; is'ra-fel<sup>2</sup> [In the Koran, the angel who will sound the trumpet at the resurrection].

In Heaven a spirit doth dwell  
"Whose heart-strings are a lute;"  
None sings so wildly well  
As the angel *Israfel*.\*

EDGAR ALLAN POE *Israfel* st. 1.

\* And the angel *Israfel* whose heart-strings are a lute and who has the sweetest voice of all God's creatures. Prelim. Discourse to *The Koran* iv.

**Isreela:** is'rī-lā<sup>1</sup>; is're-ē-lā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Issachar:** is'ā-kār<sup>1</sup>; is'a-eār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Isshiah:** i-shai'ū<sup>1</sup>; i-shi'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Issue:** ish'iu<sup>1</sup>; ish'ū<sup>2</sup>, *M.*; *C.* ish'ū<sup>1</sup>; *E.* & *W.* ish'yu<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ish'yū<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* ish'ū<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ish'shiū<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ish'shā<sup>1</sup> [To send forth officially; also, to flow out].

**Isalcurus:** is'tal-kiū'rus<sup>1</sup>; is'tal-eū'rūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Istemo:** is'ti-mō<sup>1</sup>; is'te-mō<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Isthmian:** is'mi-an<sup>1</sup>, *Standard* & *W.*, or is'th'mi-an<sup>1</sup>, *E.* & *M.*; is'mi-an<sup>2</sup> or is'th'mi-an<sup>2</sup>; *C.* & *Wr.* ist'mi-an<sup>1</sup>; *I.* & *St.* ist'mi-an<sup>1</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England, and the third the usage of the Scots [Pert. to an isthmus].

**Isthmus:** is'mus<sup>1</sup>, *Standard* & *W.*, or is'th'mus<sup>1</sup>; *C.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* ist'mus<sup>1</sup>; *E.* & *M.* is'th'mus<sup>1</sup>. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775) indicated is'th'mus<sup>1</sup>; Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) ist'mus<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) is'mus<sup>1</sup> [A neck of land connecting two larger bodies].

**Isuah:** is'yu-ā<sup>1</sup> or ai-siū'ā<sup>1</sup>; is'yū-ā<sup>2</sup> or i-sū'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Isuhaia:** is'yu-hai'ā<sup>1</sup> or is'yū-hi-ai'ē<sup>1</sup>; is'yū-hi'ā<sup>2</sup> or is'yū-ha-i'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Isul:** is'yu-ai<sup>1</sup> or ai-siū'ai<sup>1</sup>; is'yū-i<sup>2</sup> or i-sū'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Italian:** i-tal'yan<sup>1</sup>; i-tāl'yan<sup>2</sup>. Formerly frequently mispronounced ai-tal'yan<sup>1</sup>. See the following.

**Italie:** i-tal'ik<sup>1</sup>; i-tāl'ie<sup>2</sup>. Goodrich (1847) indicated the initial letter of this word, and those of its relatives *italicize*, *italicized*, *italicizing*, and *italics*, as diphthongal *i*, as in "isle" or "aisle." Perhaps the illiterate pronunciation of *Italy*, formerly in wide vogue, may be traced to this idiosyncrasy of some ignorant printers [A variety of printing type introduced by Aldus Manutius of Venice].

**Italy:** it'ā-lī<sup>1</sup>; it'a-ly<sup>2</sup> [Country in Europe].

**itch:** ich<sup>1</sup>; ich<sup>2</sup>—the *i* as in "hit." See ch (2).

**Ithal:** ai'fhē<sup>1</sup> or ith'ī-ai<sup>1</sup>; i'thā<sup>2</sup> or ith'a-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ithamar:** ith'ā-mār<sup>1</sup>; ith'a-mār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ithiel:** ith'ī-el<sup>1</sup>; ith'ī-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ithiah:** ith'ā<sup>1</sup>; ith'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible] (R. V.).—**Ithmah:** ith'mā<sup>1</sup>; ith'mā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ithnan:** ith'nān<sup>1</sup>; ith'nān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ithra:** ith'rā<sup>1</sup>; ith'rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ithran:** ith'ran<sup>1</sup>; ith'rān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ithream:** ith'rām<sup>1</sup>; ith'rām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ithrite:** ith'rait<sup>1</sup>; ith'rit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ithuriel:** i-thiū'rī-el<sup>1</sup>; i-thū'rī-ēl<sup>2</sup> [In Milton's "Paradise Lost," an angel sent by Gabriel to search for Satan].

**itinerant:** ai-tin'ər-ənt<sup>1</sup>; i-tin'er-ant<sup>2</sup>. Dr. Murray notes it-in'ər-ənt<sup>1</sup> as alternative, which was indicated by Buchanan (1766) [Traveling from place to place].

**itinerary:** ai-tin'ər-ē-rī<sup>1</sup>; i-tin'er-ā-ry<sup>2</sup>. *M.* indicates it-in'ər-ē-rī<sup>1</sup> as alternative.

1: *a* = final; *i* = habit; *aisle*; *au* = out; *oil*; *iū* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *η* = sing; *thin*, *this*.

**-itis:** -ai'tis or -i'tis<sup>1</sup>; -i'tis or -i'tis<sup>2</sup>—the first, which accords with the rules governing the English method of pronouncing Latin, is widely used in England; the second is favored by the medical profession of the United States, perhaps in imitation of the Germans. [A suffix used especially in pathology to denote inflammation; as, *appendicitis*, *bronchitis*, *neuritis*.]

**Ito:** i'to<sup>1</sup>; i'to<sup>2</sup> [Jap. statesman (1840-1909)].

**Ittah-Kazin:** it'ā-kē'zin<sup>1</sup>; it'ā-kā'zin<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ittai:** it'i-ai<sup>1</sup>, it'ai<sup>1</sup>, or i-tē'ai<sup>1</sup>; It'a-i<sup>2</sup>, It'i<sup>2</sup>, or i-tā-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ituræa:** ai'tu-rī'a<sup>1</sup> or it'yu-rī'a<sup>1</sup>; i'tu-rē'a<sup>2</sup> or it'yu-rē'a<sup>2</sup> [District of Syria].

**Iturbide:** i'tūr-bī'thē<sup>1</sup>; i'tur-bī'thē<sup>2</sup> [Mex. liberator (1783-1824)].

**Iu:** A diphthongal sound which in English is composed of *i* in "hit" or "police," and *u* in "full" or "rule." It is heard in *mute*, *duty*, etc. Beginning a syllable, it generally appears in the respelling as *yū* (accented) or *yu* (unaccented), as *useful* (yūful), *casual* (kazhyual), etc. It is represented by: (1) *ieu*, *iew*, as in *adieu*, *lieu*, *vieu*, etc. (2) *eu*, *ew*, *ui*, not after *l*, *j*, or *r*, as in *feud*, *dew*, etc., *suit*, *nuisance*, etc., so *beauty* < *beuty*, etc. (3) *u*, before a vowel, or medial consonants capable of beginning a syllable, as *imbuing*, etc., *mute*, *musung*, etc., and before *gn*, as *impugn*, etc.; except after *r*, *l*, *j*, and sometimes *s*. See INTRODUCTION, p. xxviii, and compare under *U*.

**Iulus:** ai-yū'lus<sup>1</sup>; i-yū'lūs<sup>2</sup> [In Rom. legend, Ascanius or his eldest son].

**Ivah:** ai'vā<sup>1</sup>; i'vā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ivan:** ai'vən<sup>1</sup> or (*Rus.*) i-vān<sup>1</sup>; i'van<sup>2</sup> or (*Rus.*) i-vān<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name. See JOHN].

**Ivanhoe:** ai'vən-hō<sup>1</sup>; i'van-hō<sup>2</sup> [The hero of a romance of the Third Crusade, bearing the same name, and written by Sir Walter Scott].

**Iveagh:** ai'vā<sup>1</sup> or ai-vī'a<sup>1</sup>; i'vā<sup>2</sup> or i-vē'ā<sup>2</sup> [Welsh family name].

**Ivory:** ai'vo-rī<sup>1</sup>; i'vo-ry<sup>2</sup>; frequently mispronounced ai'vrī<sup>1</sup> [The substance of which elephants' tusks are made].

**Ivry:** i'vrī<sup>1</sup>; i'vrī<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town; battle, 1590].

**Ivrah:** iv'ā<sup>1</sup>; iv'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Ixcaquixtla:** iks'ka-kīks'tla<sup>1</sup>; iks'eā-kīks'tlā<sup>2</sup> [Ancient Mexican town].

**Ixion:** iks-ai'en<sup>1</sup>; iks-i'on<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, father of the Centaurs].

**Ixtlilxochitl:** ixt'il-lī-ho-čhitl<sup>1</sup>; ixt'il-lī-ho-čhitl<sup>2</sup> [Mex. historian (1568?-1648?)].

**Iye-abarim:** ai'yī-ab'a-rim<sup>1</sup>; i'ye-āb'a-rīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Iyim:** ai'yim<sup>1</sup>; i'yim<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Iyob:** ai'yēb<sup>1</sup>; i'yōb<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Izehar:** iz'i-hār<sup>1</sup> or ai'zi-hār<sup>1</sup>; iz'e-hār<sup>2</sup> or i'ze-hār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Izecharites:** iz'i-har-ait<sup>1</sup>; iz'e-hār-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Izhar:** iz'har<sup>1</sup>; iz'hār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Izharites:** iz'har-ait<sup>1</sup>; iz'hār-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Izlah:** iz-lai'a<sup>1</sup>; iz-lī'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Izrahia:** iz'ra-hai'a<sup>1</sup>; iz'ra-hā'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Izrahiah:** iz'ra-hāi'a<sup>1</sup>; iz'ra-hī'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Izrahite:** iz'ra-hai<sup>1</sup>; iz'ra-hit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Izrael:** iz'n-el<sup>1</sup>; iz're-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Izri:** iz'rai<sup>1</sup>; iz'rī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Iztaccihuatl:** i'stak-sī-wā'tl<sup>1</sup>; i'stāc-qī-wā'tl<sup>2</sup> [Mex. volcano].

**Izziah:** i-zai'a<sup>1</sup>; i-zī'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

## J

**j:** jē¹; jā². In English the sound of this letter is indicated phonetically by the consonantal diphthong dʒ. As used in this book the sound is indicated by j in Key 1 and by j, g, or zh in Key 2.

In the vocabulary of this book it is represented by: (1) j, initial and medial, as in *jam*, *ajar*, etc. (2) g, ge, ai, gg, as in *gender*, *gill*, etc., *age*, *college*, etc., *pigeon*, *religion*, *exaggerate*, etc. (3) dg, as in *judge*, *ridur*, etc. (4) di, de, as in *soldier*, *grandeur*, and so in *verdure* (vūr'diur, vūr'jur), etc. See INTRODUCTORY, page xxix.

**Jaakan:** jē'a-kan¹; jã'a-kân² [Bible].—**Jaakobah:** jē'a-kō'bā¹; jã'a-kō'-bā² [Bible].—**Jaala:** jē'a-lā¹ or jī-ē'lā¹; jã'a-lā² or ja-a'lā² [Bible].—**Jaalah:** jē'a-lā¹ or jī-ē'lā¹; jã'a-lā² or ja-a'lā². Same as JAALA.—**Jaalam:** jē'a-lam¹ or jī-ē'lām¹; jã'a-lam² or ja-a'lām² [Bible].—**Jaana:** jē'a-nai¹; jã'a-nā² [Bible].—**Jaar:** jē'a-ri¹; jã'a-rī² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jaareogin:** jē'a-rē-ō-ri-jim¹; jã'a-rē-ō-ri-e-gim² [Bible].—**Jaare-shiah:** jē'a-rē-shai'ā¹; jã'a-rē-shi'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jaasai:** jē'a-sai¹; jã'a-sī² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jaasau:** jē'a-sā¹; jã'a-sā² [Bible].—**Jaasia:** jē'a-sai'ā¹; jã'a-sī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Jaasle:** jī-ē'si-el¹; ja-a'si-ēl² [Bible].—**Jaasu:** jē'a-sū¹; jã'a-sū² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jaazaniah:** jī-az'a-nai'ā¹; ja-az'a-nī'ā² [Bible].—**Jaazer:** jē'a-zar¹ or jī-ē-zar¹; jã'a-zer² or ja-a'zer² [Bible].—**Jaaziah:** jē'a-zai'ā¹; jã'a-zī'ā² [Bible].—**Jaaziel:** jī-ē'zi-el¹; ja-a'zi-ēl² [Bible].—**Jabal:** jē'bāl¹; jã'bal² [Bible].—**Jabbok:** jab'ok¹; jã'ok² [Bible].—**Jabel:** jē'bēl¹; jã'bēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jabesh:** jē'besh¹; jã'bēsh² [Bible].—**Jabesh-Gilead:** jē'besh-gil'ad¹; jã'bēsh-gil'e-ād² [Bible].—**Jabez:** jē'bez¹; jã'bēz² [Bible].—**Jabin:** jē'bin¹; jã'bin² [Bible].—**Jabneel:** jab'nēl¹; jã'bne-ēl² [Bible].—**Jabneh:** jab'ne¹; jã'bne² [Bible].—**Jabnia:** jab-nai'ā¹; jã'b-nī'ā² [Douai Bible].

**jabot:** jā'bō¹ or jab'o¹; zhā'bō² or jã'b'o² [A lace frill for the neck].

**Jacan:** jē'kan¹; jã'ean² [Bible (R. V.)].

**jacana:** jak'a-na¹; jã'e'a-nā²; C. ya-kē'nā¹; E. & M. jak'a-na¹; I. jak'a-na¹; St. ja-kā'na¹; W. jak'a-nā¹; W. jã-kē'nā¹ [A bird related to the plovers].

**Jachan:** jē'kan¹; jã'ean² [Bible].—**Jachanan:** jak'a-nan¹; jã'e'a-nān² [Douai Bible].—**Jachin:** jē'kin¹; jã'ein² [Bible].—**Jachinites:** jē'kan-its¹; jã'ein-its² [Bible].

**jacinth:** jē'sin¹; jã'cinth²; E. & M. jas'in¹ [A hyacinth].

**jackal:** jak'el¹; jã'al². The stress was placed on the first syllable by Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), *jack'al*; but upon the second by Johnson (1755), Nares (1784), and Jameson (1827), *jack'al*. In later editions Perry (1805) and Walker (1806) reversed themselves [A dog-like flesh-eating quadruped].

**Jacob:** jē'kab¹; jã'eob² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. Pol. Sw. **Jakob:** yā'kob¹; yã'eob²; D. Ger. **Jacob:** yā'kop¹; yã'eōp²; F. **Jacob:** jā'kōb¹; zhā'eōb²; Hung. **Jakób:** yā'kob¹; yã'eōb²; It. **Giacobbe:** ja-kōb'ba¹; jã-eōb'be²; L. **Jacobus:** ja-kō'bust¹; ja-eō'būs²; Sp. **Jacobo:** ha-kō'bo¹; hã-eō'bo².

**Jacoba:** ja-kō'bā¹; ja-eō'ba² [Douai Bible].

**Jacobean:** jak'o-bi'an¹; jã'e'o-bē'an², *Standard & W.*; C. ja-kō'bi-an¹; E. jak-u-bi'an¹; I. ja-kō'bi-an¹; M. jak-a-bi'an¹ [Pert. to King James I and II of England].

**Jacobi:** ya-kō'bi¹; yã-eō'bi² [German family name].

**Jacobi:** ja-kō'bi¹; ja-eō'bi² [Am. family name of Teutonic origin].

**Jacobian:** ja-kō'bi-an¹; ja-eō'bi-an² [Pert. to Jacobi].

**Jacolin:** jak'o-bin¹; jã'e'o-bīn² [Fr. revolutionary].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Jacobite:** jak'o-bait<sup>1</sup>; jā'e'o-bit<sup>2</sup> [An adherent of James II of England after his abdication, or of his son the Pretender].

**Jacobitism:** jak'o-bait-izm<sup>1</sup>; jā'e'o-bit-izm<sup>2</sup>; *E.* jak'u-bit-izm<sup>1</sup>; *I.* jak'ō-bit-izm<sup>1</sup>; *W.* jak'a-bit-izm. See -ISM.

**Jacquard (a.):** jā-kārd<sup>1</sup>; ja-kārd<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.; E., I., & St.* jak-kārd<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Joseph Jacquard and his loom]. [loom (1752-1834)]

**Jacquard (n.):** zā'kūr<sup>1</sup>; zhā'kār<sup>2</sup> [Fr. weaver and inventor of Jacquard]

**Jacquerie:** zāk'rī<sup>1</sup>; zhāk'rē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. peasant insurrection of 1358].

**Jacques:** jeks<sup>1</sup>, jē'kwiz<sup>1</sup>, or (*Fr.*) zāk<sup>1</sup>; jaks<sup>2</sup>, jā'kwēs<sup>2</sup>, or (*Fr.*) zhāk<sup>2</sup>. According to traditional stage usage this name, spelt as here indicated in the first folio edition of Shakespeare's "As You Like It," is pronounced jē'kwiz<sup>1</sup> or jē'kwiz<sup>2</sup>, but inasmuch as the melancholy one is repeatedly referred to as "Monsieur Jacques" throughout the play, Shakespeare himself may have intended that the French pronunciation be used. [Fr., James.]

**Jada:** jē'dā<sup>1</sup>; jā'dā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jadaia:** jā-dē'ya<sup>1</sup>; ja-dā'ya<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

—**Jadason:** jad'e-son<sup>1</sup>; jād'u-son<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jadau:** jā-dē'yū<sup>1</sup> or jē'dā<sup>1</sup>; ja-dā'yu<sup>2</sup> or jā'dā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jaddua:** ja-diū'a or jad'yu-a<sup>1</sup>; ja-dū'a or jād'yu-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

—**Jaddus:** jad'us<sup>1</sup>; jād'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Jadiah:** jā-dā'as<sup>1</sup>; ja-dī'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jadihel:** jad'i-hel<sup>1</sup>; jād'i-hel<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jadon:** jē'den<sup>1</sup>; jā'don<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**jaeger:** yē'ger<sup>1</sup>; yā'ger<sup>2</sup> [1. A gull-like marine bird. 2. A huntsman; also, a sharpshooter].

**Jael:** jē'el<sup>1</sup>; jā'el<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**jaghir, jaghire:** jā'gir<sup>1</sup>; jā'gir<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & E.; C.* ja-gir<sup>1</sup>; *I.* jag-hūr<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* ja-gir<sup>1</sup>; *St.* jag-ir<sup>1</sup>; *W.* jag'gir<sup>1</sup> [Anglo-Ind., the government revenues of a tract of land granted with right of administration].

**jaguar:** jag'war<sup>1</sup> or ja-gwār<sup>1</sup>; jāg'wār<sup>2</sup> or ja-gwār<sup>2</sup>. *C.* jag-wār<sup>1</sup>; *E. & I.* ja-gwār<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* jag-wār<sup>1</sup>; *St.* jag'yu-ār<sup>1</sup>, which is noted also by *C. & M.*, but as alternative; *W.* jag-yu-ār<sup>1</sup> [A leopard-like mammal].

**Jagur:** jē'gur<sup>1</sup>; jā'gūr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jah:** jā<sup>1</sup> or yā<sup>1</sup>; jā<sup>2</sup> or yā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jahaddai:** ja-had'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; ja-hād'a-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jahala:** jā-hē'la<sup>1</sup>; ja-hā'la<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jahath:** jē'hath<sup>1</sup>; jā'hāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jahaz:** jē'haz<sup>1</sup>; jā'hāz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jahaza:** jā-hē'za<sup>1</sup>; ja-hā'za<sup>2</sup>. Same as JAHAZ.—**Jahaziah:** jē'hā-zā'i<sup>1</sup>; jā'hā-zā'i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jahaziel:** jā-hē'zi-el<sup>1</sup>; ja-hā'zi-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jahdai:** jā'du-ai<sup>1</sup> or jē'dai<sup>1</sup>; jā'da-i<sup>2</sup> or jā'di<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jahdiel:** jā'du-el<sup>1</sup>; jā'di-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jahdo:** jā'doi<sup>1</sup>; jā'do<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jahleel:** jē'ha-lel<sup>1</sup>; jā'ha-lēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jahiel:** jā-hā'i-el<sup>1</sup>; ja-hē'i-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jahleel:** jā'h-lel<sup>1</sup>; jā'h-lēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jahleelites:** jā'h-lel-ai<sup>1</sup>; jā'h-lēl-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jahmai:** jā'mi-ai<sup>1</sup> or jā'mai<sup>1</sup>; jā'ma-i<sup>2</sup> or jā'mi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jahveh:** yā'vē<sup>1</sup>; yā'vē<sup>2</sup> [Jehovah].—**Jahvism:** yā'vizm<sup>1</sup>; yā'vism<sup>2</sup>.—**Jahvist:** yā'vist<sup>1</sup>; yā'vist<sup>2</sup>.

**Jahzah:** jā'zā<sup>1</sup>; jā'zā<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as JAHAZ].—**Jahzeel:** jā'zi-el<sup>1</sup>; jā'ze-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jahzeelites:** jā'zi-el-ai<sup>1</sup>; jā'ze-ēl-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jahzelah:** jā'zi-yā<sup>1</sup>; jā'ze-yā<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as JAHAZIAH].—**Jahzerah:** jā'zi-rā<sup>1</sup>; jā'ze-rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jahziel:** jā'zi-el<sup>1</sup>; jā'zi-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as JAHZEEL]. [in Cuba].

**jai alai:** hai a-lai<sup>1</sup>; hī ā-lī<sup>2</sup> [A Basque-Spanish game of handball popular

**jail:** jēl<sup>1</sup>; jāl<sup>2</sup> [A place of confinement]. Compare GAOL.

**Jain:** jāin<sup>1</sup> or (*Eng.*) jēn<sup>1</sup>; jīn<sup>2</sup> or (*Eng.*) jān<sup>2</sup> [An adherent of Jainism, a religious system held by certain Hindus].

**Jaipur:** jāi-pūr<sup>1</sup>; jī-pur<sup>2</sup> [State and city in Brit. India].

2: wōlf, dg; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭk, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe, fäst; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ö; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**Jair:** jē'ar<sup>1</sup>; jā'ir<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jairite:** jē'ar-ait<sup>1</sup>; jā'ir-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jairus:** jē'i-rus<sup>1</sup> or ja-i-rus<sup>1</sup>; jā'i-rūs<sup>2</sup> or ja-i-rūs<sup>2</sup>; more frequently heard jai'rus<sup>1</sup> [Bible].—**Jakan:** jē'kan<sup>1</sup>; jā'kan<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jakeh:** jē'ka<sup>1</sup>; jā'ke<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jakim:** jē'kim<sup>1</sup>; jā'kim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jalabert:** jā'lā'bär<sup>1</sup>; zhā'lā'bär<sup>2</sup> [Fr. artist (1819-1901)].

[BAD.]

**Jalalabad:** ja-lā'la-bäd<sup>1</sup>; ja-lā'la-bäd<sup>2</sup> [Afghan city]. Compare JELALA-

**Jalaleel:** ja-lē'lī-el<sup>1</sup>; ja-lā'le-äl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Jalam:** jē'lām<sup>1</sup>; jā'lam<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Jalap:** jā'ap<sup>1</sup>; jā'ap<sup>2</sup>. Nares (1784), Sheridan (1787), and Knowles (1835) jē'ap<sup>1</sup>, now illiterate [The dried root of a plant used as a purge].

**Jalon:** jē'lon<sup>1</sup>; jā'lon<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jamblichus:** yam'bli-kus<sup>1</sup>; yām'bli-eūs<sup>2</sup>. Same as IAMBlichus.

**Jambres:** jam'briz<sup>1</sup>; jām'brēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jambri:** jam'brai<sup>1</sup>; jām'brī<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

[Ind. cotton cloth].

**jamdani:** jam-dā'nī<sup>1</sup>; jām-dā'nī<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.; M. & St.* jēm-dā'nī<sup>1</sup> [East=

**James:** jēmz<sup>1</sup>; jāmz<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Fr. **Jacques:** gāk<sup>1</sup>; zhāk<sup>2</sup>; Gr. **Iakobos:** yā'ko-bos<sup>1</sup>; yā'ko-bös<sup>2</sup>; It. **Giacomo:** ja-kō'mo<sup>1</sup>; gā-eō'mo<sup>2</sup>; **Jachimo<sup>1</sup>, Jacopo<sup>2</sup>;** Pg. **Jayme:** gai'mē<sup>1</sup>; zhē'mē<sup>2</sup>; **Diogo:** di-ō'go<sup>1</sup>; di-ō'go<sup>2</sup>; Rus. **Yakof:** yā'kof<sup>1</sup>; yā'kof<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Diego:** di-ē'go<sup>1</sup>; di-ē'go<sup>2</sup>; hā'go<sup>1</sup>; hā'go<sup>2</sup>; **Jaimé:** kai'mē<sup>1</sup>; hī'mē<sup>2</sup>.

**jamesonite:** jēm'sen-ait<sup>1</sup>; jām'son-it<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., St., & W.; I.* jē'mi-sen-ait<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* jam'sen-ait<sup>1</sup> [A mineral].

**Jamin:** jē'min<sup>1</sup>; jā'min<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jaminites:** jē'min-ait<sup>1</sup>; jā'min-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jamleh:** jam'lek<sup>1</sup>; jām'lē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jamnia:** jam'nī-ai<sup>1</sup>; jām'nī-ai<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Jamnites:** jam'nait<sup>1</sup>; jām'nits<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Jamuel:** ja-miū'el<sup>1</sup>; ja-mū'el<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Janai:** jē'nī-ai<sup>1</sup>; jā'nā-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible (R. V.)].

**Janaushek:** yā'nau-shek<sup>1</sup>; yā'nou-shék<sup>2</sup> [Bohem. actress (1830-1904)].

**Jane:** jēn<sup>1</sup>; jān<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name; variant form of JOAN].

**Janet:** ja-net<sup>1</sup> or jan'et<sup>1</sup>; jā-nēt<sup>2</sup> or jān'ēt<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name; diminutive of JANE].

[cent Rome].

**Janiculum:** ja-nik'yū-lum<sup>1</sup>; ja-nī'e'yū-lūm<sup>2</sup> [One of the Seven Hills of An-

**Janim:** jan'im<sup>1</sup>; jān'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[fantry].

**Janizary:** jan'i-zē-rī<sup>1</sup>; jān'i-zā-ry<sup>2</sup> [One of an ancient body of Turkish in-

**Janna:** jan'a<sup>1</sup>; jān'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jannai:** jan'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; jān'a-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

—**Jannes:** jan'iz<sup>1</sup>; jān'ēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Janoah:** ja-nō'ā<sup>1</sup>; ja-nō'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Janoe:** ja-nō'ā<sup>1</sup>; ja-nō'e<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Janohah:** ja-nō'hā<sup>1</sup>; ja-nō'hā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**janty:** jān'tī<sup>1</sup>; jān'ty<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries and by Kenrick (1773), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). By Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Wright (1855), jan'tī; Sheridan (1780) jēn'tī; Nares (1784) jan'tī [Variant of JANTRY].

**January:** jan'yū-ē-rī<sup>1</sup>; jān'yū-ā-ry<sup>2</sup>; not jan'yū-a-rī<sup>1</sup> [The first month of the year].

**Janum:** jē'num<sup>1</sup>; jā'nūm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Japanese:** jap<sup>ə</sup>-ə-niz<sup>1</sup>; jap<sup>ə</sup>-a-nēs<sup>2</sup>, *M. & W.*; *Standard* jap<sup>ə</sup>-nīs<sup>1</sup>; *C.* jap-ə-nīs<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., & St.* jap-ən-iz<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* jap-ən-iz<sup>1</sup>. The third and fourth pronunciations indicated above are now seldom or never heard [Belonging or relating to Japan].

**Japheth:** jē'fēth<sup>1</sup>; jā'fēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine proper name].—**Japhia:** jə'fai<sup>1</sup> or jaf<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>1</sup>; ja'fi<sup>2</sup> or jā'fi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Japhie:** jə'fai<sup>1</sup>; ja'fi<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Japhlet:** jaf'let<sup>1</sup>; jā'flet<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Japhleti:** jaf<sup>1</sup>-li-tai<sup>1</sup> or jaf<sup>1</sup>-li'tai<sup>1</sup>; jā'flet<sup>2</sup> or jā'flet<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Japhletites:** jaf<sup>1</sup>-li-taɪts<sup>1</sup>; jā'flet<sup>2</sup>-tɪts<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Japho:** jə'fo<sup>1</sup>; jā'fo<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jaquay:** jē'kwē<sup>1</sup>; jā'kwā<sup>2</sup> [Am. family name of Norman origin].

**Jagues:** See JACQUES.

**Jarah:** jē'ra<sup>1</sup>; jā'ra<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jaramoth:** jar<sup>ə</sup>-ə-mēth<sup>1</sup>; jār<sup>ə</sup>-mōth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jareb:** jē'reb<sup>1</sup> or jar<sup>ə</sup>-eb<sup>1</sup>; jā'reb<sup>2</sup> or jār<sup>ə</sup>-ēb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jared:** jē'red<sup>1</sup>; jā'red<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jarephel:** jar<sup>ə</sup>-fel<sup>1</sup>; jār<sup>ə</sup>-ēfē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jaresiah:** jar<sup>ə</sup>-si<sup>1</sup>; jār<sup>ə</sup>-sī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jarha:** jār<sup>ə</sup>-ha<sup>1</sup>; jār<sup>ə</sup>-ha<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jarib:** jē'rib<sup>1</sup> or jar<sup>ə</sup>-ib<sup>1</sup>; jā'rib<sup>2</sup> or jār<sup>ə</sup>-ib<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jarimoth:** jar<sup>ə</sup>-mēth<sup>1</sup>; jār<sup>ə</sup>-mōth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Jarl:** yār<sup>1</sup>; yār<sup>2</sup>. *C.* jār<sup>1</sup>, properly yār<sup>1</sup> [In Scandinavian history, a leader or chieftain next in rank to the king].

**Jarmuth:** jār'muth<sup>1</sup>; jār'mūth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jarndyce:** jār'n'dis<sup>1</sup> or -dais<sup>1</sup>; jār'n'dyc<sup>2</sup> or -dyc<sup>2</sup> [In Dickens's "Bleak House," a shrewd and amiable philanthropist].

**Jaroah:** jə-rō'ā<sup>1</sup>; ja-rō'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**jarosite:** jə-rō'sait<sup>1</sup>; ja-rō'sit<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ja-rō'sait<sup>1</sup>; *E.* jār<sup>ə</sup>-res-ait<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* jar<sup>ə</sup>-o-

**Jasael:** jēs<sup>1</sup>-el<sup>1</sup> or jas<sup>1</sup>-el<sup>1</sup>; jā'sa-ēl<sup>2</sup> or jās<sup>2</sup>-a-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Jasaclous:** jas<sup>1</sup>-i'f'us<sup>1</sup>; jās<sup>2</sup>-a-ē'lūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Jashar:** jash<sup>ə</sup>-ar<sup>1</sup> or jē'shar<sup>1</sup>; jash<sup>ə</sup>-ar<sup>2</sup> or jā'shar<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jashen:** jē'shen<sup>1</sup> or jash<sup>ə</sup>-en<sup>1</sup>; jā'shēn<sup>2</sup> or jash<sup>ə</sup>-ēn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jasher:** jash<sup>ə</sup>-er<sup>1</sup> or jē'shar<sup>1</sup>; jash<sup>ə</sup>-er<sup>2</sup> or jā'shēr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jashobeam:** jə-shō'bi-am<sup>1</sup>; ja-shō'be-am<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jashub:** jē'shub<sup>1</sup> or jash<sup>ə</sup>-ub<sup>1</sup>; jā'shub<sup>2</sup> or jash<sup>ə</sup>-ūb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jashubilehem:** jə-shū'bai-lī'hēm<sup>1</sup>; ja-shū'bi-lē'hēm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jashubites:** jē'shub-aɪts<sup>1</sup> or jash<sup>ə</sup>-ub-aɪts<sup>1</sup>; jā'shub-its<sup>2</sup> or jash<sup>ə</sup>-ūb-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jasiel:** jēs<sup>1</sup>-el<sup>1</sup> or jas<sup>1</sup>-el<sup>1</sup>; jā'si-ēl<sup>2</sup> or jās<sup>2</sup>-i-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jasmine:** jas'min<sup>1</sup>; jās'min<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855), and by most modern lexicographers. Worcester, Walker (1791), and Smart (1840) jaz'min<sup>1</sup> [A fragrant climbing shrub].

**Jason:** jēs'sen<sup>1</sup>; jā'son<sup>2</sup> [1. Bible. 2. In Gr. myth, the leader of the Argonauts, who secured the golden fleece].

**Jasper:** jas'par<sup>1</sup>; jās'per<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Jesper:** yes'par<sup>1</sup>; yēs'per<sup>2</sup>; D. **Jasper:** yūs'par<sup>1</sup>; yās'pār<sup>2</sup>; F. **Gaspard:** gas'pār<sup>1</sup>; gās'pār<sup>2</sup>; G. **Caspar** or **Kaspar:** kas'par<sup>1</sup>; kās'pār<sup>2</sup>; It. **Gasparo** or **Gasparro:** gas'pa-rō<sup>1</sup>; gās'pā-rō<sup>2</sup>; L. **Gaspar:** gas'pār<sup>1</sup>; gās'pār<sup>2</sup>; Pg. Sp. **Gaspar:** gas-pār<sup>1</sup>; gās-pār<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Kasper:** kās'par<sup>1</sup>; kās'per<sup>2</sup>.

**jasponyx:** jas'po-niks<sup>1</sup>; jās'po-nŷks<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* jasp'ɒ-niks<sup>1</sup>; *I.* jas'pō-niks<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* jas'pō-niks<sup>1</sup> [Jasper resembling onyx].

**Jasub:** jēs'sub<sup>1</sup>; jā'sūb<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jasubus:** jə-sū'būs<sup>1</sup>; ja-sū'būs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Jatal:** jē'tal<sup>1</sup>; jā'tal<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Jathan:** jē'than<sup>1</sup>; jā'than<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Jathanael:** jə-than<sup>1</sup>-el<sup>1</sup>; ja-thān<sup>2</sup>-a-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jathniel:** jath<sup>ə</sup>-ni-el<sup>1</sup>; jāth<sup>2</sup>-ni-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jattir:** jat<sup>ə</sup>-er<sup>1</sup>; jāt<sup>2</sup>-ir<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**jaunder (vi.):** jān'dar<sup>1</sup>; jān'der<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & M.*; *C. & W.* jān'dūr<sup>1</sup>; *E.* jēn'-dūr<sup>1</sup> [To talk in an idle way]

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŷle, cūre, bŷt, bŷrn; ōll, bōy; ʒo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rüie; but, bürn;

**jaundice:** jän'dis<sup>1</sup> or jën'dis<sup>1</sup>; jän'dic<sup>2</sup> or jän'dic<sup>2</sup>. *E., I., & St.* jën'dis<sup>1</sup>, which is noted as alternative by *Standard, C., M., & W.* [A morbid condition due to the obstructed excretion of bile. Three varieties, yellow, black, and green, are distinguished according to the color of the skin of the patient].

**jaunt:** jünt<sup>1</sup> or jönt<sup>1</sup>; jünt<sup>2</sup> or jant<sup>2</sup>. *St.* jönt<sup>1</sup>, which is noted by *Standard, C., M., & W.* as alternative [A pleasure trip or a tedious journey].

**jaunty:** jünt<sup>1</sup> or jönt<sup>1</sup>; jünt<sup>2</sup> or jant<sup>2</sup>. Compare JANTY.

**Jaurès:** 5ō'räs<sup>1</sup>; zhō'rës<sup>2</sup> [Fr. philosopher and statesman (1859- )].

**Java:** jū'vā<sup>1</sup>; jā'vā<sup>2</sup> [A Dutch island of the Malay Archipelago].—**Javanese:** jav'a-niz<sup>1</sup>; jā'vā-nēs<sup>2</sup>. *Standard & C.* jav'a-nis<sup>1</sup> [A native of Java].

**Javan:** jū'vā<sup>1</sup>; jā'vā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jazar:** jē'zar<sup>1</sup>; jā'zar<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Jazer:** jē'zar<sup>1</sup>; jā'zēr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jaziz:** jē'ziz<sup>1</sup>; jā'ziz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jeabarim:** jī-ab'a-rim<sup>1</sup>; jē-ab'a-rim<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Jeaffreson:** jēf'ar-sən<sup>1</sup>; jēf'er-son<sup>2</sup> [Eng. novelist (1831-1901)].

**jealous:** jēl'us<sup>1</sup>; jēl'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Troubled by suspicions and resentful toward an-  
[other].

**jean:** jīn<sup>1</sup>; jēn<sup>2</sup>, notwithstanding that all the dictionaries examined which contain the word pronounce it jēn<sup>1</sup>; jān<sup>2</sup>, for usage has prevailed over lexicographic notation. Introduced into the language as *jeane* in 1495, it took the form *jeen* in 1524, then went through the following forms: *jene* (1567), *geane* (1575), *jennes* and *gene* (1589), *teine* (1607), *jean* (1622), *jane* (1662), *jean* (1766)—the form that survives to-day. The word is traced to the city of Genoa (Fr. *Gènes*), whence, perhaps, the cotton goods first came. An early lexicographic reference to the Fr. name may be found in Cole's "English Dictionary," 1717.

**Jearim:** jī'a-rim<sup>1</sup>; jē'a-rim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jeaterai:** jī-at'i-rai<sup>1</sup>; jē-āt'e-rī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jeatharai:** jī-ath'i-rai<sup>1</sup>; jē-ath'e-rī<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jebaar:** jēb'a-ar<sup>1</sup>; jēb'a-ār<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jebahar:** jēb'a-har<sup>1</sup>; jēb'a-hār<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jebania:** jēb'a-na-ai<sup>1</sup>; jēb'a-nā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jeberechiah:** jī-ber'i-kai<sup>1</sup>; jē-bēr'e-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jeblaam:** jēb'u-am<sup>1</sup>; jēb'u-ām<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jebnael:** jēb'n-el<sup>1</sup>; jēb'na-rī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jebneel:** jēb'n-el<sup>1</sup>; jēb'ne-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jebus:** jī'bust<sup>1</sup>; jē'būs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jebusi:** jēb'yu-sai<sup>1</sup>; jēb'yu-sī<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as JEbus].—**Jebusite:** jēb'yu-zait<sup>1</sup>; jēb'yu-git<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jecamlah:** jēk'a-mai'ā<sup>1</sup>; jēk'a-mī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jecemia:** jēs'i-mai'ā<sup>1</sup>; jēc'e-mī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jechella:** jēk'i-lai'ā<sup>1</sup>; jēc'e-lī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jechillah:** jēk'i-lai'ā<sup>1</sup>; jēc'e-lī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jecholiah:** jēk'o-lai'ā<sup>1</sup>; jēc'e-o-lī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jechoniah:** jēk'o-nai'ā<sup>1</sup>; jēc'e-o-nī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as JACHONIOS].—**Jechonios:** jēk'o-nai'ā<sup>1</sup>; jēc'e-o-nī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jecmaam:** jēk'mu-am<sup>1</sup>; jēc'e-mā-ām<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jecmaan:** jēk'mu-am<sup>1</sup>; jēc'e-mā-ām<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jecolliah:** jēk'o-lai'ā<sup>1</sup>; jēc'e-o-lī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jeconam:** jēk'o-nam<sup>1</sup>; jēc'e-o-nām<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jeconian:** jēk'o-nai'ā<sup>1</sup>; jēc'e-o-nī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jeconias:** jēk'o-nai'ā<sup>1</sup>; jēc'e-o-nī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Jecthel:** jēk'tu-hel<sup>1</sup>; jēc'te-hēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Jedal:** jēd'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; jēd'a-ī<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jedala:** jī-dē'yā<sup>1</sup> or jī-dai'ā<sup>1</sup>; jē-dā'yā<sup>2</sup> or jē-dī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jedaiah:** jī-dē'yā<sup>1</sup> or jī-dai'ā<sup>1</sup>; jē-dā'yā<sup>2</sup> or jē-dī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jedala:** jī-dē'lā<sup>1</sup>; jē-dā'lā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Jeddo:** yed'o<sup>1</sup>; yēd'o<sup>2</sup> [A former name of Tokyo, Japan].

**Jeddo:** jēd'o<sup>1</sup>; jēd'o<sup>2</sup> [A borough in Pennsylvania].

**Jeddoa:** jē-dō'ā<sup>1</sup>; jē-dō'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jeddua:** jē-dū'ā<sup>1</sup>; jē-dū'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jedebos:** jēd'i-bea<sup>1</sup>; jēd'e-bōs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jedediah:** jēd'i-dai'ā<sup>1</sup>; jēd'e-dī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine proper name].—**Jedel:** jī-dī'ā<sup>1</sup>; jē-dē'ī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jedues:** jī-dī'us<sup>1</sup>; jē-dē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Jediad:** jī-dai'ā<sup>1</sup>; jē-dī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jedidiah:** jī-dai'dā<sup>1</sup>; jē-dī'dā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jedidiah:** jēd'i-dai'ā<sup>1</sup>; jēd'a-dī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jediel:** jī-dī-el<sup>1</sup>; jē-dī'ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jedo:** jī'do<sup>1</sup>; jē-do<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jeduthun:** jī-dū'θun<sup>1</sup>; jē-dū'θūn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hit, loe; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌsle; əu = out; ɔll; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, thi-

**Jeeli:** jɪ-ɪ'laɪ<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-ɛ'lɪ<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Jeelus:** jɪ-ɪ'lus<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-ɛ'lūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Jeecer:** jɪ-ɪ'zɛr<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-ɛ'zɛr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jeecerites:** jɪ-ɪ'zɛr-ɪtɪs<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-ɛ'zɛr-ɪt-ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jeffreys:** jɛf'rɪz<sup>1</sup>; jɛf'rys<sup>2</sup> [Eng. judge (1648-89)].

**Jegaal:** jɛg'ɪ-al<sup>1</sup>; jɛg'a-əl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jegar-sahadutha:** jɪ'gɛr-sɛ'h-a-diū'tha<sup>1</sup>; jɛ'gɛr-sɛ'h-a-dū'tha<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jegbaa:** jɛg'br-ə; jɛg'ba-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jegedefias:** jɛg'ɪ-dɪ-lai'asi or jɛg'ɪ-dɪ-lai'asi; jɛg'ɛ-de-lɪ'as<sup>2</sup> or jɛg'ɛ-de-lɪ'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jehaleleel:** jɪ'ha-lɪ-l-el<sup>1</sup>; jɛ'ha-lɪ-l-ɛl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehalelel:** jɪ-hal'ɪ-l-el<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hal'ɛ-lɛl<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. Same as JEHALELEEL. —**Jehdeiah:** jɛ-dɪ'yā<sup>1</sup> or jɛ-dɪ-yā<sup>2</sup>; jɛ-dɛ'yā<sup>2</sup> or jɛ-dɛ-yā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehedefa:** jɪ'm-dɪ'yā<sup>1</sup>; jɛ'he-dɛ'yā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jehzekel:** jɪ-hɛz'ɪ-kel<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hɛz'ɛ-kɛl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehzeiel:** jɪ-hɪ'zɪ-el<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hɛ'zɪ-ɛl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jehiah:** jɪ-hai'ā; jɛ-hɪ'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jehias:** jɪ-hai'asi; jɛ-hɪ'asi [Douai Bible].—**Jehiel:** jɪ-hai'el<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hɪ'el<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehiell:** jɪ-hai'ɪ-lai<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hɪ'ɛ-lɪ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehizkiah:** jɪ'hiz-kai'ā; jɛ'hiz-kɪ'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehoadah:** jɪ-hō'ā-dā<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hō'ā-dā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehoadan:** jɪ'ho-ad'ən<sup>1</sup>; jɛ'ho-ād'an<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehoadin:** jɪ'ho-ad'in<sup>1</sup>; jɛ'ho-ād'in<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jehoahaz:** jɪ-hō'ā-haz<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hō'ā-hāz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehosh:** jɪ-hō'ash<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hō'āsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. Same as JOASH. —**Jehohanan:** jɪ'ho-hə'nən<sup>1</sup>; jɛ'ho-hā'nan<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehoiachin:** jɪ-hoi'ə-kɪn<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hoi'ə-ɛn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehoiada:** jɪ-hoi'ə-dā<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hoi'ə-dā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehoiakim:** jɪ-hoi'ə-kɪm<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hoi'ə-kɪm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehoiarib:** jɪ-hoi'ə-rɪb<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hoi'ə-rɪb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehonadab:** jɪ-hən'ə-dab<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hən'ə-dāb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehonathan:** jɪ-hən'ə-thən<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hən'ə-thən<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehoram:** jɪ-hō'ram<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hō'ram<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehoshabeath:** jɪ'ho-shab'ɪ-ath<sup>1</sup> or jɪ-hesh'ɪ-bɪ'ath<sup>1</sup>; jɛ'ho-shāb'ɛ-ath<sup>2</sup> or jɛ-hōsh'ɛ-bɛ'ath<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehoshaphat:** jɪ-hesh'ɪ-fat<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hōsh'ɛ-fāt<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jehoshaba:** jɪ-hesh'ɪ-bā<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hōsh'ɛ-bā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehoshua:** jɪ-hesh'yu-ā<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hōsh'yu-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehoshuah:** jɪ-hesh'yu-ā<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hōsh'yu-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. Same as JEHOASHUA.

**Jehovah:** jɪ-hō'vā<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hō'vā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehovah-jireh:** jɪ-hō'vā-jai'rə<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hō'vā-jɪ'rɛ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehovah-nissi:** jɪ-hō'vā-nɪs'ɪ; jɛ-hō'vā-nɪs'ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehovah-shalom:** jɪ-hō'vā-shə'ləm<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hō'vā-shā'lom<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehovah-shammah:** jɪ-hō'vā-sham'ā; jɛ-hō'vā-shām'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jehovah-tsiddkenu:** jɪ-hō'vā-tsɪd'ke-niū<sup>1</sup> or tsɪd'ke-niū<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hō'vā-tsɪd'kē-nū<sup>2</sup> or tsɪd'kē-nū<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehozabad:** jɪ-həz'ə-bad<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hōz'ə-bād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehozadak:** jɪ-həz'ə-dak<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hōz'ə-dāk<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehu:** jɪ'hiū<sup>1</sup>; jɛ'hū<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehubbah:** jɪ-hub'ā; jɛ-hūb'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehucal:** jɪ-hiū'kal<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hū'kal<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehud:** jɪ'hud<sup>1</sup>; jɛ'hūd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehudi:** jɪ-hiū'dai<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hū'dɪ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehudiah:** jɪ'hiū-dai'jā; jɛ'hū-dɪ'jā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jehuel:** jɪ-hiū'el<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-hū'el<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible (R. V.)].—**Jehush:** jɪ'hush<sup>1</sup>; jɛ'hūsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jeiel:** jɪ-ai'el<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-ɪ'el<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jejune:** jɪ-jūn<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-jun<sup>2</sup>. *E.* jɪ-jūn<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* jɪ-jiūn<sup>1</sup>. By Perry (1777) jɪ-jūn<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Wright (1855), jɪ-jūn<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) ɜɜ-jūn<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) jɛd'jūn<sup>1</sup> [Lacking life, point, or interest].

**Jekabzeel:** jɪ-kab'zɪ-el<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-kāb'ze-ɛl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jekameam:** jɛk'ə-mɪ'əm<sup>1</sup>; jɛk'ə-mɛ'əm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jekamiah:** jɛk'ə-mai'ā; jɛk'ə-mɪ'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jekuthiel:** jɪ-kiū'thi-el<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-kū'thi-ɛl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jekyll (Doctor):** jɪ'kɪl<sup>1</sup> or jɛk'ɪl<sup>1</sup>; jɛ'kyl<sup>2</sup> or jɛk'yl<sup>2</sup> [Chief character in R. L. Stevenson's dual-personality story "The Strange Case of Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"].

**Jemai:** jɛm'ɪ-ai<sup>1</sup>; jɛm'a-ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Jemima:** jɪ-mai'mə<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-mɪ'mə<sup>2</sup> [Bible and feminine personal name].

**Jemimah:** jɪ-mai'mā<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-mɪ'mā<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as JEMIMA].—**Jemini:** jɛm'ɪ-nai<sup>1</sup>; jɛm'ɪ-nɪ<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jemnaan:** jɛm'n-an<sup>1</sup>; jɛm'na-ɛn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Jemuel:** jɪ-miū'el<sup>1</sup>; jɛ-mū'el<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jena:** yɛ'nə<sup>1</sup>; yɛ'na<sup>2</sup> [Ger. city; battle, 1806].

**jenite:** yɛn'ait<sup>1</sup>; yɛn'it<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* jɛn'ait<sup>1</sup> [A mineral].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊll, rʊle, çʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔll, bōy; ɡo, ɡɛm; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō, not, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭm;

**jeopardize:** jep'örd-aiz'; jep'ard-ize² [To expose to loss or injury].

**Jephdaia:** jep-de'yä'; jep-dä'ya² [Douai Bible].—**Jephleti:** jep'h-tai'; jep'-le-ti² [Douai Bible].—**Jephone:** jep'o-ni'; jep'o-nē² [Douai Bible].—**Jephtale:** jep'-ta-hel'; jep'-ta-hel² [Douai Bible].—**Jephthæ:** jep'thi'; jep'thē² [Bible. Same as JEPHTHAH].—**Jephthah:** jep'thā'; jep'thā² [Bible].—**Jephunne:** jep-fun'ä'; jep-fun'e² [Apocrypha].—**Jephunneh:** jep-fun'ä'; jep-fun'e² [Bible].—**Jeraa:** jer'i-ä'; jer'a-a² [Douai Bible].—**Jerah:** jir'ä'; jer'ä² [Bible].—**Jerahmeel:** jir-ä'me-el'; jer-ä'me-el² [Bible].—**Jerameel:** jir-ä'me-el'; jer-ä'me-el² [Douai Bible].

**jerboa:** jer-bō'ä'; jer-bō'ä², *Standard & M.*; *C. & W.* jür'bo-ä'; *E., I., St., & W.* jür-bō'ä' [A mouse-like, jumping quadruped with long hind legs].

**Jercaam:** jür'k-ä-mi'; jür'ea-äm² [Douai Bible].—**Jerechu:** jer'i-kū'; jer'-e-cu² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Jerechus:** jer'i-kus'; jür'e-cūs² [Apocrypha].—**Jered:** jir'ed'; jür'ed² [Bible].—**Jeremai:** jer'i-mē'ai'; jür'e-mā'i² [Bible. Same as JEREMIAH]. [ment].

**jeremiad, jeremiade:** jer'i-mai'ad'; jür'e-mi'äd² [A tale of grief or la-

**Jeremiah:** jer'i-mai'ä'; jür'e-mi'ä [1. A Hebrew prophet or the Book of the Bible that bears his name. 2. A masculine personal name]. Dan. D. G. Sw. **Jeremias:** jür'e-mi'äsi'; jür'e-mi'äs²; F. **Jérémie:** jür'e-mi'äsi'; zh'e-ré'mé²; It. **Geremia:** jür'e-mi'äsi'; g'e-ré-mi'ä².

**Jeremias:** jer'i-mai-as'; jür'e-mi-as² [Bible. Same as JEREMIAH].—**Jeremiel:** jer'i-mai-el'; jür'e-mi-el² [Apocrypha].—**Jeremoth:** jer'i-methi' or -mōthi'; jür'e-mōthi' or -mōthi².—**Jeremy:** jer'i-mi'; jür'e-my² [Bible. Same as JEREMIAH].

**Jerez de la Frontera:** hē-rēth' dē la fron-tē'ru'; hē-reth' dē lā fron-tē'ra² [Sp. town, noted as a sherry-wine center]. [Compare FALCON.

**jerfalcon:** jür'fō'kn' or -fal'kan'; jür'fa'en² or -fāl'eon² [The gerfalcon].

**Jeria:** jür-äi'; je-rä² [Douai Bible].—**Jeriah:** jür-äi'; je-rä² [Bible].—**Jerias:** jür-äi'; je-rä² [Douai Bible].—**Jeriau:** jür-äi'; jür-äi'² [Douai Bible].—**Jeribai:** jer'i-bai' or jer'i-bäi'; jür-i-bi' or jür-i-bäi² [Bible].—**Jericho:** jer'i-ko'; jür-i-ko² [Bible].—**Jeriel:** jer'i-el' or jür-i-el'; jür-i-ēl' or jür-i-ēl² [Bible].—**Jerijah:** jür-äi'; je-rä² [Bible].—**Jerimoth:** jer'i-methi' or -mōthi'; jür-i-mōthi' or -mōthi² [Bible].—**Jerimoth:** jer'i-muthi'; jür-i-mūth² [Douai Bible].—**Jerioth:** jer'i-oth' or -ōthi'; jür-i-ōth' or -ōthi² [Bible].—**Jermal:** jür-mäi' or -māi'; jür-mä-i² or -māi² [Douai Bible].—**Jerobaal:** jür-röb'äi'; je-röb'äi² [Douai Bible].—**Jero-boam:** jür-o-bō'am'; jür'o-bō'am² [Bible].—**Jeroham:** jür-röham' or jür'o-ham'; je-rö'häm² or jür'o-häm² [Bible].

**Jerome:** jür-röm'i' or jer'am'; je-röm'² or jür'om²; Dan. **Jeronymus:** jür-rö-ni-müs'; jür-rö-ni-müs²; D. G. Sw. **Hieronimus:** jür-rö-ni-müs'; jür-rö-ni-müs²; F. **Jérôme:** jür-röm'i'; zh'e-röm²; It. **Geronimo:** jür-rö-ni-möi'; g'e-rö-ni-möi²; **Gir-lamo:** jür-rö-lä-möi'; g'e-rö-lä-möi²; L. **Hieronimus:** hür-i-rö-ni-müs'; hür'e-rö-ni-müs²; Pg. **Hieronimo:** jür-rö-ni-möi'; jür'e-rö-ni-möi²; **Jerónimo:** jür-rö-ni-möi'; zh'e-rö-ni-möi²; Sp. **Jerónimo:** hür-rö-ni-möi'; hür'e-rö-ni-möi² [1. A masculine personal name. 2. A Father of the Church (340?-420)]. [(1859- )].

**Jerome:** jür-röm'i'; je-röm'²; not jer'um', nor jer'a-mi' [Eng. humorist

**Jersey:** jür-z'i'; jür'sy². In the 17th century (1634-1688) spelt **Jarsey**, and then pronounced jür-z'i'; jür'sy² [Channel island].

**Jersla:** jür-sai'ä'; je-rs'ä² [Douai Bible].—**Jerubbaal:** jer'u-bä'al'; jür'ü-bä'al² [Bible].—**Jerubbesheth:** jer'u-bi'shethi' or jür-rü-bi'shethi'; jür'ü-bä'shethi² or je-rü-b'e-sheth² [Bible].—**Jeruel:** jür-rü-el' or jer'u-el'; je-ry'el² or jür'ü-ēl² [Bible].—**Jerusa:** jür-rü-sä'; je-ry-sä² [Douai Bible].

**Jerusalem:** jür-rü-sä-lem'; je-ry-sä-lēm² [Bible city].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Jerusalem<sup>2</sup>:** yē-rū'za-lem<sup>1</sup>; yē-ru'yā-lēm<sup>2</sup> [Ger. divine (1709-89)].

**Jerusha, Jerushah:** jī-rū'shā<sup>1</sup>, jī-rū'shā<sup>1</sup>; jē-ru'shā<sup>2</sup>, jē-ru'shā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jervaulx:** jēr'vis<sup>1</sup>; jēr'vis<sup>2</sup> [Eng. hamlet in Yorkshire; site of ruins famous Cistercian monastery of 12th century]. See ALCETER; BEAUCHAMP.

**Jervis:** jūr'vis<sup>1</sup> or jār'vis<sup>1</sup>; jēr'vis<sup>2</sup> or jār'vis<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Jervois:** jerv'is<sup>1</sup>; jerv'is<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

**Jesaarites:** jes'ī-ar-aits<sup>1</sup>; jēs'a-ar-its<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jesala:** jī-sē'yā<sup>1</sup>; jē-sā'yā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jesalah:** jī-sē'yā<sup>1</sup>; jē-sā'yā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jesamari:** jī-sam'ā-rai<sup>1</sup>; jē-sām'ā-rā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jesana:** jes'ā-nā<sup>1</sup>; jēs'a-nā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jesbaam:** jes'bi-am<sup>1</sup>; jēs'ba-ām<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jesbaham:** jes'ba-ham<sup>1</sup>; jēs'ba-hām<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jesbibenob:** jes'bi-bī-neb<sup>1</sup>; jēs'bi-bē-nōb<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jesboam:** jes'bo-am<sup>1</sup>; jēs'bo-ām<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jeselas:** jī-sī'yās<sup>1</sup>; jē-sē'yās<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jesema:** jes'ī-mā<sup>1</sup>; jēs'e-mā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jesesi:** jī-sī'sai<sup>1</sup>; jē-sē'sī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jeshalah:** jī-shā'yā<sup>1</sup> or shā'ā<sup>1</sup>; jē-shā'yā<sup>2</sup> or shī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jeshanah:** jesh'ā-nā<sup>1</sup> or jī-shē'nā<sup>1</sup>; jēs'hā-nā<sup>2</sup> or jē-shā'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jesharelah:** jesh'ā-rī'lā<sup>1</sup>; jēs'hā-rē'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jeshebeab:** jī-sheb'ī-ab<sup>1</sup>; jē-shēb'e-āb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jesher:** jī'shār<sup>1</sup>; jē'sher<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jeshimon:** jī-shai'mān<sup>1</sup> or jesh'ī-mōn<sup>1</sup>; jē-shī'mōn<sup>2</sup> or jēsh'ī-mōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jeshishai:** jī-shīsh'ī-ai<sup>1</sup> or jī-shai'shē<sup>1</sup>; jē-shīsh'ā-ī<sup>2</sup> or jē-shī'shā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jeshohaiah:** jī'sho-hē'yā<sup>1</sup> or shā'ā<sup>1</sup>; jē'sho-hā'yā<sup>2</sup> or hī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jeshua:** jesh'yū-ā<sup>1</sup>; jēs'hū-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jeshuah:** jesh'yū-ā<sup>1</sup>; jēs'hū-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as JESHUA].—**Jeshurun:** jesh'yū-run<sup>1</sup> or jī-shū'run<sup>1</sup>; jēs'hū-run<sup>2</sup> or jē-shū'rūn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jesia:** jī-sai'ā<sup>1</sup>; jē-sī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jesiah:** jī-sai'ā<sup>1</sup>; jē-sī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jesias:** jī-sai'ās<sup>1</sup>; jē-sī'ās<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jesiel:** jes'ī-el<sup>1</sup>; jēs'ī-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jesielites:** jes'ī-el-aits<sup>1</sup>; jēs'ī-ēl-its<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jesimiel:** jī-sim'ēl<sup>1</sup>; jē-sīm'ī-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jesmachias:** jes'mā-kai'ās<sup>1</sup>; jēs'mā-ēl'ās<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jesmaias:** jes'mā-kai'ās<sup>1</sup>; jēs'mā-ēl'ās<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Jesse:** jes'ī<sup>1</sup>; jēs'e<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name].

**Jessica:** jes'ī-kā<sup>1</sup>; jēs'ī-eā<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Jessua:** jes'yū-ā<sup>1</sup>; jēs'yū-ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jessue:** jes'yū-ī<sup>1</sup>; jēs'yū-ē<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Jessui:** jes'yū-ai<sup>1</sup>; jēs'yū-ī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jessuites:** jes'yū-aits<sup>1</sup>; jēs'yū-its<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Jesu:** jī'sū<sup>1</sup>; jēs'ū<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha. Same as JESUS].

**Jesua:** jes'yū-ā<sup>1</sup>; jēs'yū-ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jesue:** jes'yū-ī<sup>1</sup>; jēs'yū-ē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jesui:** jes'yū-ai<sup>1</sup>; jēs'yū-ī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jesuit:** jez'yū-it<sup>1</sup> or jez'u-it<sup>1</sup>; jēs'yū-īt<sup>2</sup> or jēzh'ū-īt<sup>2</sup> [Religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola, 1534].

**Jesuites:** jes'yū-aits<sup>1</sup>; jēs'yū-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jesurun:** jes'yū-run<sup>1</sup>; jēs'yū-rūn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jesus:** jī'zūs<sup>1</sup>; jēs'ūs<sup>2</sup> [The founder of Christianity].

**jet:** jet<sup>1</sup>; jēt<sup>2</sup> [1. A black mineral. 2. A spurt of water].

**jet d'eau** [Fr.]: zā dō<sup>1</sup>; zhē dō<sup>2</sup> [A jet of water].

**Jeteba:** jet'ī-bā<sup>1</sup>; jēt'e-bā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jetebatha:** jī-teb'ā-thā<sup>1</sup>; jē-tēb'ā-thā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jethela:** jēth'ē-lā<sup>1</sup>; jēth'ē-lā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jether:** jī'ther<sup>1</sup>; jē'ther<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jetheth:** jī'theh<sup>1</sup>; jē'thēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jethlah:** jēth'lā<sup>1</sup>; jēth'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jethraam:** jēth'rā-am<sup>1</sup>; jēth'rā-ām<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jethrahem:**

2: wōlf, dē; bōók, bōót; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ipk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ârt; fat, fâre; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gô; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

jeth'ra-hem<sup>1</sup>; jêth'ra-hêm<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jethrai**: jî'thr-ai<sup>1</sup> or -thrai<sup>1</sup>; jê'thra-i<sup>2</sup> or -thri<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jethro**: jeth'ro<sup>1</sup> or jî'thro<sup>1</sup>; jêth'ro<sup>2</sup> or jê'thro<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jetur**: jî'tur<sup>1</sup>; jê'tûr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**jeu d'esprit** [Fr.]: jû dâs'pri<sup>1</sup>; zhû dês'pri<sup>2</sup> [A play of wit].

**Jeuel**: jî-û-el<sup>1</sup> or jiû-el<sup>1</sup>; je-y'el<sup>2</sup> or jû-ël<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jeune**: jûn<sup>1</sup>; jûn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name of Fr. origin].

**jeunesse dorée** [Fr.]: jû'nes' dō'rē<sup>1</sup>; zhû'nês' dō're<sup>2</sup> [Gilded youth].

**Jeush**: jî'ush<sup>1</sup>; jê'ush<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jeuz**: jî'uz<sup>1</sup>; jê'üz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jevons**: jev'onz<sup>1</sup>; jêv'onz<sup>2</sup> [Eng. logician (1835-82)].

**Jew**: jû<sup>1</sup>; jû<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., & St.; I., W., & W.* jiû<sup>1</sup>. The first was indicated by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849); the second by Walker (1797), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) [A member of the Hebraic division of the Semitic race].

**jewel**: jû-el<sup>1</sup>; jû-ël<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & St.; I.* jiû-el<sup>1</sup>; *M.* jû-al<sup>1</sup>; *W. & W.* jiû-al<sup>1</sup> [A precious stone used as for ornament].—**Jeweler**, **jeweller**: jû-el-er<sup>1</sup>; jû-ël-êr<sup>2</sup>; not jû-lar<sup>1</sup>.

**jewelry**: jû-el-rî<sup>1</sup>; jû-ël-ry<sup>2</sup> [Jewels collectively].

**jewellery**: jû-el-ar-rî<sup>1</sup>; jû-ël-er-y<sup>2</sup>. Same as JEWELRY.

**Jewry**: jû-rî<sup>1</sup>; jû-ry<sup>2</sup>; not jiû-rî<sup>1</sup> [The Jewish people collectively]. Compare [JURY].

**Jews**: jûz<sup>1</sup> or jiûz<sup>1</sup>; jûz<sup>2</sup> or jûz<sup>2</sup>; not jûs<sup>1</sup>, nor jiûs<sup>2</sup>. See JEW.

**Jeyes**: jêz<sup>1</sup>; jêz<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name.] See BEAUCHAMP.

**Jeypoor**: jai-pûr<sup>1</sup>; jî-pōor<sup>2</sup>. Same as JAIPUR.

**Jezabad**: jêz'a-had<sup>1</sup>; jêz'a-bād<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jezabel**: jêz'a-bel<sup>1</sup>; jêz'-a-bêl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jezaniah**: jêz'a-naï'at<sup>1</sup>; jêz'a-nî'â<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jezathah**: jêz'a-tha<sup>1</sup>; jêz'a-tha<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jezebel**: jêz'i-bel<sup>1</sup>; jêz'e-bêl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jezelus**: jî-zî'lus<sup>1</sup> or jêz-i-lus<sup>1</sup>; jê-zê-lûs<sup>2</sup> or jêz'e-lûs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Jezet**: jî'zet<sup>1</sup>; jê'zer<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jezertites**: jî'zer-ait<sup>1</sup>; jê'zêr-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jezia**: jî-zai'at<sup>1</sup>; jê-zî'â<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jeziah**: jî-zai'at<sup>1</sup>; jê-zî'â<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jeziel**: jî'zi-el<sup>1</sup> or jî-zai'el<sup>1</sup>; jê'zi-êl<sup>2</sup> or jê-zî'êl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jezila**: jêz-lai'at<sup>1</sup>; jêz-lî'â<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jeziliah**: jêz-lai'at<sup>1</sup>; jêz-lî'â<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jezoar**: jî-zô'ar<sup>1</sup>; jê-zô'ar<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jezonias**: jêz'o-naï'as<sup>1</sup>; jêz'o-nî'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jezrael**: jêz-rî-el<sup>1</sup>; jêz-ra-êl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jezrahel**: jêz-ra-hêl<sup>1</sup>; jêz-ra-hêl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jezrahelites**: jêz-ra-hel-ait<sup>1</sup>; jêz-ra-hêl-its<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jezrahiah**: jêz'-ra-hai'at<sup>1</sup>; jêz'-ra-hî'â<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jezraia**: jêz'-rî-ai'at<sup>1</sup>; jêz'-ra-î'â<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jezreel**: jêz-rî-el<sup>1</sup>; jêz-re-êl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jezreelite**: jêz-rî-el-ait<sup>1</sup>; jêz-re-êl-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jezreliel**: jêz-rî-el<sup>1</sup>; jêz-rî-êl<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**jibe**: jaib<sup>1</sup>; jîb<sup>2</sup> [To swing from one side to the other, as the sails of a ship]. Compare GIBE.

**Jibsam**: jîb'sam<sup>1</sup>; jîb'sâm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jidlaph**: jîd'laf<sup>1</sup>; jîd'lâf<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jimna**: jîm'na<sup>1</sup>; jîm'na<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jimnah**: jîm'nâ<sup>1</sup>; jîm'nâ<sup>2</sup>. Same as JIMNA.—**Jimnites**: jîm'naits<sup>1</sup>; jîm'nits<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [mounted musket].

**jingal**: jîng'âl<sup>1</sup>; jîng'âl<sup>2</sup>. *E., I., & St.* jîng-âl<sup>1</sup>; *W.* jîng'âl<sup>1</sup> [A heavy

**jinnce**: jîn'î; jîn'ê<sup>2</sup> [In Moham. myth, a preadamite being].

**jînikisha**: jîn-rik'î-sha<sup>1</sup>; jîn-rîk'î-sha<sup>2</sup> [A two-wheeled Japanese conveyance]. [Bible].

**Jiphtah**: jîf'tâ<sup>1</sup>; jîf'tâ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jiphtah-el**: jîf'thâ-el<sup>1</sup>; jîf'thâ-êl<sup>2</sup>

2: ârt, âpe, fât, fâre, fâst, whâp, âll; mē, gēt, præy, fêrn; hît, ice; î=ê; î=ê; gō, nôt, ôr, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʊ = out; ɔil; ɪu = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, thi-.

**jiu-jutsu:** jiū<sup>1</sup>-jūt<sup>1</sup>-sū<sup>1</sup>; jū<sup>1</sup>-jūt<sup>1</sup>-sū<sup>2</sup>. Same as JU-JUTSU.**Joab:** jō'ab<sup>1</sup>; jō'ab<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Joachaz:** jō'a-kaz<sup>1</sup>; jō'a-əz<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Joachim:** jō'a-kim<sup>1</sup>; jō'a-ctm<sup>2</sup>; D. **Joachim:** yō'a-kim<sup>1</sup>; yō'a-ctm<sup>2</sup>; F. **Joachim:** yō'a-kan<sup>1</sup>; zhō'ā'cān<sup>2</sup>; G. **Jochim:** yō'him<sup>1</sup>; yō'him<sup>2</sup>; **Joachim:** yō'a-him<sup>1</sup>; yō'a-him<sup>2</sup>; It. **Joachino:** jo-kī'no<sup>1</sup>; jā-ci'no<sup>2</sup>; **Joachino:** jo-kī'mo<sup>1</sup>; jā-kī'mo<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Joachin,** **Joaquin:** hwa-kin<sup>1</sup>; hwā-cin<sup>2</sup>; **Joachim,** **Joaquim:** hwa-kim<sup>1</sup>; hwā-kim<sup>2</sup> [1. A Bible and Apocryphal name. 2. A masculine personal name].—**Joachim:** jō'a-kin<sup>1</sup>; jō'a-cin<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Joachim:** jō'a-sim<sup>1</sup>; jō'a-cim<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Joad:** jō'a-dē<sup>1</sup>; jō'a-dā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Joadan:** jō'a-dan<sup>1</sup>; jō'a-dān<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Joadanus:** jō'a-dē'nus<sup>1</sup>; jō'a-dā'nūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Joah:** jō'ā<sup>1</sup>; jō'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Joah:** jō'a-hē<sup>1</sup>; jō'a-hā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Joahaz:** jō'a-haz<sup>1</sup> or jo-ē'haz<sup>1</sup>; jō'a-hāz<sup>2</sup> or jo-ā'hāz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Joah:** jō'a-hī<sup>1</sup>; jō'a-hē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Joakim:** jō'a-kim<sup>1</sup>; jō'a-kīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].**Joan:** jōn<sup>1</sup>; jōn<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. Dan. **Johanne:** yo-hā'nē<sup>1</sup>; yo-hā'nē<sup>2</sup>; D. **Hanna:** hā'na<sup>1</sup>; hā'nā<sup>2</sup>; F. **Jeanne:** jān<sup>1</sup>; zhān<sup>2</sup>; G. Sw. **Johanna:** yo-hā'nē<sup>1</sup>; yo-hā'nā<sup>2</sup>; It. **Giovanna:** jo-vā'nā<sup>1</sup>; go-vā'nā<sup>2</sup>; L. **Johanna:** jo-han'ā<sup>1</sup>; jo-hān'ā<sup>2</sup>; **Joanetta:** jō'a-nē'tā<sup>1</sup>; jō'a-nē'tā<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Jovanna:** jo-vā'nā<sup>1</sup>; zho-vā'nā<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Juana:** hū-ā'nyā<sup>1</sup>; hū-ā'nyā<sup>2</sup>.**Joanan:** jo-ē'nān<sup>1</sup>; jo-ā'nān<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.); Apocrypha].—**Joanes:** jō'ē-nāz<sup>1</sup>; jō'a-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Joanna:** jo-an'ā<sup>1</sup>; jo-ān'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Joannan:** jo-an'ā<sup>1</sup>; jo-ān'ā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Jorib:** jō'a-rib<sup>1</sup>; jō'a-rīb<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Joash:** jō'ash<sup>1</sup>; jō'ash<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Joatham:** jō'a-tham<sup>1</sup>; jō'a-thām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Joazabud:** jō'a-zab'ud<sup>1</sup>; jō'a-zāb'dūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].**Job:** jōb<sup>1</sup>; jōb<sup>2</sup> [A piece of work; colloquially, one's employment].**Job:** jōb<sup>1</sup>; jōb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jobab:** jō'bab<sup>1</sup>; jō'bāb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Johania:** jō'b-nāi'ā<sup>1</sup>; jō'b'nāi'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jochabed:** jōk'ā-bed<sup>1</sup>; jō'e-bēd<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jochebed:** jōk'ā-bed<sup>1</sup>; jō'e-bēd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].**jocose:** jo-kōs<sup>1</sup>; jo-eōs<sup>2</sup> [Of the nature of a joke].**jocund:** jōk'und<sup>1</sup>; jō'e'und<sup>2</sup>. *M. & W.* jōk'and<sup>1</sup>. Murray notes jō'kund<sup>1</sup> as alternative [Marked by gay or happy disposition].**Joda:** jō'dā<sup>1</sup>; jō'dā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Jodafa:** jo-dē'yā<sup>1</sup> or jo-dāi'ā<sup>1</sup>; jo-dā-yā<sup>2</sup> or jo-dā'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Joed:** jō'ed<sup>1</sup>; jō'ed<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Joel:** jō'el<sup>1</sup>; jō'ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Joela:** jo-f'el<sup>1</sup>; jo-ē'el<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Joelah:** jo-f'el<sup>1</sup>; jo-ē'el<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Joezer:** jo-f'zē<sup>1</sup>; jo-ē'zē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].**Joire:** jōfr<sup>1</sup>; zhōfr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. general (1853- )].**Jogbehah:** jōg'bi-hā<sup>1</sup>; jōg'be-hā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jogil:** jōg'loi<sup>1</sup>; jōg'li<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jo:** jō'hā<sup>1</sup>; jō'ha<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Johan:** jo-hē'nā<sup>1</sup>; jo-hā'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].**Johanna:** jo-han'ā<sup>1</sup>; jo-hān'ā<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. See JOAN.**Johannean:** jō'han-f'ān<sup>1</sup>; jō'hān-ē'an<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. & W. jo-han-f'ān<sup>1</sup> [Pertaining to John]. See JOHN.**Johannes:** jō-han'fz<sup>1</sup>; jo-hān'ēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].**John:** jōn<sup>1</sup>; jōn<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name: often used, especially in phrases or compounds, to denote a man or boy in general or as a national type]. D. G. Sw. **Johann:** yō'han<sup>1</sup>; yō'hān<sup>2</sup>; **Hans:** hāns<sup>1</sup>; hāns<sup>2</sup>; G. **Johannes:** yo-hān'ēs<sup>1</sup>; yo-hān'ēs<sup>2</sup>; D. Pol. **Jan:** yān<sup>1</sup>; yān<sup>2</sup>; F. **Jean:** jān<sup>1</sup>; zhān<sup>2</sup>; Hung. **János:** yā'nōsh<sup>1</sup>; yā'nōsh<sup>2</sup>; It. **Giovanni:** jo-vā'nā<sup>1</sup>; go-vā'nā<sup>2</sup>; L. **Joannes:** jo-an'fz<sup>1</sup>; jo-ān'ēs<sup>2</sup>; **Johannes:** Pg. **João:** jo-ān'fz<sup>1</sup>; zho-ān'fz<sup>2</sup>; Rus. **Ivan:** i-vān<sup>1</sup>; i-vān<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Juan:** hu-ān<sup>1</sup>; hū-ān<sup>2</sup>. [1489].**John o' Groat:** jen o grōt<sup>1</sup>; jōn o grōt<sup>2</sup> [A Dutch settler in Scotland in

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thīn, thīa.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; *get*, *prey*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Johnstone:** *jən'stən*<sup>1</sup> or *jən'sən*<sup>1</sup>; *jən'stən*<sup>2</sup> or *jən'son*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *jən'stön*<sup>1</sup> [A family name of Scottish origin].

Johnson is irretrievably confused with the place-name *Johnstone*, in Scotland. We may rest assured that nine-tenths of the numerous clan *Johnstone* are really Johnsons.

MACBAIN *Intercess Names* p. 33.

**Joiada:** *jei'a-da*<sup>1</sup>; *jöi'a-da*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Joiakim:** *jei'a-kim*<sup>1</sup>; *jöi'a-kim*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Joiarib:** *jei'a-rib*<sup>1</sup>; *jöi'a-rib*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Join:** *jein*<sup>1</sup>; *jöin*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *jain*<sup>1</sup>; *jän*<sup>2</sup>, formerly common in Eng. verse of the 17th and 18th centuries, and rimed by Dryden with "sign," by Holyday with "vine," and by Pope with "line," etc., but now illiterate or dialectal. See *BOIL*; *COIN* (To bring together; unite).

**Joiner:** *jein'er*<sup>1</sup>; *jöin'er*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *jain'er*<sup>1</sup>, as sometimes still heard in England. See *JOINT*.

**Joint:** *jeint*<sup>1</sup>; *jöint*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *jaint*<sup>1</sup>, formerly heard commonly but now only dialectally in England. See *JOIN*.

**Joinville (de):** *də swän'vil*<sup>1</sup>; *de zhväñ'vil*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. naval officer (1818-1900)].

**Joist:** *jeist*<sup>1</sup>; *jöist*<sup>2</sup> [A beam or other horizontal timber used to support a floor].

**Jokdeam:** *jek'di-am*<sup>1</sup>; *jök'de-äm*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jokim:** *jök'im*<sup>1</sup>; *jök'im*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jokmeam:** *jek'mi-am*<sup>1</sup>; *jök'me-am*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jokneam:** *jek'ni-am*<sup>1</sup>; *jök'ne-am*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jokshan:** *jek'shan*<sup>1</sup>; *jök'shan*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Joktan:** *jek'tan*<sup>1</sup>; *jök'tan*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Joktheel:** *jek'thi-el*<sup>1</sup> or *-thil*<sup>1</sup>; *jök'the-el*<sup>2</sup> or *-thel*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Joliet:** *jö'h-et*<sup>1</sup>; *zhö'h-et*<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes Anglicized *jö'li-et*<sup>1</sup> [Fr. explorer (1645-1700) of the Mississippi river]. See the following word.

**Joliet:** *jö'h-et*<sup>1</sup>; *jö'li-et*<sup>2</sup> [A city in Illinois named for Joliet]. See above.

**Joliette:** *jö'h-et*<sup>1</sup>; *zhö'h-et*<sup>2</sup> [A district and city in Quebec province, Canada].

[1777-1862].

**Jomard:** *jö'mär*<sup>1</sup>; *zhö'mär*<sup>2</sup>—the *d* is silent [Fr. geologist in Egypt].

**Jomini:** *jö'mi-ni*<sup>1</sup>; *zhö'mi-ni*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. general (1779-1862)].

**Jona:** *jö'nä*<sup>1</sup>; *jö'na*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jonadab:** *jən'a-dab*<sup>1</sup>; *jön'a-däb*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jonah:** *jö'nä*<sup>1</sup>; *jö'nä*<sup>2</sup> [Hebrew prophet and a Book of the Bible bearing his name].—**Jonam:** *jö'nä*<sup>1</sup>; *jö'nä*<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jordan:** *jö'nan*<sup>1</sup>; *jö'nän*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jonas:** *jö'nas*<sup>1</sup>; *jö'na*<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as *JONAH*].—**Jonathan:** *jən'a-than*<sup>1</sup>; *jön'a-than*<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Jonathas:** *jən'a-thas*<sup>1</sup>; *jön'a-thäs*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Jonath-elem-rechokim:** *jö'näth'e'lem-re-kö'kim*<sup>1</sup>; *jö'näth'e'lem-re-cö'-kim*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[strel].

**jongleur:** *jön'glür*<sup>1</sup>; *zhön'glür*<sup>2</sup> [A Fr. Provençal or Anglo-Norman min-].

**Jönköping:** *yün'chü-ping*<sup>1</sup>; *yün'chü-ping*<sup>2</sup> [Sw. province].

**jonquil:** *jən'kwil*<sup>1</sup>; *jön'kwil*<sup>2</sup>. *M. jun'kwil*<sup>1</sup>, which indicates usage in England and was noted also by Smart (1840). Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Furlon & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) recorded *jun-ki'l*<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) *jun-ki'l*<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) *jen-ki'l*<sup>1</sup>; Craig (1849) and Wright (1855) *jön-ki'l*<sup>1</sup>. In Fr. **jonquille:** *jön'kil*<sup>1</sup>; *zhön'kil*<sup>2</sup> [A flowering plant].

**Joppa:** *jep'a*<sup>1</sup>; *jöp'a*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jorah:** *jö'rä*<sup>1</sup>; *jö'rä*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Joral:** *jö'-ri-a*<sup>1</sup>; *jö'ra-i*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Joram:** *jö'räm*<sup>1</sup>; *jö'ram*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jordaens:** *yör'däns*<sup>1</sup>; *yör'däns*<sup>2</sup> [Flem. painter (1593-1678)].

**Jordan:** *jör'dän*<sup>1</sup>; *jör'dän*<sup>2</sup> [River in Palestine].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prey*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *ice*; *i=ē*; *i=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, thi-.

**Jordan**<sup>2</sup>: ʒɔrˈdænˈ; zhɔrˈdænˈ [Fr. family name].

**Jordan**<sup>2</sup>: jɔrˈdænˈ; jɔrˈdænˈ [Eng. and Am. family name].

*Jordan* is from the Norman Jourdain, a Christian name adopted after the Crusades had begun, and Crusaders returned with a bottle of Jordan water, wherewith their sons were baptized, and at the same time were called after the river.

BARING-GOULD *Family Names and Their Story* p. 250. [L. & co., 1910.]

**Jörgenson**: yʊrˈgen-sənˈ; yʊrˈgɛn-sonˈ [Dan. adventurer (1779–after 1825)].

**Joribas**: jɛrˈi-bəsˈ; jɔrˈi-basˈ [Apocrypha].—**Joribus**: jɛrˈi-busˈ; jɔrˈi-busˈ [Bible. Same as JORIBAS].—**Jorim**: jɔrˈimˈ; jɔrˈimˈ [Bible].—**Jorkeam**: jɛrˈki-amˈ; jɔrˈke-əmˈ [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jorkoam**: jɛrˈko-amˈ; jɔrˈko-əmˈ [Bible].

**Jorullo**: ho-rʊˈlyoˈ; ho-rʊˈlyoˈ. “Lippincott’s Gazetteer” notes, “often pronounced hɔ-rʊˈyoˈ” [Mex. volcano, formed by eruption, Sept., 1759].

**Josaba**: jɛsˈə-baˈ; jɔsˈə-baˈ [Douai Bible].—**Josabad**: jɛsˈə-badˈ; jɔsˈə-badˈ [Bible].—**Josabeth**: jɛsˈə-bethˈ; jɔsˈə-bethˈ [Douai Bible].—**Josabhesed**: jɔsˈə-bh-sɛdˈ; jɔsˈə-bh-sɛdˈ [Douai Bible].—**Josabia**: jɛsˈə-baiˈ; jɔsˈə-baiˈ [Douai Bible].—**Josachar**: jɛsˈə-karˈ; jɔsˈə-karˈ [Douai Bible].—**Josaja**: jɛsˈə-aiˈ; jɔsˈə-aiˈ [Douai Bible].—**Josaphat**: jɛsˈə-fatˈ; jɔsˈə-fatˈ [Bible. Same as JEHOSHAPHAT].—**Josaphias**: jɛsˈə-faiˈ; jɔsˈə-faiˈ [Bible].

**José**: ʒo-sɛˈ1 or (Sp.) ho-sɛˈ1; zho-sɛˈ2 or (Sp.) ho-sɛˈ2 [1. In Byron’s “Don Juan,” Juan’s father. 2. A Jewish-Portuguese dramatist (1700–45)].

**Josedec**: jɛsˈi-dekˈ; jɔsˈe-dɛkˈ [Apocrypha].

**Joseffy**: yo-sɛfˈ1; yo-sɛfˈ2 [Hung.-Am. composer (1852– )].

**Joseph**: jɔˈzɛfˈ; jɔˈsɛfˈ [Bible and masculine personal name]. F. **Joseph**: ʒɔˈzɛfˈ; zhɔˈsɛfˈ; Ger. **Joseph**: yɔˈzɛfˈ; yɔˈsɛfˈ; Hun. Pol. **Jozsef**: yɔˈsɛfˈ; yɔˈsɛfˈ; It. **Giuseppe**: jʊˈsɛpˈpɛˈ; gʊˈsɛpˈpɛˈ; L. **Josephus**: jo-sɪˈfʊsˈ; jo-sɪˈfʊsˈ; Pg. **José**: ʒo-sɛˈ1; zho-sɛˈ2; **Jozef**; Sp. **José**: ho-zɛˈ1; ho-sɛˈ2.

**Josephine**: jɔˈzɛf-inˈ; jɔˈsɛf-inˈ [A feminine personal name]. F. **Joséphine**: ʒɔˈzɛf-inˈ; zhɔˈsɛf-inˈ; **Josèphe**: ʒɔˈzɛf-inˈ; zhɔˈsɛf-inˈ; G. **Josephine**: yɔˈzɛf-inˈ; yɔˈsɛf-inˈ; It. **Giuseppa**: jʊˈsɛp-paˈ; gʊˈsɛp-paˈ; **Giuseppina**: jʊˈsɛp-pi-naˈ; gʊˈsɛp-pi-naˈ; L. **Josephia**: jo-sɪˈfaiˈ; jo-sɪˈfaiˈ; Pg. **Josephina**: ʒɔˈzɛf-inˈ; zhɔˈsɛf-inˈ; Sp. **Josefina**: ho-zɛf-inˈ; ho-sɛf-inˈ.

**Josephus**: jo-sɪˈfʊsˈ; jo-sɪˈfʊsˈ; not jo-zɪˈfʊsˈ [Jewish historian (37–96?)].

**Joses**: jɔˈsɪzˈ1 or jɔˈzɛzˈ; jɔˈsɛzˈ2 or jɔˈsɛzˈ2 [Bible].—**Joshabad**: jɛshˈə-badˈ; jɔshˈə-badˈ [Bible].—**Joshah**: jɔˈshaiˈ; jɔˈshaiˈ [Bible].—**Joshaphat**: jɛshˈə-fatˈ; jɔshˈə-fatˈ [Bible].—**Joshaviab**: jɛshˈə-vaiˈaiˈ; jɔshˈə-vaiˈaiˈ [Bible].—**Joshbekashah**: jɛshˈbi-kɛ-shaiˈ; jɔshˈbi-kɛ-shaiˈ; jɛshˈbe-kashaiˈ or kashaiˈ [Bible].—**Josheb-Bashebeth**: jɔˈshɛb-bas-shi-bethˈ; jɔˈshɛb-bas-shi-bethˈ [Bible (R. V.)].—**Joshibiah**: jɛshˈi-baiˈaiˈ; jɔshˈi-baiˈaiˈ [Bible (R. V.)].

**Joshua**: jɛshˈyu-aˈ; jɔshˈyu-aˈ [1. Bible. Israelitish leader and conqueror. 2. A masculine personal name]. D. Sw. **Josua**: yɔˈsu-aˈ; yɔˈsu-aˈ; Fr. **Josué**: ʒɔˈzɛf-inˈ; zhɔˈsɛf-inˈ; G. **Josua**: yɔˈzu-aˈ; yɔˈzu-aˈ; It. **Giosue**: jɔˈzɛf-inˈ; gɔˈzɛf-inˈ; L. **Josua**: jɛsˈyu-aˈ; jɔsˈyu-aˈ.

**Josiah**: jo-saiˈaiˈ; jo-siˈaiˈ [Bible and masculine personal name]. Dan. **Josias**: yo-zɪˈasˈ; yo-zɪˈasˈ; D. **Jozias**: yo-zɪˈasˈ; yo-zɪˈasˈ; Fr. **Josias**: ʒɔˈzɛf-inˈ; zhɔˈsɛf-inˈ; It. **Giosiad**: jo-siˈa-dɛˈ; gɔ-siˈa-dɛˈ; L. **Josias**: jo-saiˈasˈ; jo-siˈasˈ.

**Josias**: jo-saiˈasˈ; jo-siˈasˈ [Bible].—**Josibiah**: jɛsˈi-baiˈaiˈ; jɔsˈi-baiˈaiˈ [Bible].—**Josphia**: jɛsˈfaiˈaiˈ; jɔsˈfaiˈaiˈ [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡɛm; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.



1 artistic, *ärt*; fat, *fär*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; pole, *pōle*; obey, *gō*; net, *nēt*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

**jostle**: jōs'tl<sup>1</sup>; jōs'tl<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent [To push or crowd against].—**jostling**: jōs'tl<sup>1</sup>; jōs'tl<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent.

**Josue**: jōs'yū-ē<sup>1</sup>; jōs'yū-ē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jothab**: jōt'bā<sup>1</sup>; jōt'bā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jothabath**: jōt'bath<sup>1</sup>; jōt'bath<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jothabathah**: jōt'bā-thā<sup>1</sup>; jōt'bā-thā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jotham**: jō'tham<sup>1</sup>; jō'tham<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Joubert**: jū'būr<sup>1</sup>; zhū'bēr<sup>2</sup> [Boer general (1831-1900)].

**Joule**: joul<sup>1</sup>; joul<sup>2</sup>; frequently mispronounced jūl<sup>1</sup>, especially when referring to the electrical unit. [Eng. physicist (1818-89)].

**ounce**: jauns<sup>1</sup>; jounç<sup>2</sup> [To shake up and down].

**Jourdain**: jūr-dēn<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) jūr'dān<sup>1</sup>; jūr-dān<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) zhūr'dān<sup>2</sup> [Norman-Fr. Christian name which later became a family name]. See JORDAN.

**Jourdan**: jūr'dān<sup>1</sup>; zhūr'dān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. marshal (1762-1833)].

**journal**: jūr'nāl<sup>1</sup>; jūr'nāl<sup>2</sup> [A daily newspaper].

**joust**: jūst<sup>1</sup>; jūst<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & W. R., E., I., M., & St.* jūst<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780) noted jaut<sup>1</sup>, which is still occasionally heard [A medieval tilting-match between mounted knights].

**jovial**: jō'vi-al<sup>1</sup>; jō'vi-al<sup>2</sup> [Possessing good-natured mirth].

**jowl**: jōl<sup>1</sup>; jōl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., M., St., W., & W. R.* The pronunciation jaul<sup>1</sup>; jowl<sup>2</sup>, noted by *E.* and given by *Standard & M.* as alternative, is frequently heard and preferable, for it has the support of analogy with *cowl*, *dowl*, *fowl*, *howl*, in which the *ow* is pronounced as a diphthong. It is invariably used in the phrase **cheek by jowl** (side by side). [The cheek or jaw.]

The proper sound of *ow* is the same as that of *ou*, of which it is the substitute; as in *brow*, *now*, &c. It is frequently met with in terminations, but is to be found also in other places, as in *tower*, *tower*, &c. Though the above is undoubtedly the legitimate sound of *ow*, that of long *o* is given to it frequently enough to puzzle such persons as have not traced the analogy throughout. NARES *Elements of Orthoepy*, p. 81 [London, 1784].

**jowler**: jōl'ar<sup>1</sup>; jōl'er<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by most modern dictionaries and by Walker (1791) and Smart (1840). *E.* jaul'ar<sup>1</sup>, which is noted by *Standard, C., M., W., & W. R.* as alternative, and preferred by Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [A hound with a heavy jaw]. See JOWL.

**Jozabad**: jōz'a-bad<sup>1</sup>; jōz'a-bād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jozabdis**: jō-zab'dus<sup>1</sup>; jō-zāb'dūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Jozabed**: jōz'a-bed<sup>1</sup>; jōz'a-bēd<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jozacar**, **Jozachar**: jōz'a-kār<sup>1</sup>; jōz'a-cār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jozadak**: jōz'a-dak<sup>1</sup>; jōz'a-dāk<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Juanes**: hū-ā'nēs<sup>1</sup>; hū-ā'ņes<sup>2</sup> [Sp. painter (1523-79)].

**Juan Fernandez**: jū'an fər-nan'diz<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) hū-ān' fər-nān'dēth<sup>1</sup>; jū'an fər-nān'dēz<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) hū-ān' fər-nān'dēth<sup>2</sup> [Group of islands 425 m. west of Chile].

**Juanita**: hū-ā-nī'tā<sup>1</sup>; hū-ā-nī'tā<sup>2</sup> [Sp. feminine personal name, diminutive of *Juana*. See JOAN].

**Juarez**: ju-ā'rez<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) hū-ā'rēth<sup>1</sup>; ju-ā'rēz<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) hū-ā'rēth<sup>2</sup> [Mex. president (1806-72)].

**Jubal**: jū'bāl<sup>1</sup>; jū'bal<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**jube**: jū'bī<sup>1</sup>; jū'bē<sup>2</sup>. *I.* jū'bī<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* jū'bī<sup>1</sup>; *St.* jū'bē<sup>1</sup> [A gallery in a church].

**jubilate** (v.): jū'bī-lēt<sup>1</sup>; jū'bi-lāt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., E., & W.* [To shout for joy or in exultation]. This word is not noted by the *Imperial, Stormonth*, or *Worcester*.

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prey*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *lee*; *i=ē*; *i=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; eli; iū = tend; chin; go; n = sing; chin, this.

**Jubilate:** jū'bi-lē'ti<sup>1</sup>; jū'bi-lā'tē<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* jū-bi-lē'ti<sup>1</sup>; *E.* jū-bil-a-te<sup>1</sup>; *I.* jū-bi-lē'te<sup>1</sup>; *M.* jū-bi-lē'ti<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* jū-bi-lē'ti<sup>1</sup>. *M. & W.* note yū-bi-lē'tē<sup>1</sup> as alternative [The 99th Psalm of the Vulgate and Douai Bible and the 100th Psalm of the Authorized Version].

**jubilee:** jū'bi-li<sup>1</sup>; jū'bi-lē<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., St., & W.*; *E.* jū-bil-e<sup>1</sup>; *I. & Wr.* jū'bi-li<sup>1</sup> [A season of rejoicing].

**Jucadam:** jū'ka-dam<sup>1</sup>; jū'ea-dām<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Jucal:** jū'kəl<sup>1</sup>; jū'eal<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Juda:** jū'da<sup>1</sup>; jū'da<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Judaea, Judea:** ju-dī'a<sup>1</sup>; ju-dē'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Judah:** jū'dā<sup>1</sup>; jū'dā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Judaia:** ju-dē'ya<sup>1</sup> or ju-dā'ā<sup>1</sup>; jū-dā'ya<sup>2</sup> or jū-dī'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Judale:** ju-dē'ik<sup>1</sup>; jū-dā'ie<sup>2</sup> [Of or pertaining to the Jews].

**Judaism:** jū'da-izm<sup>1</sup>; jū'da-izm<sup>2</sup>—the most frequently heard in the United States. *Standard, C., & W.* jū'da-izm<sup>1</sup>; jū'da-izm<sup>2</sup>; *E., M., & St.* jū-dē-izm<sup>1</sup>; *I.* jū'da-izm<sup>1</sup> [The Jewish religion, its doctrines and forms].

**Judas:** jū'das<sup>1</sup>; jū'das<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Jude:** jūd<sup>1</sup>; jūd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Judged:** jūd<sup>1</sup>; jūdg<sup>2</sup> [Tried or sentenced in a court of justice; also, decided; awarded]. See BEQUEATHED.

**judgment, judgement:** jūj'ment<sup>1</sup>; jūdg'ment<sup>2</sup> [The sentence of a court of justice; also, the formation of an opinion or the opinion itself].

**judicatory:** jū'di-kā-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; jū'di-ea-to-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* jū'di-kā-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; *E.* jū'dik-ē-tūr-i<sup>1</sup>; *I.* jū'dik-ē-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; *M.* jū'di-kā-ter-i<sup>1</sup>; *St.* jū'di-kē'tūr-i<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* jū'di-kā-to-rī<sup>1</sup>. Murray notes jū'dik-ā-ter-i<sup>1</sup> as alternative [A body of persons exercising jurisdiction].

**Judie:** zū'dik<sup>1</sup>; zhū'die<sup>2</sup>; not jū'dik<sup>1</sup> [Fr. actress (1850-1911)].

**judicable:** jū'di-kā-bl<sup>1</sup>; jū'di-ea-bl<sup>2</sup>. *I.* jū'di-kā-bl<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* jū'di-kā-bl<sup>1</sup> [Such as can be judged].

**judiciary:** ju-dish'i-ē-rī<sup>1</sup>; jū-dish'i-ā-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* jū-dish'i-i-rī<sup>1</sup>; *E.* jū-dish'i-a-rī<sup>1</sup>; *I.* jū-dish'i-a-rī<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ju-dish'a-rī<sup>1</sup>; *St.* jū-dish'i-ūr-i<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ju-dish'i-a-rī<sup>1</sup> [The department of a government that administers the law, and its officers].

**Judith:** jū'dith<sup>1</sup>; jū'dith<sup>2</sup> [Apocryphal and feminine personal name]. **F. Judith:** zū'dit<sup>1</sup>; zhū'dit<sup>2</sup>; **G. Judith:** yū'dit<sup>1</sup>; yū'dit<sup>2</sup>; **It. Giuditta:** jū-dit'ta<sup>1</sup>; **gy-dit'tā<sup>2</sup>; L. Juditha:** jū'di-tha<sup>1</sup>; jū'di-tha<sup>2</sup>.

**Juel:** jū'el<sup>1</sup>; jū'el<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**jug:** jug<sup>1</sup>; jūg<sup>2</sup> [A receptacle for liquids].

**jugal:** jū'gəl<sup>1</sup>; jū'gal<sup>2</sup>. *I. & Wr.* jū'gəl<sup>1</sup> [Joining; uniting].

**Juggernaut:** jug'er-nōt<sup>1</sup>; jug'er-nat<sup>2</sup> [In Hinduism, "the Lord of the World," a title of Krishna or Vishnu].

**jugular:** jū'giu-lar<sup>1</sup>; jū'gū-lar<sup>2</sup>; not jug'iu-lar<sup>1</sup>. *I.* jū'giu-lar<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* jū'giu-lar<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the throat; as, the jugular vein].

**Jugurtha:** ju-gūr'thā<sup>1</sup>; jū-gūr'tha<sup>2</sup> [Numidian king (154?-104 B. C.)].

**juice:** jūs<sup>1</sup>; jūc<sup>2</sup>. *I. & Wr.* jūs<sup>1</sup> [Vegetable or animal fluid].

**jujube:** jū'jub<sup>1</sup>; jū'jub<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & W.*; *I. & Wr.* jū'jiub<sup>1</sup>; *M. & St.* jū'jub<sup>1</sup> [A spiny shrub; also, its edible fruit].

**ju-jutsu:** jū'jut'sū<sup>1</sup>; jū'jut'sū<sup>2</sup> [Jap. art of self-defense].

**Jujuy:** hū-hwī<sup>1</sup>; hū-hwī<sup>2</sup> [Province and river of Argentine Republic].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ipk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**julep:** jū'lep<sup>1</sup>; jū'lēp<sup>2</sup>. *I.* jū'lep<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* jū'lēp<sup>1</sup> [An alcoholic beverage flavored with mint].

**Jules** [Fr.]: zūl<sup>1</sup>; zhūl<sup>2</sup>. See JULIUS.

**Julia:** jū'l'yə<sup>1</sup>; jū'l'ya<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. **Juliet** (dim.). *D.* Julia: yū'l'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; yū'l'i-ə<sup>2</sup>; *Fr.* Julie: zū'l'i<sup>1</sup>; zhū'l'iē<sup>2</sup>; *G.* Julie: yū'l'i-ē<sup>1</sup>; yū'l'i-ē<sup>2</sup>; *It.* Sw. Giulia: jū'l'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; gū'l'i-ə<sup>2</sup>; *L.* Julia: Pg. Julia: zū'l'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; zhū'l'i-ə<sup>2</sup>; *Sp.* Julia: hū'l'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; hū'l'i-ə<sup>2</sup>.

**Julian:** jū'l'i-an<sup>1</sup>; jū'l'i-an<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., M., & St.; C.* jū'lyən<sup>1</sup>; *W.* jū'l'yən<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* jū'l'yən<sup>1</sup> [A masculine personal name. 2. Rom. emperor (331-363)]. **D. Julianus:** yū'l'i-ā-nūs<sup>1</sup>; yū'l'i-ā-nūs<sup>2</sup>; *F.* Julien: zū'l'i-ān<sup>1</sup>; zhū'l'i-ān<sup>2</sup>; *G.* Sw. Julian: yū'l'i-an<sup>1</sup>; yū'l'i-an<sup>2</sup>; *It.* Giuliano: jū'l'i-ā-no<sup>1</sup>; gū'l'i-ā-no<sup>2</sup>; *L.* Julianus: jū'l'i-ā-nūs<sup>1</sup>; jū'l'i-ā-nūs<sup>2</sup>; *Pg.* Giulio: zū'l'i-ān<sup>1</sup>; zhū'l'i-ān<sup>2</sup>; *Sp.* Julian: hū'l'i-ān<sup>1</sup>; hū'l'i-ān<sup>2</sup>; *Juliano:* hū'l'i-ā-no<sup>1</sup>; hū'l'i-ā-no<sup>2</sup>.

**Juliana:** jū'l'i-an-ə<sup>1</sup>; jū'l'i-an-ə<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. *D.* Sw. Juliana: yū'l'i-ā-nə<sup>1</sup>; yū'l'i-ā-nə<sup>2</sup>; *Fr.* Julienne: zū'l'i-en<sup>1</sup>; zhū'l'i-en<sup>2</sup>; *G.* Juliane: yū'l'i-ā-nə<sup>1</sup>; yū'l'i-ā-nə<sup>2</sup>; *It.* Giuliana: jū'l'i-ā-nə<sup>1</sup>; gū'l'i-ā-nə<sup>2</sup>; *Pg.* Juliana: zū'l'i-ā-nə<sup>1</sup>; zhū'l'i-ā-nə<sup>2</sup>; *Sp.* Juliana: hū'l'i-ā-nə<sup>1</sup>; hū'l'i-ā-nə<sup>2</sup>.

**Julie:** jū'h<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) zū'h<sup>1</sup>; jū'h<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) zhū'h<sup>2</sup> [Diminutive of JULIA].

**julienne:** jū-h-en<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) zū'h-en<sup>1</sup>; jū-h-ēn<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) zhū'h-ēn<sup>2</sup> [A clear meat soup containing vegetables].

**Juliet:** jū'h-et<sup>1</sup>; jū'h-ēt<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name. See JULIA].

**Julius:** jū'l'yus<sup>1</sup>; jū'l'yūs<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *D.* Julius: yū'l'i-us<sup>1</sup>; yū'l'i-us<sup>2</sup>; *Fr.* Jules: zūl<sup>1</sup>; zhūl<sup>2</sup>; *G.* Julius: yū'l'i-us<sup>1</sup>; yū'l'i-us<sup>2</sup>; *It.* Giulio: jū'l'i-yo<sup>1</sup>; gū'l'i-yo<sup>2</sup>; *L.* Julius: jū'h-us<sup>1</sup>; jū'h-ūs<sup>2</sup>; *Pg.* Giulio: zū'l'i-o<sup>1</sup>; zhū'l'i-o<sup>2</sup>; *Sp.* Julio: hū'l'i-o<sup>1</sup>; hū'l'i-o<sup>2</sup>.

**July:** ju-lai<sup>1</sup>; ju-l'y<sup>2</sup> (jū'l'i<sup>1</sup> or -lai<sup>1</sup>; jū'l'y<sup>2</sup> or -l'y<sup>2</sup>, Shakespeare to Cowper). Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775), *July*; Dyche & Pardon (1735), Kenrick (1773), Bailey (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), ju-lai<sup>1</sup>. Dr. Murray notes that "the modern English pronunciation is abnormal and unexplained" [The seventh month of the year].

**jumart** [Fr.]: zū'mār<sup>1</sup> or (*Anglice*) jū'mart<sup>1</sup>; zhū'mār<sup>2</sup> or (*Anglice*) jū'mart<sup>2</sup>. *C., M., & St., W., & Wr.* jū'mart<sup>1</sup>; *E.* jū'mart<sup>1</sup>; *I.* jū'mart<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* jū'mart<sup>1</sup> [A hybrid quadruped the offspring of a bull and a mare]. [connection].

**juncture:** jun'k'chur<sup>1</sup> or -tiur<sup>1</sup>; jun'e'chur<sup>2</sup> or -tūr<sup>2</sup> [A place, point, or line of

**June:** jūn<sup>1</sup>; jūn<sup>2</sup>. *I. & Wr.* jūn<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation of Bryant and Lowell if their verse may be taken as their standard, for both rime it with "tune," which neither pronounced *won*; but see quotations below.

Oh, my love's like a red, red rose,

That's newly sprung in June;

Oh, my love's like the melody

That's sweetly played in tune.

BURNS *A Red, Red Rose*.

And shall we own such judgment? No; as soon

Seek roses in December—ice in June:

Hope constancy in wind, or corn in chaff:

Believe a woman or an epitaph.

BYRON *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* l. 75 (1808).

**Jungfrau:** yun'frau<sup>1</sup>; yung'frou<sup>2</sup> [Swiss mount].

**Junia:** jū'n-i-ə<sup>1</sup>; jū'n-i-ə<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Junias:** jū'n-i-as<sup>1</sup>; jū'n-i-as<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, thi<sup>4</sup>.

**Junlata:** jū'ni-at'ə; jū'ni-āt'a<sup>2</sup> [County and river in Pa.].

**Junior:** jūn'yər<sup>1</sup>; jūn'yor<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.: E., M., & St. jū'ni-ər<sup>1</sup>; I. jū'ni-ər<sup>1</sup>; Wr. jūn'yər<sup>1</sup>. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1853), jū'ni-ər<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), jū'nyər<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) jū'n-ər<sup>1</sup> [Younger in years, service, or rank].* [erāt].

**Junker:** yun'kar<sup>1</sup>; yun'ker<sup>2</sup>. *I. junk'ūr<sup>1</sup>* [A reactionary Prussian aristocrat].

**Junot:** jū'nō<sup>1</sup>; zhū'nō<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent [Fr. marshal (1771-1813)].

**Jupon:** ju-pen<sup>1</sup>; ju-pōn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr.: C. & W. jū'pen<sup>1</sup>; E. jū-peŋ<sup>1</sup>; I. ju-pen<sup>1</sup>; M. jū'pen<sup>1</sup>* [A Fr. dress-fabric].

**Juratory:** jū'rə-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; jū'ra-to-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.: C. jū'ri-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; E. jū'rə-tūr<sup>1</sup>; I. jū'ra-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; M. jū'rə-tər<sup>1</sup>; Wr. jū'ra-to-rī<sup>1</sup>* [Pertaining to or comprising an oath].

**Jürgensen:** yūr'gen-sen<sup>1</sup>; yūr'gēn-sēn<sup>2</sup>. Same as JORGENSEN.

**jurisconsult:** jū'ris-ken'sult<sup>1</sup>; jū'ris-eōn'sult<sup>2</sup>. Compare CONSULT [One learned in the law]. [who serves on a jury].

**juror:** jū'rər<sup>1</sup> or jū'rər<sup>1</sup>; jū'rər<sup>2</sup>; not jū'rēr<sup>1</sup>. *I. jū'rūr<sup>1</sup>; Wr. jū'rər<sup>1</sup>* [One

**jury:** jū'rī<sup>1</sup>; jū'ry<sup>2</sup>; not jiū'rī<sup>1</sup> [A body of persons summoned to try a case at law]. Compare JEWRY.

**Jushab-hesed:** jū'shab-hī'sed<sup>1</sup>; jū'shab-hē'sēd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Jusserand:** jū'sə-rān<sup>1</sup>; zhū'se-rān<sup>2</sup>—the *d* is silent [Fr. diplomat and scholar (1855- )]. [1836].

**Jussieu (de):** də jū'syū<sup>1</sup>; de zhū'syū<sup>2</sup> [Fr. family of botanists (1686- )].

**just (a.):** jüst<sup>1</sup>; jüst<sup>2</sup> [Fair in disposition or conduct; honest; upright].

**just (n.):** jüst<sup>1</sup>; jüst<sup>2</sup> [A tilting-match]. See JOUST.

**Just:** jüst<sup>1</sup>; zhüst<sup>2</sup> [In full: *Saint Just*, Fr. revolutionary (1767-94)].

**Juste:** jüst<sup>1</sup>; zhüst<sup>2</sup> [Belg. historian (1818-88)].

**justiciable:** jus-tish'-a-bl<sup>1</sup>; jüs-tish'-a-bl<sup>2</sup>. *I. & St. jus-tish'-a-bl<sup>1</sup>; Wr. jäs-tish'-a-bl<sup>1</sup>* [Fit to be examined by a court of justice].

**justificative:** jus-tif'-i-ka-tiv<sup>1</sup> or jus-ti-fi-kē-tiv<sup>1</sup>; jüs-tif'-i-ea-tiv<sup>2</sup> or jüs-ti-fi-eä-tiv<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Capable of being shown to be just].

**justificatory:** jus-tif'-i-ka-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; jüs-tif'-i-ea-to-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., & I.; C. jus-ti-fi-ka-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; E. jus-tif'-i-kē-tūr<sup>1</sup>; I. jus-tif'-i-kē-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; M. jus-ti-fi-kē-tər<sup>1</sup>; St. jus-ti-fi-kē-tūr<sup>1</sup>; Wr. jus-ti-fi-ka-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; Wr. jäs-tif'-i-ka-to-rī<sup>1</sup>* [Same as JUSTIFICATIVE].

**Justin:** jüs'tin<sup>1</sup>; jüs'tin<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *F. Justin: jüs'tān<sup>1</sup>; zhüs'tān<sup>2</sup>; Ger. Justin: yüs'tin<sup>1</sup>; yüs'tin<sup>2</sup>; It. Giustino: jüs-ti'no<sup>1</sup>; gys-ti'no<sup>2</sup>; Sp. Justino: hüs-ti'no<sup>1</sup>; hys-ti'no<sup>2</sup>.*

**Justina:** jus-tai'na<sup>1</sup>; jüs-ti'na<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. *Fr. Justine: jüs'tin<sup>1</sup>; zhüs'tin<sup>2</sup>; Ger. Justine: yüs-ti'na<sup>1</sup>; yüs-ti'ne<sup>2</sup>; It. Giustina: jüs-ti'na<sup>1</sup>; gys-ti'nä<sup>2</sup>; Sp. Justina: hüs-ti'na<sup>1</sup>; hys-ti'nä<sup>2</sup>.*

**Justus:** jüs'tus<sup>1</sup>; jüs'tüs<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name]. *Fr. Juste: jüst<sup>1</sup>; zhüst<sup>2</sup>; G. Justus: yüs'tus<sup>1</sup>; yüs'tüs<sup>2</sup>; Just: yüst<sup>1</sup>; yüst<sup>2</sup>; It. Giusto: jüs'to<sup>1</sup>; gys'to<sup>2</sup>; Sp. Justo: hüs'to<sup>1</sup>; hys'to<sup>2</sup>.*

2: wolf, dg; böök, böët; full, ryle, cüre, büt, bürn; öll, böy; gö, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Juta:** jū'ta<sup>1</sup>; ju'tä<sup>2</sup>; *not* jü'ta<sup>1</sup> [S.-Afr. Dutch family name].

**Jute:** jüt<sup>1</sup>; jüt<sup>2</sup>. *I. & W.* jüt<sup>1</sup> [An Asiatic herb or its fiber].

**Jutland, Ger. Jütland:** jut'land<sup>1</sup> or (*Ger.*) yüt'lant<sup>1</sup>; jüt'land<sup>2</sup> or (*Ger.*) yüt'lant<sup>2</sup> [Dan. peninsula]. Compare JYLLAND.

**Juttah:** jut'a<sup>1</sup>; jüt'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Juvenile:** jū'vi-nil<sup>1</sup> or jū'vi-nail<sup>1</sup>; ju've-nil<sup>2</sup> or ju've-nil<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. By the earlier lexicographers the first was noted as British usage by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840); the second by Buchanan (1766), Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) [Characteristic of youth].

**Jylland [Dan.]:** yül'land<sup>1</sup>; yül'länd<sup>2</sup> [Same as JUTLAND].

**Jyotishi:** yō'ti-shi<sup>1</sup>; yō'ti-shi<sup>2</sup> [A Hindu diviner].

## K

**k:** kē<sup>1</sup>; kā<sup>2</sup>. Because this letter became incongruous and difficult in Roman writing, it passed out of use among the Romanic peoples and the Anglo-Saxons. In modern English it is used to replace ambiguous *c* before *e*, *i*, *y*, etc. It is silent before *n*, as in *knife*, *knowledge*, etc. As applied in key 1 of this book *k* (Key 2, *e*) is used: (1) For *k* in the common spelling, as in *brakeman* (brēk'men<sup>1</sup>; brāk'man<sup>2</sup>); *kangaroo* (kang'gā-rū<sup>1</sup>; käng'gā-rōō<sup>2</sup>); *skate* (skēt<sup>1</sup>; skāt<sup>2</sup>); *kitten* (kit'en<sup>1</sup>; kit'en<sup>2</sup>); *Koran* (ko-rān<sup>1</sup>; ko-rān<sup>2</sup>); *taking* (tē'kin<sup>1</sup>; tā'king<sup>2</sup>), etc. (2) For *c* when it has the sound of *k*, as in *cake* (kēk<sup>1</sup>; ēäk<sup>2</sup>); *cur* (kūr<sup>1</sup>; eūr<sup>2</sup>); *cure* (kiūr<sup>1</sup>; eūr<sup>2</sup>); for *ch*, as in *anarchy* (an'ar-ki<sup>1</sup>; ān'ar-ēy<sup>2</sup>); *chemistry* (kem'is-trī<sup>1</sup>; eēm'is-try<sup>2</sup>); for *ck*, as in *black* (blak<sup>1</sup>; bläck<sup>2</sup>). In Key 1 it is used also for *ch* or *ck* before *e*, *ē*, *o*; *i*, *i*, *i*; *iu*, *iū*. See C. *K* is used also to transliterate *k* and *kh* from strange languages. See KHARTUM.

**Kaaba:** kā'a-bā<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W.*, or kā'ba<sup>1</sup>, *C.*; kü'a-ba<sup>2</sup> or kā'ba<sup>2</sup>. *E.* kā'-a-bā<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ka-ē'ba<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kē'a-ba<sup>1</sup> [Shrine of Mekka]. Spelt also *Caaba*, but pronounced the same way.

**Kaaterskill:** kā'tarz-ki<sup>1</sup>; kā'ters-ki<sup>2</sup> [A creek in Greene county, N. Y.].

**kab:** kab<sup>1</sup>; kāb<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.). A Jewish measure].

**kabala.** Same as CABALA.

**Kabul:** ka-būl<sup>1</sup>; ka-būl<sup>2</sup> [Afghan river, province, and capital].

**Kabyle:** ka-būil<sup>1</sup>; ka-būl<sup>2</sup>. *E.* kā-bil<sup>1</sup> [Algerian Berber].

**Kabzeel:** kab'ze-el<sup>1</sup> or kab'zīl<sup>1</sup>; kāb'ze-ēl<sup>2</sup> or kāb'zēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Kadarite:** kad'ā-rūt<sup>1</sup>; kād'ā-rīt<sup>2</sup>. *E.* kē-dār'ait<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kad'ār-ait<sup>1</sup> [Member of a Mohani. sect].

**Kades:** kē'diz<sup>1</sup> or kē'des<sup>1</sup>; kā'dēs<sup>2</sup> or kā'dēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Kadesh:** kē'desh<sup>1</sup>; kā'dēsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Kadesh-barnea:** kē'desh-bār'-nē-a<sup>1</sup>; kā'dēsh-bār'-nē-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**kadi:** kā'dī<sup>1</sup>; kā'dī<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* kā'dī<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kad'ī<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kē'dī<sup>1</sup>, which *C.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *W.* note as alternative [Turk. judge or magistrate].

**Kadmiel:** kad'mi-el<sup>1</sup>; kād'mi-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Kadmonites:** kad'mōn-ait<sup>1</sup>; kād'mon-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

1: a = final; i = habit; aise; au = out; oil, iū = food; ehn; go; η = sing; thin, thi-.

**kafila:** kā'fī-lā<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, M., & W., or kaf'ī-lā<sup>1</sup>, C., E., & I.*; kā'fī-lā<sup>2</sup> or kā'fī-lā<sup>3</sup> [A camel-train].

**Kafir, Kaffir:** kaf'ər<sup>1</sup>; kāf'ir<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.; E. & I.* kaf'ūr<sup>1</sup>; *S.* kaf'ūr<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kā'ūr<sup>1</sup> [A South-Afr. people].

**kahau:** kā'hau<sup>1</sup>; kā'hōu<sup>2</sup>, *M. & W.*; *Standard* ka-hō<sup>1</sup> or ka-hau<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ka-hō<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kē'hō<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ka-hau<sup>1</sup> [The proboscis-monkey].

**kaiak, kayak:** kai'ak<sup>1</sup>; kī'āk<sup>2</sup> [Eskimo canoe].

**Kain:** kēn<sup>1</sup>; kân<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Kaiser:** kai'zər<sup>1</sup>; kī'ger<sup>2</sup> [Ger. form of Cæsar].

**kalan:** ka-lān<sup>1</sup>; kā-lān<sup>2</sup>. *C.* kē'lan<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kū'lūn<sup>1</sup> [The sea-otter].

**kaleidoscope:** ka-lai'do-skōp<sup>1</sup>; ka-lī'do-seōp<sup>2</sup> [An instrument used to suggest decorative patterns].

**Kalevala:** kā'lē-vā'lā<sup>1</sup>; kā'lē-vā'lā<sup>2</sup> [Finnish folk-lore and songs].

**Kallai:** kal'ī-ai<sup>1</sup> or kal'ui<sup>1</sup>; kāl'a-i<sup>2</sup> or kāl'ī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Kamchatka, Kamtchatka:** kam-chat'kə<sup>1</sup>; kām-chāt'ka<sup>2</sup>. By the illiterate frequently mispronounced kam-skāt'kə<sup>1</sup> [Peninsula of Eastern Siberia].

**Kamehameha:** ka-mē'ha-mē'ha<sup>1</sup>; kā-mē'hā-mē'hā<sup>2</sup> [Any one of five Hawaiian kings (1736-1872)].

**Kames (Lord):** kēmz<sup>1</sup>; kāmz<sup>2</sup> [Scot. scholar, Henry Home (1696-1782)].

**Kamon:** kē'men<sup>1</sup>; kā'mōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Kanah:** kē'nā<sup>1</sup>; kā'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Kanaka:** ka-nak'ə<sup>1</sup> or ka-nā'kə<sup>1</sup>; ka-nāk'a<sup>2</sup> or ka-nā'ka<sup>2</sup>; *not* kan'ə-kə<sup>1</sup> [In Becho-de-mer, any South Sea islander; specif., a Hawaiian].

**Kanawha:** ka-nō'wə<sup>1</sup>; ka-nə'wa<sup>2</sup> [County and river in W. Va.].

**Kanchanjanga:** kān'chun-jun'ga<sup>1</sup>; kām'chūn-jūn'gā<sup>2</sup> [Peak of the Himalayas].

**kangaroo:** kaŋ'gə-rū<sup>1</sup>; kām'gə-rōō<sup>2</sup> [An Australian marsupian mammal].

**Kansas:** kan'zəs<sup>1</sup>; kām'gas<sup>2</sup> [State in U. S.].

**Kant:** kant<sup>1</sup> or (Ger.) kūt<sup>1</sup>; kām<sup>2</sup> or (Ger.) kām<sup>2</sup> [Ger. philosopher (1724-1804)].

**kaolin:** kē'o-lin<sup>1</sup>; kā'o-līn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E.* kē'u-lin<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* kē'o-lin<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kā'o-lin<sup>1</sup> [A fine variety of clay used in making porcelain].

**Kareah:** ka-rī'ā<sup>1</sup> or kē'rī-ə<sup>1</sup>; ka-rē'ā<sup>2</sup> or kā're-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Karl-atharius:** kē'rī-āth'ī-ē'rī-us<sup>1</sup>; kā'rī-āth'ī-ā'rī-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Karka:** kār'kə<sup>1</sup>; kār'ka<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Karkaa:** kār'kī-ə<sup>1</sup>; kār'ka-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Karkor:** kār'kər<sup>1</sup>; kār'kōr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Karlsruhe:** kār'ls'rū-ə<sup>1</sup>; kār'ls'rū-ā<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Baden].

**Karnaim:** kar-nē'im<sup>1</sup>; kār-nā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as ASHTEROH KARNAIM].

—**Kartah:** kār'tā<sup>1</sup>; kār'tā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Kartan:** kār'tan<sup>1</sup>; kār'tān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Kashmir:** kash-mīr<sup>1</sup>; ēsh-mīr<sup>2</sup> [State of British India].

**Katahdin:** ka-tā'din<sup>1</sup>; ka-tā'din<sup>2</sup> [Mountain peak in Maine].

**Katarina:** kā'ta-rī'nā<sup>1</sup>; kā'tā-rī'nā<sup>2</sup>. See CATHERINE.

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thī.

1: *artistic, ūrt*: *fat, fāre*; *fast*; *get, prēy*; *hit, police*; *obey, gō*; *not, ōr*; *full, rŭle*; *but, būrn*;

**Kathleen**: *kath'lin*<sup>1</sup>; *kāth'lēn*<sup>2</sup>. Same as CATHERINE.

**Kattath**: *kat'ath*<sup>1</sup>; *kāt'āth*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[the kauri-pine.

**kauri**: *kau'ri*<sup>1</sup>; *kou'ri*<sup>2</sup> [Maori]. The gum of a New Zealand forest-tree,

**Kavanagh**: *kav'ə-nā*<sup>1</sup>; *kāv'a-nā*<sup>2</sup> [Ir. family name].

**kavass**: *kə-vūs*<sup>1</sup>; *ka-vās*<sup>2</sup> [A Turk. guard or military courier].

**kayak**: *kui'ak*<sup>1</sup>; *kŷ'āk*<sup>2</sup>. Same as KAIKAK.

**Kazan**: *ku-zūn*<sup>1</sup>; *kā-zān*<sup>2</sup> [Rus. govt. and city].

**ke**: *kē'a*<sup>1</sup> or *kī'a*<sup>1</sup>; *kē'ā*<sup>2</sup> or *kē'a*<sup>2</sup> [Maori: a New Zealand parrot].

**Kearny, Kearney**: *kār'ni*<sup>1</sup>; *kār'ny*<sup>2</sup> [Am. general (1815-62)].

**Kearsarge**: *kīr'sūrj*<sup>1</sup>; *kēr'sārg*<sup>2</sup> [A United States warship].

**Keble**: *kī'bl*<sup>1</sup>; *kē'bl*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. divine (1792-1866)].

**Keckskemet**: *kech'ke-mēt*<sup>1</sup>; *kēch'ke-mēt*<sup>2</sup> [Hung. town].

**Kedar**: *kī'dar*<sup>1</sup>; *kē'dar*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Kedemah**: *ked'i-mā*<sup>1</sup> or *kī-dī'mā*<sup>1</sup>; *kēd'e-mā*<sup>2</sup> or *ke-dē'mā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Kedemoth**: *ked'i-mōth*<sup>1</sup> or *kī-dī'mōth*<sup>1</sup>; *kēd'e-mōth*<sup>2</sup> or *ke-dē'mōth*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Kedesh**: *kī'desh*<sup>1</sup>; *kē'dēsh*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Kedeshah**: *ked'i-shā*<sup>1</sup>; *kēd'e-shā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kedesh Naphtali**: *kī'desh nāf'tā-lai*<sup>1</sup>; *kē-dēsh nāf'tā-lī*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**keelson**: *kel'sən*<sup>1</sup>; *kēl'son*<sup>2</sup>. *E., St., & Wr.* *kil'sən*<sup>1</sup>. By Sheridan and Walker two forms were noted, *keelson* and *kelson*, and pronounced according to the varying orthography [A beam used to strengthen the frame of a ship].

**keel**: *kil*<sup>1</sup>; *kēl*<sup>2</sup> [The "backbone" of a ship].

[*kiv*<sup>1</sup>, *kēv*<sup>2</sup>.

**keen, keep, keeve**: Pronounced as one syllable: *kīn*<sup>1</sup>, *kēn*<sup>2</sup>; *kip*<sup>1</sup>, *kēp*<sup>2</sup>;

**Keewatin**: *kī-wā'tin*<sup>1</sup>; *kē-wā'tin*<sup>2</sup> [A region of Canada].

[Bible].

**Kehelathah**: *kī'hī-lē'thā*<sup>1</sup> or *kī-hel'ə-thā*<sup>1</sup>; *kē'he-lā'thā*<sup>2</sup> or *ke-hēl'a-thā*<sup>2</sup>

**Kehoe**: *kio*<sup>1</sup>; *kīo*<sup>2</sup>—one syllable [Ir. family name].

**Keighley**: *kīth'li*<sup>1</sup> or *kī'hī*<sup>1</sup>; *kēth'ly*<sup>2</sup> or *kē'ly*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Keightley**: *kīt'hī*<sup>1</sup>; *kēt'ly*<sup>2</sup> [Ir. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

**Kellah**: *kī-ai'lā*<sup>1</sup>; *ke-ī'lā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Kekewich**: *kek'wīch*<sup>1</sup>; *kēk'wīch*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

**Kekrops**: *kī'krōps*<sup>1</sup>; *kē'krōps*<sup>2</sup>. Same as CECROPS.

**Kelalaih**: *kī-lē'yū*<sup>1</sup> or *kī-lai'a*<sup>1</sup>; *ke-lā'yā*<sup>2</sup> or *ke-lī'a*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Kelita**: *kel'i-tā*<sup>1</sup> or *kī-lai'tā*<sup>1</sup>; *kēl'i-tā*<sup>2</sup> or *ke-lī'tā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Kemuel**: *kēm'yū-el*<sup>1</sup> or *kī-mū'el*<sup>1</sup>; *kēm'-yū-ēl*<sup>2</sup> or *ke-mū'ēl*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Kenan**: *kī'nān*<sup>1</sup>; *kē'nān*<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as CAINAN].—**Kenath**: *kī'nāth*<sup>1</sup>; *kē'nāth*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Kenaz**: *kī'nāz*<sup>1</sup>; *kē'nāz*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Kelt**: *kelt*<sup>1</sup>; *kēlt*<sup>2</sup>. See CELT.

**Keltiberian**: *kelt'ī-bī'ri-ān*<sup>1</sup>; *kēlt'ī-bē'ri-ān*<sup>2</sup> [One of the **Kelt'ī-bē'ri**, a people of mixed blood that dwelt in Spain].

**Keltic**: *kelt'ik*<sup>1</sup>; *kēlt'ie*<sup>2</sup>. See CELT.

**Kenelm**: *ken'elm*<sup>1</sup>; *kēn'ēlm*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *kə-nelm*<sup>1</sup> [Eng. saint].

**Kenezite**: *kī'nez-ait*<sup>1</sup>; *kē'nēz-it*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Kenite**: *kī'nait*<sup>1</sup>; *kē'nīt*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Kenizzites**: *kī-niz'ait*<sup>1</sup>; *ke-nīz'its*<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as KENEZITES].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔll; iū = feud; ɕhɪn; ʒo; ɳ = sing; ʕhɪn, thi<sup>14</sup>.

**Kennebec:** ken'ɪ-bek<sup>1</sup>; kən'e-bē<sup>2</sup>; *not* ken-ə-bek<sup>1</sup>; *nor* ken-ɪ-bek<sup>2</sup>—the second *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel" [River and county in Maine].

**Kenneth:** ken'et<sup>1</sup>; kən'et<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**Kensington:** ken'zɪŋ-tʊn<sup>1</sup>; kən'zɪŋ-tɒn<sup>2</sup> [Fashionable district of London].

**Keogh, K'Eogh, Keough:** kio<sup>1</sup>; kɪo<sup>2</sup>—pronounced as one syllable [Ir. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

**Keokuk:** kɪ'o-kuk<sup>1</sup>; kē'o-kūk<sup>2</sup> [County and city in Ia.].

**kēpi:** kē'pɪ<sup>1</sup>; kē'pi<sup>2</sup> [A forage-cap].

**kept:** kept<sup>1</sup>; kēpt<sup>2</sup>—pronounce the *t*; only illiterate speakers say *kep*<sup>1</sup> [Imp. and pp. of *keep*, to retain in one's possession].

**Ker:** kūr<sup>1</sup> or kūr<sup>1</sup>; kār<sup>2</sup> or kēr<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family name].

**Keras:** kɪ'ras<sup>1</sup>; kē'ras<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Keren=happuch:** ker'en= [or kɪ'ren=]hap'uk<sup>1</sup>; kēr'ēn= [or kē'rēn=]hāp'ūe<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Kerguelen:** kūr'gɪ-len<sup>1</sup>; kēr'gē-lēn<sup>2</sup> [Islands in Indian Ocean]. See next.

**Kerguelen-Trémarec:** kār'gē'lēn=trē'mā'rek<sup>1</sup>; kēr'gē'lōn=trē'mā'rēe<sup>2</sup> [Fr. navigator (1745-97)].

**Kerloth:** kɪ'ri-əth<sup>1</sup>; kē'ri-ōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Keros:** kɪ'ros<sup>1</sup>; kē'rōs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Keswick:** kez'ɪk<sup>1</sup> or kez'wɪk<sup>1</sup>; kēs'ɪk<sup>2</sup> or kēs'wɪk<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town].

**Ketab:** kɪ'tab<sup>1</sup>; kē'tāb<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Keturah:** kɪ-tūrā<sup>1</sup>; ke-tūrā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**key:** kɪ<sup>1</sup>; kē<sup>2</sup>. In this word *ey* is pronounced contrary to analogy. Whenever the stress falls on a syllable of which this diphthong forms part, the diphthong is always pronounced as in *convey* (kən-vē<sup>1</sup>; eon-vē<sup>2</sup>); *grey* (grē<sup>1</sup>; grē<sup>2</sup>); *obey* (o-bē<sup>1</sup>; o-bē<sup>2</sup>). The pronunciation *kay*, which would to-day expose one to the accusation of dialectal enunciation, or of vulgarity, was standard till the close of the 17th cent., and the word was commonly rimed with *day*, *play*, *say*, etc.

The dame, who long in vain had kept the *key*,

Bold by desire explored the secret way.

DRYDEN *Sigismunda* l. 133 (1700)

**Keynes:** kēnz<sup>1</sup>; kēs<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

**Kezia:** kɪ-zai'ə<sup>1</sup>; ke-zɪ'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Keziah:** kɪ-zai'ā<sup>1</sup>; ke-zɪ'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Keziz:** kɪ'zɪz<sup>1</sup>; kē'zɪz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**khaki:** kā'kɪ<sup>1</sup>; kā'kɪ<sup>2</sup>; *not* ka-kɪ<sup>1</sup> *nor* kak'ɪ<sup>1</sup> [Woven goods of the color of dead grass]. **khakeet.**

**khalifa:** kā'li-fa<sup>1</sup>; kā'li-fā<sup>2</sup> [Abdallah Es Sayiol, Moham. false prophet in the Sudan (1840?–99)].

**khan<sup>1</sup>:** kān<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & W., or kan<sup>1</sup>, I. & M.; kǎn<sup>2</sup> or kǎn<sup>2</sup>. St. & W.* kēn<sup>1</sup> [In Tatar countries, a sovereign ruler].

**khan<sup>2</sup>:** kān<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & W., or kan<sup>1</sup>, I., M., & St.; kǎn<sup>2</sup> or kǎn<sup>2</sup>. W.* kēn<sup>1</sup> [In India and Turkey, a caravansary].

**khanate:** kan'et<sup>1</sup>; kǎn'āt<sup>2</sup> [A principality governed by a khan].

**khanjee, khanji:** kǎn'jɪ<sup>1</sup>; kǎn'jē<sup>2</sup>. *C.* kan'jɪ<sup>1</sup> [An Oriental innkeeper].

**Khartum:** kor-tūm<sup>1</sup>; kār-tum<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Sudan]. **Khartoum†.**

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʕhɪn, thi<sup>14</sup>.



1: artistic, *ärt*; far, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**khedive**: *ke-div'¹; kē-div'²*, *Standard, C., E., I., & St.; M. ki-div'¹; W. kē-div'¹; W. kē-div'²* [The title of former rulers of Egypt].

**Khiva**: *ki'va¹; ki'vā²* [Khanate and city in Russian Turkestan].

**Khorasan, Khorassan**: *kō'ra-sān¹; kō'rā-sān'²* [Per. province and desert].  
[Moham. prayer and sermon].

**khutbah**: *kut'ba¹; kut'ba²*. *E. & M. kūt'ba¹; W. (khotbah) ket'bā¹*

**kiang**: *ki-āṅ¹¹; ki-āṅ²*, *Standard; C. kyan¹; E. ki'āṅ¹; I. & W. ki-āṅ¹¹; M. kyan¹ as a monosyllable* [1. [Chinese] A river: used in compound names. 2. [Tibet.] A wild ass].

**Kiangsi**: *ki-āṅ'si¹¹; ki-āṅ'si²* [Chin. province].

[Ger. protectorate].

**Kiaochow**: *ki-āu'chau¹¹; ki-ou'chou²* [Chin. district and town: a former

**Kibrothhattaavah**: *kib'rōth-[or -rōth]-hā-tē'a-vā¹; kib'rōth-[or -rōth]-hā-tē'a-vā²* [Bible].—**Kibzaim**: *kib-zē'im¹ or kib'zi-im¹; kib-zā'im² or kib'za-im²* [Bible].—**Kidron**: *kid'rōn¹ or kai'dron¹; kid'rōn² or ki'drōn²* [Bible].

**Kief, Kieff, Kiev**: *kī-ēf¹¹; kī-ēf²* [Rus. govt. and its capital].

**Kiel**: *kil¹; kēl²* [Prus. seaport and canal].

**Kielce**: *kyel'tse¹; kyēl'tse²* [Government in Russian Poland].

**Kilan**: *kai'lan¹; kī'lan²* [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

[cano].

**Kilauea**: *ki'lau-ē'a¹; ki'lou-ē'ā²* [Crater of Mauna Loa, Hawaiian vol-

**Kilimanjaro**: *kil'i-man-jā'ro¹; kīl'i-mān-jā'ro²* [Afr. mountain].

**kiln**: *kil¹ or kiln¹; kil² or kiln²*. *M. & W. note kiln¹ as alternative, a pronunciation frequently heard in southeastern England, where lime-kilns were formerly abundant* [An oven or furnace, as for calcining limestone].

**kilo-**: *kil'o-¹; kil'o-²* [Derived from the Gr. *χίλιος* (*chilios*), one thousand: used as a combining form in scientific terminology, as *kilogram, kilometer, kilowatt*, etc.].  
[loose robe].

**kimono**: *ki-mō'no¹ or (Jap.) kim'o-nō¹; ki-mō'no² or (Jap.) kīn'o-nō²* [A

**kin**: *kin¹; kīn²*. See I [Relation by birth or marriage].

**kinæsthesia**. Same as KINÆSTHESIA.

**Kinah**: *kai'nā¹; kī'nā²* [Bible].

**kind**: *kaind¹; kind²*. The pronunciation noted by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1833), in which effort was made to soften the sound of diphthongal ai¹, i², by the introduction of an *e* or *y* sound before it, was condemned by Nares—"Kind for kind is a monster of pronunciation heard only on our stage" ("Elements of Orthoepey," p. 28 [1784]). See CARD, GARDEN.

**kindergarten** [Ger.]: *kin'dər-gār'tn¹; kīn'dər-gār'tn²; not kin'tər-gār'tn¹*, as some unobserving persons choose to call it [A school for little children].

**king**: *kain¹; kīn²* [Archaic or poetical plural of cow].

**kinemacolor**: *kin'i-mə-kul'or¹; kīn'e-ma-eōl'or²*—the *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel" [A method for producing motion pictures in their original colors].

**kinematic**: *kin'i-mat'ik¹, Standard, C., W., & W., or kai-m-mat'ik¹, E., I., & M.; kīn'e-mat'ie² or ki-ne-māt'ie²*. *St. kin'e-mat'ik¹* [Pert. to the motion of bodies].

l' a = final; i = habit; uisle; ou = out; oll; iū = f-uul; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

**kinematograph:** kin'ī-mat'ō-graf<sup>1</sup>; kin'e-māt'ō-graf<sup>2</sup> [Same as CINEMATOGRAPH].

**kinesi-:** ki-nī'si-<sup>1</sup>; ki-nē'si-<sup>2</sup> [Derived from the Gr. *κίνησις* (*kinesis*), movement: used as a combining form in scientific terminology]. See below.

**kinesiatric:** ki-nī'si-at'rik<sup>1</sup>; ki-nē'si-at'rie<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. kai-ne-si-at'rik<sup>1</sup>; I. kai-nī'si-at'rik<sup>1</sup>; M. kai-nī-si-at'rik<sup>1</sup>; St. kin-i'si-at'rik<sup>1</sup>* [Pert. to kinesi-therapy].

**kinesipathic:** ki-nī'si-pa-th'ik<sup>1</sup>; ki-nē'si-pā-th'ie<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *E. kai-ne-si-pa-th'ik<sup>1</sup>; I. & M. kai-nī'si-pa-th'ik<sup>1</sup>; W. kai-nī-si-pa-th'ik<sup>1</sup>* [Pert. to kinesi-therapy].

**kinesitherapy:** ki-nī'si-ther'ə-pī<sup>1</sup>; ki-nē'si-thēr'a-py<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. kai-ne-si-ther'ə-pī<sup>1</sup>; I. kai-nī'si-ther'a-pī<sup>1</sup>; M. kai-nī-si-ther'a-pī<sup>1</sup>; St. kin-i'si-ther'a-pī<sup>1</sup>* [The treating of disease by moving the muscles]. [movement]

**kinesthesia:** kin'es-thī'si-ə<sup>1</sup>; kīn'ēs-thē'si-a<sup>2</sup> [Perception of muscular

**kinetic:** ki-net'ik<sup>1</sup>; ki-nēt'ie<sup>2</sup> [Producing motion].

**kinetoscope:** ki-net'ō-skōp<sup>1</sup>; ki-nēt'ō-seōp<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C. & W. ki-nī'tō-skōp<sup>1</sup>; E., I., M., & W. kai-nī'to-skōp<sup>1</sup>*. The first is recommended by 11 members of the Standard Dictionary's Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations; the second, by four; the third, by seven [A device for presenting motion pictures].

**Kings:** kinz<sup>1</sup>; kīngz<sup>2</sup> [Am. county or Canadian district name].

**kinic:** kin'ik<sup>1</sup>; kīn'ie<sup>2</sup>. *E., I., & W. kai'nik<sup>1</sup>* [Pert. to quinin].

**kino:** kī'no<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & M., or kai'nō<sup>1</sup>, E., I., St., & W.*; kī'no<sup>2</sup> or kī'nō<sup>2</sup>. *C. & W. kī'nō<sup>1</sup>* [A vegetable gum used in medicine and the arts].

**kiosk:** ki-esk'<sup>1</sup>; kī-ōsk'<sup>2</sup> [A small pavilion or ornamental summer-house].

**Kir:** kūr<sup>1</sup> or kir<sup>1</sup>; kīr<sup>2</sup> or kīr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Kirghiz:** kir-gīz'<sup>1</sup>; kīr-gīz'<sup>2</sup> [A Turkish people of the Volga region].

**Kirama:** kūr'ə-mā<sup>1</sup>; kīr'a-mā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)]. — **Kir-haraseh:** kūr'ha-rə-seh<sup>1</sup> or hā-rə-seh<sup>1</sup>; kīr'ha-rə-sēh<sup>2</sup> or hā-rā-sēh<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. — **Kir-hareseth:** kūr'ha-rī-seh<sup>1</sup>; kīr'ha-rē-sēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as KIR-HARASETH]. — **Kir-hareh:** kūr'hā-reh<sup>1</sup>; kīr'hā-rēh<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. — **Kir-heres:** kūr'hē-res<sup>1</sup>; kīr'hē-rēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. — **Kiriath:** kīr'i-a-th<sup>1</sup>; kīr'ā-th<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)]. — **Kiriathaim:** kīr'i-a-thē'im<sup>1</sup>; kīr'i-a-thā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)]. — **Kiriath-arim:** kīr'i-a-thē-rim<sup>1</sup>; kīr'ā-thā-rim<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)]. — **Kiriath-baal:** kīr'i-a-th-bē'al<sup>1</sup>; kīr'ā-th-bā'al<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)]. — **Kiriath-huzoth:** kīr'i-a-th-hū-zōth<sup>1</sup>; kīr'ā-th-hū-zōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)]. — **Kiriathiarus:** kīr'i-a-th'ī-ā-rūs<sup>1</sup>; kīr'ā-th'ī-ā-rūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha]. — **Kiriath-jearim:** kīr'i-a-th-jē-rim<sup>1</sup>; kīr'ā-th-jē-rim<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)]. — **Kiriath:** kīr'i-ōth<sup>1</sup> or -ōth<sup>1</sup>; kīr'ā-th<sup>2</sup> or -ōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. — **Kirjath:** kūr'jath<sup>1</sup> or kīr'jath<sup>1</sup>; kīr'jāth<sup>2</sup> or kīr'jāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as KIRJATH]. — **Kirjathaim:** kūr'jā-thē'im<sup>1</sup> or kīr'jā-thā'im<sup>1</sup>; kīr'jā-thā'im<sup>2</sup> or kīr'jā-thā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. — **Kirjath-arba:** kūr'jā-th-ār-bā<sup>1</sup> or kīr'jāth-ār-bā<sup>1</sup>; kīr'jāth-ār-bā<sup>2</sup> or kīr'jāth-ār-bā<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. — **Kirjath-arim:** kūr'jāth-ār-rim<sup>1</sup> or kīr'jāth-ār-rim<sup>1</sup>; kīr'jāth-ār-rim<sup>2</sup> or kīr'jāth-ār-rim<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. — **Kirjath-baal:** kūr'jāth-bā'al<sup>1</sup> or kīr'jāth-bā'al<sup>1</sup>; kīr'jāth-bā'al<sup>2</sup> or kīr'jāth-bā'al<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. — **Kirjath-huzoth:** kūr'jāth-hū-zōth<sup>1</sup> or kīr'jāth-hū-zōth<sup>1</sup>; kīr'jāth-hū-zōth<sup>2</sup> or kīr'jāth-hū-zōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. — **Kirjath-jearim:** kūr'jāth-jē-rim<sup>1</sup> or kīr'jāth-jē-rim<sup>1</sup>; kīr'jāth-jē-rim<sup>2</sup> or kīr'jāth-jē-rim<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. — **Kirjath-sannah:** kūr'jāth-sān'ā<sup>1</sup> or kīr'jāth-sān'ā<sup>1</sup>; kīr'jāth-sān'ā<sup>2</sup> or kīr'jāth-sān'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. — **Kirjath-sepher:** kūr'jāth-sē-fer<sup>1</sup> or kīr'jāth-sē-fer<sup>1</sup>; kīr'jāth-sē-fer<sup>2</sup> or kīr'jāth-sē-fer<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Kirkcudbright:** kər-kū'brī<sup>1</sup>; kīr-eū'brī<sup>2</sup> [Scot. county and town].

2: wolf, dō; bōök, bōöt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Kish:** kish<sup>1</sup>; kish<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Kishi:** kish<sup>1</sup>/ai<sup>1</sup>; kish<sup>1</sup>/i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Kishion:** kish<sup>1</sup>/en<sup>1</sup>; kish<sup>1</sup>/en<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Kishon:** kish<sup>1</sup>/en<sup>1</sup>; kish<sup>1</sup>/on<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as Kishon].—**Kison:** kis<sup>1</sup>/en<sup>1</sup>; kis<sup>1</sup>/on<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Kitchen:** kich<sup>1</sup>/en<sup>1</sup>; kich<sup>1</sup>/en<sup>2</sup>; *not* kich<sup>1</sup>/n<sup>1</sup>, *nor* kich<sup>1</sup>/in<sup>1</sup>.

**Kite:** kait<sup>1</sup>; kit<sup>2</sup> [A falconoid bird].

**Kithlish:** kith<sup>1</sup>/lish<sup>1</sup>; kith<sup>1</sup>/lish<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Kitron:** kit<sup>1</sup>/rən<sup>1</sup>; kit<sup>1</sup>/ron<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Kittim:** kit<sup>1</sup>/im<sup>1</sup>; kit<sup>1</sup>/im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Kissingen:** kis<sup>1</sup>/in<sup>1</sup>-en<sup>1</sup>; kis<sup>1</sup>/ing-en<sup>2</sup> [Bavarian town].

**kistvaen:** kist<sup>1</sup>/vain<sup>1</sup>; kist<sup>1</sup>/vin<sup>2</sup> [A dolmen-like chamber].

**kit:** kit<sup>1</sup>; kit<sup>2</sup> [A set of tools or other appliances].

[Ore.]

**Klamath:** klā<sup>1</sup>/mat<sup>1</sup>; klā<sup>1</sup>/mat<sup>2</sup> [1. Am.-Ind. tribe. 2. A river and county in

**Kléber:** klē<sup>1</sup>/bār<sup>1</sup>; klē<sup>1</sup>/bēr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. general (1753-1800)].

**Kluck (von):** klük<sup>1</sup>; klük<sup>2</sup> [Ger. general (1846-1916)].

**knack, knacker, knapsack.** In these words and their relatives the *k* is silent: nak<sup>1</sup>, nāk<sup>2</sup>; nak<sup>1</sup>/ar<sup>1</sup>, nāk<sup>1</sup>/er<sup>2</sup>; nap<sup>1</sup>/sak<sup>1</sup>, nāp<sup>1</sup>/sāk<sup>2</sup>. See K.

**knave, knavery, knavish.** In these words the *k* is silent: nēv<sup>1</sup>, nāv<sup>2</sup>; nēv<sup>1</sup>/ar<sup>1</sup>, nāv<sup>1</sup>/er<sup>2</sup>; nēv<sup>1</sup>/ish<sup>1</sup>, nāv<sup>1</sup>/ish<sup>2</sup>. See K.

**knead:** nīd<sup>1</sup>; nēd<sup>2</sup>—the *k* is silent. See K [To mix, as dough].

**knebelite:** neb<sup>1</sup>/el-ait<sup>1</sup>; nēb<sup>1</sup>/el-it<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & E.; I. nī<sup>1</sup>/bel-ait<sup>1</sup>; M. neb<sup>1</sup>/e-lait<sup>1</sup>; W. nē<sup>1</sup>/bel-ait<sup>1</sup>; W. nī<sup>1</sup>/bel-ait<sup>1</sup>. See K [A variously colored mineral].*

**knee, kneel.** In these words and their relatives the *k* is silent: nī<sup>1</sup>, nē<sup>2</sup>; nī<sup>1</sup>, nē<sup>2</sup>. See K.

[announce a death].

**knell:** nel<sup>1</sup>; nēl<sup>2</sup>—the *k* is silent [An evil omen, as the tolling of a bell to

**Knickerbocker:** nik<sup>1</sup>/ar-bek<sup>1</sup>/ar<sup>1</sup>; nīk<sup>1</sup>/er-bök<sup>1</sup>/er<sup>2</sup>, initial *k* silent. See K [A descendant of the Dutch who settled New Netherlands].

**knife:** naif<sup>1</sup>; nīf<sup>2</sup>—the *k* is silent. See K [An implement of cutting]. Plural **knives:** naivz<sup>1</sup>; nīvg<sup>2</sup>.

**knight, knighthood, knightly.** In these words and their relatives the *k* is silent: nait<sup>1</sup>, nīt<sup>2</sup>; nait<sup>1</sup>/hud<sup>1</sup>, nīt<sup>1</sup>/hud<sup>2</sup>; nait<sup>1</sup>/h<sup>1</sup>, nīt<sup>1</sup>/h<sup>2</sup>. See K.

**knit, knitting, knob, knock, knoll.** In these words and their relatives the *k* is silent: nit<sup>1</sup>, nīt<sup>2</sup>; nit<sup>1</sup>/in<sup>1</sup>, nīt<sup>1</sup>/ing<sup>2</sup>; neb<sup>1</sup>, nōb<sup>2</sup>; nek<sup>1</sup>, nōk<sup>2</sup>; nōl<sup>1</sup>, nōl<sup>2</sup>. See K.

**knob:** neb<sup>1</sup>; nōb<sup>2</sup>. See K.

[CHAMP.

**Knollys:** nōlz<sup>1</sup>; nōls<sup>2</sup>—the *k* is silent [Eng. family name]. See BEAU-

**knot:** net<sup>1</sup>; nōt<sup>2</sup>—the *k* is silent. See K.

**knout:** naut<sup>1</sup>; nout<sup>2</sup>—the *k* is silent. *C.* prefers nūt<sup>1</sup>, which *M.* & *W.* give as alternative [Fr., the Rus. *knutū*, or official form of whip or scourge].

**know:** nō<sup>1</sup>; nō<sup>2</sup>—the *k* is silent [To perceive, apprehend, understand, or be acquainted with]. See KNOWLEDGE.

**knowledge:** nel<sup>1</sup>/ej<sup>1</sup>; nōl<sup>1</sup>/ēdg<sup>2</sup>—the *k* is silent, and the shortening of the *o* is phonetically normal. The pronunciation nō<sup>1</sup>/ej<sup>1</sup>, still occasionally heard, is an attempted refinement based on the pronunciation of *know*, of comparatively recent introduction, and fathered by Johnson (1755), and supported by Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Bailey (1775), Perry (1777), and

?: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *what*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *lee*; *i*=*ē*; *i*=*ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*.

1: a = final; i = habit; uisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Knowles (1835). The effort to correct this was initiated by Kenrick (1773), who was upheld by Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Jameson (1835), Smart (1840), Wright (1855), Worcester (1859), and all the modern dictionaries [Practical understanding and skill in anything].

**Knoxville:** nek's'vil<sup>1</sup>; nök's'vil<sup>2</sup>—the *k* is silent. See K [City in Tennessee].

**knuckle:** nuk'l<sup>1</sup>; nük'l<sup>2</sup>—the *k* is silent. See K [One of the finger-joints].

**Knutsford:** nüt's'förd<sup>1</sup>; nüt's'ford<sup>2</sup>—the *k* is silent. See K [Eng. town].

**Kohath:** kō'hafh<sup>1</sup>; kō'hāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Kohathites:** kō'hafh-aits<sup>1</sup>; kō'-hāth-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Kolaliah:** ko-lē'yā<sup>1</sup> or ko-lai'ā<sup>1</sup>; ko-lū'yā<sup>2</sup> or ko-lū'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Köln:** küln<sup>1</sup>; küln<sup>2</sup>. Same as COLOGNE.

**Konæ:** kō'nī<sup>1</sup>; kō'nē<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)]. [press 1775-1833].

**König:** kō'nih<sup>1</sup>; kū'nih<sup>2</sup> [Ger. inventor; first applied steam to the printing-]

**Königsberg:** kō'nih's-berh<sup>1</sup>; kū'nih's-bēr<sup>2</sup> [Prus. govt. and city].

**koomiss, koomiss, koomys.** Same as KUMISS.

**Kootenai:** kū'tu-nē<sup>1</sup>; koo'te-nā<sup>2</sup> [Canadian district and river; county in

**kopje:** kop'i<sup>1</sup>; köp'i<sup>2</sup> [So. Afr., a small hill].

**Korah:** kō'rā<sup>1</sup>; kō'rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Korahite:** kō'rā-ait<sup>1</sup>; kō'ra-īt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Koran:** ko-rān<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, M., & W., or* kō'rān<sup>1</sup>, *C. & W.*; ko-rān<sup>2</sup> or kō'-rān<sup>2</sup>. *E. kō-rān<sup>1</sup>; I. & St. kō'rān<sup>1</sup>* [The sacred book of the Mohammedans].

**Korathites:** kō'rāth-aits<sup>1</sup>; kō'rath-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Kordofan:** kōr'do-fān<sup>1</sup>; kōr'do-fān<sup>2</sup>; Anglicized kōr'do-fān<sup>1</sup> [Country in Sudan].

**Kore:** kō'rī<sup>1</sup>; kō're<sup>2</sup> [Bible; Gr. goddess].

**Korea:** ko-rī'ā<sup>1</sup>; eo-rē'ā<sup>2</sup> [Same as CHOSEN].

**Korhites:** kōr'hait<sup>1</sup>; kōr'hits<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Kosciusko:** kōs'i-us'ko<sup>1</sup>; kōs'i-ūs'ko<sup>2</sup> [Polish patriot (1746-1817)].

**Kossuth:** kōs'ufh<sup>1</sup> or (*Hung.*) kōsh'ūt<sup>1</sup>; kōs'uth<sup>2</sup> or (*Hung.*) kōsh'ūt<sup>2</sup> [Hungarian patriot (1802-94)].

**Kosza:** kōsh'tā<sup>1</sup>; kōsh'tā<sup>2</sup> [Am. citizen of Hung. birth whose detention by Austria (1853) led to diplomatic controversy].

**kotow** [Chin.]: ko-tau<sup>1</sup>; ko-tow<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.*; *C., E., & W.* kō-tau<sup>1</sup>; *I. (kowitz) kau-tau<sup>1</sup>* [To bow in obeisance, touching the ground with the forehead].

**Kotzebue (von):** ket'sā-bū<sup>1</sup>; kōt'se-bū<sup>2</sup> [1. Ger. dramatist (1761-1819).

**Koutouzof:** kū'tu-zōv<sup>1</sup>; kū'tu-zōv<sup>2</sup> [Rus. general (1745-1813)].

**Koweit:** kō'wait<sup>1</sup> or kō'wēt<sup>1</sup>; kō'wīt<sup>2</sup> or kō'wēt<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* kō'wē-it<sup>1</sup> [Seaport on Persian Gulf].

**Koz:** kōz<sup>1</sup>; kōz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**kraal:** krāl<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., I., M., & W., or* krāl<sup>1</sup>, *C. & St.* (perhaps after the spelling *crail*, used by Sir Joseph Banks in his "Journal," 441 [1771]); krāl<sup>2</sup> or krāl<sup>2</sup>. *Wr. krāl<sup>1</sup>* [An African native village or group of huts].

**Krakau** [Ger.], **Krakow** [Pol.]: krā'kau<sup>1</sup>; krā'kow<sup>2</sup> [Same as CRACOW].

2: wōlf, dō; bōök, bōöt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; öll, bōy; gō, gēm; in; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**kraken:** krä'ken<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*, or krē'ken<sup>1</sup>, *E. & I.*; krä'kēn<sup>2</sup> or krä'kēn<sup>2</sup>. *St. & W.* krē'ken<sup>1</sup> [A fabulous sea-monster].

**kreutzer:** kreit'sar<sup>1</sup>; kröit'sēr<sup>2</sup> [Austr. and Ger. coin].

**krone:** krō'nā<sup>1</sup>; krō'ne<sup>2</sup>. *E.* krō'nā<sup>1</sup>; *I.* krō'nē<sup>1</sup> [Scand. or Austr. coin].

**Kronos:** krēn'es<sup>1</sup>; krōn'ös<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the ruler of heaven and earth].

**Krupp:** krup<sup>1</sup>; krup<sup>2</sup>; Anglicized krup<sup>1</sup> [Ger. gun-maker (1812-87)].

**Kshatriya:** kshut'ri-yā<sup>1</sup>; kshūt'ri-ya<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C. & E.* kshat'ri-yā<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ksha-tri'ā<sup>2</sup>; *M.* kshat'ri-ya<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kshat'ri-ya<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* shat'ri-ya<sup>1</sup> [Hindu military caste].

**Kubelik:** kü'be-lik<sup>1</sup>; kü'bē-lik<sup>2</sup> [Boh. violinist].

**Kuklux:** kiū'klus<sup>1</sup>; kü'klus<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* kiū'klus<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kiū'klus<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kü'klus<sup>1</sup> [Am. secret society].

**Kulon:** kiū'lan<sup>1</sup>; kü'lon<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**kultur** [Ger.]: kul-tür<sup>1</sup>; kul-tür<sup>2</sup> [National efficiency].—**kulturkampf** [Ger.]: kul-tür-kämpf<sup>1</sup>; kul-tür-kämpf<sup>2</sup> [Culture-war].

**kumiss, kumys, kumyss:** kü'mis<sup>1</sup>; kü'mis<sup>2</sup> [Fermented mare's milk].

**kümmel** [Ger.]: küm'el<sup>1</sup>; küm'el<sup>2</sup> [A liqueur flavored with aniseed, caraway, or cummin].

**kumquat:** kum'kwet<sup>1</sup>; küm'kwat<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* kum'kwat<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kum-kwāt<sup>1</sup> [Chin. or Jap. tree].

**Kurdistan:** kür'di-stān<sup>1</sup>; kür'di-stān<sup>2</sup> [Region in Turkey and Persia].

**Kuril, Kurile:** kü'rīl<sup>1</sup>; kü'rīl<sup>2</sup> [Jap. islands, the Chishima].

**Kuroki:** ku-rō'ki<sup>1</sup>; kü-rō'ki<sup>2</sup> [Jap. general (1844- )].

**Kuropatkin:** kü'ro-pāt'kin<sup>1</sup>; kü'ro-pāt'kin<sup>2</sup> [Rus. general (1848- )].

**Kushaiah:** kiu-shē'yā<sup>1</sup> or kiu-shai'ā<sup>1</sup>; kü-shā'yā<sup>2</sup> or kü-shi'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**kussler:** kus'i-er<sup>1</sup>; küs'i-er<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C. & E.* kü'si-ür<sup>1</sup>; *I.* küs'i-ür<sup>1</sup> [Turk. musical instrument].

**Kutusof:** ku-tū'zōf<sup>1</sup>; kü-tū'zōf<sup>2</sup> [Rus. field-marshal (1745-1813)].

**kvas:** kvas<sup>1</sup>; kväs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *M.* kvas<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kvas<sup>1</sup> [Rus. rye-beer].

**kyanize:** kai'en-iz<sup>1</sup>; ky'an-iz<sup>2</sup> [To treat with mercuric chlorid, as wood, to prevent decay]. **kyaniset.**

**kyanol:** kai'ā-nōl<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W.*, or kai'ā-nel<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., I., M., & W.*; ky'-ā-nōl<sup>2</sup> or ky'-ā-nōl<sup>2</sup> [A coal-tar product].

**kyestein:** ki-es'ti-in<sup>1</sup>; ky-es'te-in<sup>2</sup> [A whitish substance found in wine].

**Kyoto:** kyō'to<sup>1</sup>; kyō'tō<sup>2</sup> [Jap. city and ken].

**Kyrie:** kir'i-ī<sup>1</sup>; kyr'i-ē<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C.* kir'i-e<sup>1</sup>; *E. & I.* kai'ri-ī<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kai'ri<sup>1</sup>; *St. & W.* kir'i-ī<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kir'i-ā. Dr. Murray notes kir'i-ī as alternative. In Eng. the y in the word is given the diphthongal ai sound. See KYRIE ELEISON.

**Kyrie eleison:** kir'i-ī i-lai'sen<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, or* kī'ri-ē e-lē'i-sen<sup>1</sup>, *M.*; kī'ri-ē e-lē'i-sen<sup>2</sup> or ky'ri-ē e-lē'i-sen<sup>2</sup>. *C.* kir'i-e e-lē'i-sen<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kai'ri-ī i-lai'sun<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kir'i-ī e-lē'i-sen<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kī'ri-ī i-lai'sen<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kir'i-ē i-lai'sen<sup>1</sup> [Gr. Κύριε ἐλέησον, "Lord, have mercy"].

**Kyrie:** kürī<sup>1</sup>; kyrī<sup>2</sup>; not kīrl<sup>1</sup> [Eng. philanthropist (1637-1724)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: æ = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

## L

1: el<sup>1</sup>; ɛl<sup>2</sup>. In English this letter indicates its own sound—one of the most uniform and changeless of the sounds in the language, easily prolonged so as to constitute a syllable. It combines freely with other sounds (as, *late, letter, live, love*, etc.), and altho silent, when used in a certain number of words in combination with *a*, it strengthens the *a* (as, *alms, balm, calm, balk, calk, walk*, etc.). Formerly silent in *holm*, it is now indicated as pronounced by modern lexicographers, yet in *folk* it still remains silent. When spoken its sound is made by raising the tongue to the gum of the upper teeth or palate and permitting the breath or speech-current to pass over the edge of the tongue while holding the lips open and causing the vocal cords to vibrate.

This letter has no irregularity, except that of being suppressed in the sound of some words, as in *almond, calf, calve, chaldron, falcon, folk, fulfil, halser, half, haire, malmsey, salmon, sake* (not in *to sake*), *solder, talbot* (a hound); also in the three kindred words *could, should, and would*; and between *a* and *k* in terminations, as *balk, calk, chalk, stalk, talk, walk*. *L* is silent also between *a* and *m* in terminations: *ex. alms, balm, calm, palm, psalm, qualm, shalm* (written also *shawm*). . . . In *palms* and *psalmist*, though derived from words in the above lists, the *l* is usually pronounced.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pp. 111–112. [1784.]

**Laabim**: lē'ə-bim<sup>1</sup>; lā'a-bim<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Laada**: lē'ə-dā<sup>1</sup>; lā'a-dā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Laadah**: lē'ə-dā<sup>1</sup>; lā'a-dā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Laadan**: lē'ə-dan<sup>1</sup>; lā'a-dān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**laager**: lā'gər<sup>1</sup>; lā'ger<sup>2</sup> [Dutch defensive enclosure formed as by wagons].

**Laban**: lē'ban<sup>1</sup>; lā'ban<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Labana**: lab'ə-nā<sup>1</sup>; lāb'a-na<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Labanath**: lab'ə-nath<sup>1</sup>; lāb'a-nāth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**La Bassée**: la bā'sē<sup>1</sup>; lā bā'sē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town, scene of severe fighting in European war].

**labile**: lab'il<sup>1</sup>; lāb'il<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., E., & Wr.; M. & W.* lē'bil<sup>1</sup> [Disposed [to change; unstable].

**labor**: lē'ber<sup>1</sup>; lā'bör<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation of this word as indicated by modern dictionaries has degenerated to lē'ber<sup>1</sup>. See LABORER.

**laboratory**: lab'o-ra-tō'rī<sup>1</sup>; lāb'o-ra-tō'ry<sup>2</sup>; frequently mispronounced lab'rə-to-rī<sup>1</sup> [A place, as a room, where scientific experiments are made].

**laborer**: lē'ber-ər<sup>1</sup>; lā'bör-er<sup>2</sup>—the modern practise of slurring the penult by the educated is largely responsible for its obliteration by the careless].

**Labouchère**: lā'bū'shār<sup>1</sup>; lā'bū'chēr<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name of Fr. origin].

**Laboulaye**: lā'bū'lē<sup>1</sup>; lā'bū'lā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. jurist (1811–83)].

**La Bruyère (de)**: də lā brū'yār<sup>1</sup>; də lā brū'yēr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. writer (1645–96)].

**labyrinthine**: lab'ī-rin'thin<sup>1</sup>; lāb'y-rin'thin<sup>2</sup>. *I. & M.* lab'ī-rinth'ain<sup>1</sup>.

**lac**: lak<sup>1</sup>; lāe<sup>2</sup> [A resinous substance].

**Laccadive**: lak'ə-dāiv<sup>1</sup>; lāe'a-div<sup>2</sup> [Group of Br. islands in Arabian Sea]

**Laccunus**: la-kiū'nus<sup>1</sup>; lā-eū'nūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**lace**: lēs<sup>1</sup>; lāg<sup>2</sup> [An openwork net-like fabric].

**Lacedæmon**: las'ī-dī'mən<sup>1</sup>; lāg'e-dē'mon<sup>2</sup> [Gr. demigod, son of Zeus, or a state named for him].

**Lacedemonians**: las'ī-dī-mō'ni-ənz<sup>1</sup>; lāg'e-de-mō'ni-anz<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: arti-ñe, ãrt; fat, fãre; fast; get, prẽy; hit, pollee; oley, gō; not, ãr; full, rûle; but, bōn;.

**Lachesis:** lak'i-sis<sup>1</sup>; lã'e-sis<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, that one of the three Fates who spun the thread of life].

**Lachias:** la-kai'as<sup>1</sup>; la-ei'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Lachine:** la"shin'<sup>1</sup>; lã"chin'<sup>2</sup> [Canadian town or rapids in St. Lawrence].  
The name *Lachine* was given to the site in 1669, in derision of early explorers who, hoping to reach China by the way of the St. Lawrence, four months later returned to their companions at Montreal after reaching this point.

**Lachish:** lã'kish<sup>1</sup>; lã'eish<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**lachrymal, lachrymary, lachrymose.** See LACRIMAL, LACRIMARY, etc.

**lackadaisical:** lak"ã-dẽzi-kal<sup>1</sup>; lãk"a-dũ'si-eal<sup>2</sup> [Affectedly sentimental].

**laconism:** lak'o-nizm<sup>1</sup>; lã'e'o-nĩsm<sup>2</sup>. Webster (1828) *la'con-ism*, which he may have derived from the practise of the earlier lexicographers, Bailey (1732, Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and others, of indicating the stress of a syllable on the vowel instead of on the adjacent consonant which it attracts. Thus *la'conism* as noted should be read *la'conism* [A brief pointed phrase].

**lacrimal:** lak'ri-mal<sup>1</sup>; lã'e'ri-mal<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to tears].—**lacrimary:** lak'ri-mẽ-rĩ<sup>1</sup>; lã'e'ri-mũ-ry<sup>2</sup>.—**lacrimose:** lak'ri-mõs<sup>1</sup>; lã'e'ri-mõs<sup>2</sup>. Wr. lak-ri-mõs<sup>1</sup> [Given to shedding tears]. **lacrymose**.

**lacrosse:** la-krõs<sup>1</sup>; lã-erõs<sup>2</sup> [Canadian national game].

**lactometer:** lak-tom'i-tar<sup>1</sup>; lã-e-tõm'e-ter<sup>2</sup>; not lak"to-mĩ'tar<sup>1</sup> [An instrument for testing milk].

**lacunose:** la-kiũ'nõs<sup>1</sup> or lak'yu-nõs<sup>1</sup>; la-eũ'nõs<sup>2</sup> or lã'e'yu-nõs<sup>2</sup> [Abounding in pits].

**Lacunus:** la-kiũ'nus<sup>1</sup>; la-eũ'nũs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**lacustrine:** la-kus'trin<sup>1</sup>; la-eũs'trin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., St., W., & Wr.; C.* lakus'trin<sup>1</sup>; *E.* lã-kũs'trin<sup>1</sup>; *I.* la-kus'train<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to a lake].

**Ladan:** lã'dan<sup>1</sup>; lã'dan<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**ladanum:** lad'a-nũm<sup>1</sup>; lãd'a-nũm<sup>2</sup> [A gum resin defined in Cotgrave's "Bundle of Words" (1611) as, "*Ladane*, the sweet Gumme *Ladanum*". Compare LAUDANUM].

**Ladrones:** la-drõnz<sup>1</sup> or (*Sp.*) la-drõ'nẽs<sup>1</sup>; la-drõng<sup>2</sup> or (*Sp.*) lã-drõ'ngẽs<sup>2</sup> [Archipelago in the Western Pacific Ocean].

**Lael:** lã'el<sup>1</sup>; lã'el<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Laertes:** lã-ũr'tiz<sup>1</sup>; lã-ũr'tẽs<sup>2</sup> [1. In Gr. myth, father of Ulysses. 2. A character in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*].

**Lafayette (de):** dã lã"fäh"yet<sup>1</sup>; de lã"fäh"yẽt<sup>2</sup>. In the United States more frequently heard lã"fäh"et<sup>1</sup> or lã"fäh"yet<sup>1</sup> [Fr. marquis and soldier (1757-1834)].

**La Fère:** lã fãr<sup>1</sup>; lã fẽr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**Lafitte, Lafitte:** la"fit<sup>1</sup>; lã"fit<sup>2</sup> [Fr. family name].

**Lafourche:** la"fũrsh<sup>1</sup>; lã"fũrçh<sup>2</sup> [Outlet of Mississippi; town in La.].

**Lagado:** la-gã'do<sup>1</sup>; lã-gã'do<sup>2</sup>; not la-gẽ'do<sup>1</sup>, W. [A city in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels"].

**Lagos:** lã'gos<sup>1</sup>; lã'gos<sup>2</sup>; but more frequently heard lẽ'ges<sup>1</sup> in English-speaking countries [Province and spt. in Brit. W. Afr.].

**La Guaira, La Guayra:** la gwai'ra<sup>1</sup>; lã gwĩ'rã<sup>2</sup> [Venez. seaport].

2: ãrt, ãpe, fãt, fãre, fãst, whãt, ãll; mẽ, gẽt, prẽy, fẽrn; hit, lee; i=ẽ; i=ẽ; gõ, nõt, ãr, wõn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; ū = feud; chin; go; y = sing; thin, thi-

**Lahad:** lē'hād<sup>1</sup>; lā'hād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Lahairoi:** lə-hai'roi<sup>1</sup> or lə-hē'roi<sup>1</sup>; lah'roi<sup>2</sup> or lə-hā'roi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Lahela:** lē'hi-lā<sup>1</sup>; lā'he-lā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Lahmam:** lē'mām<sup>1</sup>; lā'mām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Lahmas:** lā'mas<sup>1</sup>; lā'mās<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Lahmi:** lā'mai<sup>1</sup>; lā'mā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**laic:** lē'ik<sup>1</sup>; lā'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the laity or people].

**laid:** lēd<sup>1</sup>; lād<sup>2</sup>; not laid<sup>1</sup> nor lēid<sup>1</sup> as frequently heard in England.

**lair:** lār<sup>1</sup>; lār<sup>2</sup> [The resting-place of a wild animal].

**laird:** lārd<sup>1</sup>; lārd<sup>2</sup> [Scot., a lord; frequently a landlord].

**Lais:** lē'is<sup>1</sup>; lā'is<sup>2</sup> [Two Gr. courtezans].

**Laisa:** lē'i-sā<sup>1</sup>; lā'i-sā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Laish:** lē'ish<sup>1</sup>; lā'ish<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—

**Laishah:** lə-ai'shā<sup>1</sup>; lā-i'shā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**laissez-faire** [Fr.]: lās'sē-fār<sup>1</sup>; lās'sē-fār<sup>2</sup> [Let alone].

**laissez-passer** [Fr.]: lās'sē-pā'sē<sup>1</sup>; lās'sē-pā'sē<sup>2</sup> [A permit allowing the holder to pass: lit., "let pass"].

**Lakkum:** lak'um<sup>1</sup>; lāk'um<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Lakum:** lē'kum<sup>1</sup>; lā'kum<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Lalla Rookh:** lā'la rūk<sup>1</sup>; lā'lā rūōk<sup>2</sup> [Poem by Moore].

**lalo** (n.): lā'lo<sup>1</sup>; lā'lo<sup>2</sup>. C. lē'lō<sup>1</sup> [Dried leaves of the baobab-tree].

**lama:** lām'mā<sup>1</sup>; lā'mā<sup>2</sup> [Buddhist monk].

**Lamartine:** lā'mar'tin<sup>1</sup>; lā'mār'tin<sup>2</sup> [Fr. poet (1790-1869)].

**lamasery:** lām'ma-ser<sup>1</sup>; lām'ma-sēr<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. lām'ma-se-ri<sup>1</sup>; I. lām-ma-sūr<sup>1</sup>; M. lām-mā-se-ri<sup>1</sup>; W. lām'ma-ser-i<sup>1</sup> [Buddhist monastery or convent].

**lamb:** lam<sup>1</sup>; lām<sup>2</sup>—the *b* is silent altho it appeared in the original. See CLIMB and compare CRUMB [A young sheep].

**Lamballe (de):** də lan'bāl<sup>1</sup>; de lān'bāl<sup>2</sup> [Victim of Fr. Revolution (1749-192)].

**Lambert:** lam'bērt<sup>1</sup>; lām'bērt<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. D. **Lambert:** lām'bērt<sup>1</sup>; lām'bērt<sup>2</sup>; F. **Lambert:** lan'ber<sup>1</sup>; lān'bēr<sup>2</sup>; G. **Lambert:** lām'bērt<sup>1</sup>; lām'bērt<sup>2</sup>; It. **Lamberto:** lam-ber'to<sup>1</sup>; lām-bēr'to<sup>2</sup>; L. **Lambertus:** lam-būr'tus<sup>1</sup>; lām-bēr'tūs<sup>2</sup>.

**lambrequin:** lam'bri-kin<sup>1</sup>; lām'bre-kin<sup>2</sup>. E., I., & W. lam'būr-kin<sup>1</sup> [A hanging of cloth, leather, etc., as for a mantelpiece, window, or doorway].

**Lamech:** lē'mek<sup>1</sup>; lā'mē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**lamellar:** lam'e-lar<sup>1</sup>; lām'ē-lar<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, C., & W. (1828-1908); E., M., & W. (1909) la-mel'ar<sup>1</sup>; I. & St. la-mel'lū<sup>1</sup>; W. lam'a-lar<sup>1</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second usage in England; Scottish lexicographers place stronger stress on the final syllable [Composed of thin layers or plates].

**lamellose:** lam'e-lōs<sup>1</sup>; lām'ē-lōs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* & C.; E. & I. la-mel'lōs<sup>1</sup>; M. la-mel'ōs<sup>1</sup>; W. lam'a-lōs<sup>1</sup>; W. lam-a-lōs<sup>1</sup> [Having the form of a thin plate or scale].

**lament:** la-ment<sup>1</sup>; la-mēnt<sup>2</sup> [To feel or express sorrow for].

**lamentable:** lam'en-ta-bl<sup>1</sup>; lām'ēn-ta-bl<sup>2</sup>; frequently mispronounced la-men-ta-bl<sup>1</sup>, by influence of the pronunciation of the verb or noun. Compare LAMENT.

**Lamia:** lē'mi-a<sup>1</sup>; lā'mi-a<sup>2</sup> [In classic myth, a vampire].

**lammergeier:** lam'ər-gui'ər<sup>1</sup>; lām'er-gī'er<sup>2</sup> [The bearded vulture].

**Lamoricière:** lām'mō'rī'syār<sup>1</sup>; lām'mō'rī'gyēr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. general (1806-65)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thī.



1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, prēy; hit, políce; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**Lamotte:** lā'mot<sup>1</sup>; lā'mōt<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. poet and dramatist (1672-1731). 2. Fr. countess (1750-91)].

**Lamuel:** lə-miū'el<sup>1</sup>; la-mū'el<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Lamus:** lē'mus<sup>1</sup>; lā'mūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the son of Poseidon].

**Lancaster:** lan'kas-tar<sup>1</sup>; lān'eas-ter<sup>2</sup> [Eng. and Am. geographical name].

**lance:** lāns<sup>1</sup>; lāng<sup>2</sup> [A spear-headed shaft].

**Lancelot:** lan'si-lēt<sup>1</sup>; lān'ce-lōt<sup>2</sup> [1. A masculine personal name. 2. In Arthurian legend, the bravest of the Knights of the Round Table. F. lāns'lō<sup>1</sup>; lāng'-lō<sup>2</sup>; It. Lancelotto: lān'chi-lēt'to<sup>1</sup>; lān'chi-lōt'to<sup>2</sup>; Pg. Lancelote: lān'sē-lō'tē<sup>1</sup>; lān'ce-lō'tē<sup>2</sup>].

**lanceolate:** lan'si-o-lēt<sup>1</sup>; lān'ce-o-lāt<sup>2</sup> *Standard, C., W., & W.*; *E.* lāns'ū-lēt<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* lān'si-ō-lēt<sup>1</sup>; *M.* lān'si-o-lit<sup>1</sup> [Shaped like the head of a lance].

**land:** land<sup>1</sup>; lānd<sup>2</sup>. See A. When this word is used in combination, as in *landlady, landlord, landmark, landscape*, there is a tendency to suppress the *d* of the first word, which should be checked. See **LANDLORD**. When used as a suffix, as in *England, Ireland, Scotland, New Zealand*, the *a* is usually unstressed. See page xxviii, section 13.

**landau:** lan'dō<sup>1</sup>; lān'da<sup>2</sup> *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., & W.* lān-dō<sup>1</sup>; *St.* lān-dō<sup>1</sup>. The earlier lexicographers were divided on the position of the stress in this word. Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Perry (1805), Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) stressed the ultima; but Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) stressed the first syllable [A type of two-seated carriage].

**landlady:** land'lē'di<sup>1</sup>; lānd'lā'dy<sup>2</sup>; *not* lān'lē'di<sup>1</sup>. See **LANDLORD**.

**ländler** [Ger.]: lēnd'lār<sup>1</sup>; lēnd'ler<sup>2</sup> [A country dance or the tune for it].

**landlord:** land'lōrd<sup>1</sup>; lānd'lōrd<sup>2</sup>—pronounce both *d*'s. Altho Nares (1784) noted that "D, between two other consonants, is not heard in common speaking," the letter was indicated to be sounded by his contemporaries, but usage has paid so little heed to this that Professor Lounsbury remarked, "In ordinary speech it is often heard so faintly that it can hardly be said to be heard at all" ("The Standard of Pronunciation in English," p. 184 [E., '04]) [An owner of land or of a tenement].

**landsman:** landz'mān<sup>1</sup>; lānds'mān<sup>2</sup>; *not* lānz'mān. See **LAND**. [parliament].

**Landsting** [Dan.]: lāns'tiŋ<sup>1</sup>; lāns'tiŋg<sup>2</sup> [The upper house of the Danish

**landsturm** [Ger.]: lant'shtŭrm<sup>1</sup>; lānt'shtŭrm<sup>2</sup> [Troops for home defense].

**landwehr** [Ger.]: lant'vār<sup>1</sup>; lānt'vēr<sup>2</sup>. *E. & M.* lānd'vār<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* lant'vār<sup>1</sup> [An emergency militia of Germany, Austria, or Switzerland].

**lane:** lēn<sup>1</sup>; lān<sup>2</sup>; *not* lāin<sup>1</sup> as sometimes heard in London. See **A**.

**Langham:** lan'am<sup>1</sup>; lāng'am<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is silent [Eng. Benedictine (1310-76), Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of England].

**Langres:** lān'grā<sup>1</sup>; lān'gre [Fr. town].

**langsyne:** lan'sain<sup>1</sup>; lāng'sŷn<sup>2</sup>. *E.* lan'sain<sup>1</sup> [Sc., "long since"].

**language:** lan'gwij<sup>1</sup>; lān'gwag<sup>2</sup>—this modern pronunciation is the result of careless enunciation. The penultimate *a*, formerly pronounced (ē; ā), is now weakened so that it approximates to a in "senate" (sen'it<sup>1</sup>), which is identical with *i* in "habit" (hab'it<sup>1</sup>). It is to be hoped that careful speakers will revert to lan'gwej<sup>1</sup>, which is to be preferred to the careless pronunciation of the day.

**languet:** lan'get<sup>1</sup>; lān'gēt<sup>2</sup> *Standard, C., & I.*; *E.* lan'get<sup>1</sup>; *M.* lan'gwit<sup>1</sup>; *W.* lan'gwet; *Wr.* lān'git<sup>1</sup> [A little tongue or something resembling it].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ôr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

**languid:** lan'gwɪd<sup>1</sup>; län'gwid<sup>2</sup>.—**languish:** lan'gwɪʃ<sup>1</sup>; län'gwɪʃ<sup>2</sup>.

**languor:** lan'gar<sup>1</sup> or lan'gwar<sup>1</sup>; län'gor<sup>2</sup> or län'gwor<sup>2</sup>. The first is indicated by *Standard*, C., M., & W.; the second by E., I., St., & W. [Weariness of body or depression of mind].

**Lanier:** la-nīr<sup>1</sup>; la-nēr<sup>2</sup> [Am. family name].

**lansquenet:** lans'ki-net<sup>1</sup>; län's'ke-nēt<sup>2</sup> [1. A foot-soldier. 2. A card-game].

**Laocoön:** lē-ek'o-en<sup>1</sup>; lā-ōe'o-ōn<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a Trojan priest of Apollo].

**Laodamas:** lē-ed'a-mas<sup>1</sup>; lā-ōd'a-mas<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a son of Alcinous who challenged Ulysses to wrestle].

**Laodamia:** lē-ed'a-mai'a<sup>1</sup>; lā-ōd'a-mī'a<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, wife of Protesilaus].

**Laodice:** lē-ed'i-sī<sup>1</sup>; lā-ōd'i-ōē<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba].

**Laodicea:** lē-ed'i-sī'a<sup>1</sup>; lā-ōd'i-ōē'a<sup>2</sup> [A Gr. city in Phrygia].

**Laodicia:** lē-ed'i-sai'a<sup>1</sup>; lā-ōd'i-ōē'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

[of Troy].

**Laomedon:** lē-em'i-den<sup>1</sup>; lā-ōm'e-dōn<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the founder and king

**Laomim:** lē-ō'mim<sup>1</sup>; lā-ō'mīm<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Laon:** lān<sup>1</sup>; län<sup>2</sup>; erroneously lā'ēn<sup>1</sup>; lā'ōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**Laos:** lā'os<sup>1</sup>; lā'os<sup>2</sup>; erroneously lē'os<sup>1</sup> [Territory of Fr. Indo-China].

**Laotse:** lā'o-tsū<sup>1</sup>; lā'o-tsū<sup>2</sup> [Chin. philosopher (604 B. C.—after 518 B. C.)].

**lap:** lap<sup>1</sup>; lāp<sup>2</sup>. See A.

[Mexican city].

**La Paz:** la pāz<sup>1</sup>; lā pāz<sup>2</sup> [A department of Bolivia and San Salvador; also, a

**lapel:** la-pel<sup>1</sup>; la-pēl<sup>2</sup> [A fold, as in the front of a coat].

**La Pérouse:** la pē'rūz<sup>1</sup>; lā pē'rūz<sup>2</sup> [Fr. count and navigator (1741–88?)].

**lapidary:** lap'i-dē-rī<sup>1</sup>; lap'i-dā-ry<sup>2</sup>. *M.* lap'i-dē-rī<sup>1</sup> [One who works precious stones].

**Lapidoth, Lappidoth** (R. V.): lap'i-dēf<sup>1</sup>; lāp'i-dōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**lapis:** lē'pis<sup>1</sup>; lā'pis<sup>2</sup>. *M.* & *St.* lap'is<sup>1</sup> [L., a stone].—**lapis lazuli:** lē'pis laz'yu-loi<sup>1</sup>; lā'pis lāz'yu-lī<sup>2</sup>.

**Laplace (de):** də lā'plas<sup>1</sup>; de lā'plāz<sup>2</sup> [Fr. astronomer (1749–1827)].

**Laputa:** la-piū'ta<sup>1</sup>; la-pū'ta<sup>2</sup> [In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," a flying island].

**Lara:** lā'ra<sup>1</sup>; lā'rā<sup>2</sup> [Poem by Byron].

**lardacein:** lar-dē'si-in<sup>1</sup>; lār-dā'ce-in<sup>2</sup>. *C., M., & W.* lār-dē'si-in<sup>1</sup>; *St.* lār'-da-sī'in<sup>1</sup> [A fatty compound found under morbid conditions in the human body].

**lardaceous:** lar-dē'shūs<sup>1</sup>; lār-dā'shūs<sup>2</sup> [Of the nature of lard].

**Lares:** lē'rīz<sup>1</sup>; lā'rēs<sup>2</sup> [Rom. gods].

**largetto** [It.]: lar-get'to<sup>1</sup>; lār-gēt'to<sup>2</sup> [Slow: a direction in music].

**larghissimo** [It.]: lar-gīs'si-mō<sup>1</sup>; lār-gīs'si-mō<sup>2</sup> [Extremely slow: a direction in music].

[(1613–80)].

**La Rochefoucauld:** la rōsh'fū'kō<sup>1</sup>; lā rōch'fū'eō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. philanthropist

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; go, gēm; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färet; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee, obey, gö; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürz;

**Larousse:** lū'rūs<sup>1</sup>; lā'rūs<sup>2</sup> [Fr. grammarian and encyclopedist (1817-75)].

**larum:** lar'um<sup>1</sup>; lār'um<sup>2</sup>. *M.* lēr'um<sup>1</sup> [Alarum].

**laryngeal:** lə-rin'ji-əl<sup>1</sup> or lar'in-jī'əl<sup>1</sup>; lə-rŷn'gē-əl<sup>2</sup> or lār'yn-gē'əl<sup>2</sup>. *I.* lar-in-jī'əl<sup>1</sup>; *St.* lar'ŷn-jī'əl<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the larynx].—**laryngismus:** lar'in-jiz'mus<sup>1</sup>; lār'yn-gis'mūs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C., E., & I.* lar-in-jiz'mus<sup>1</sup>; *M.* lar-in-jiz'mas<sup>1</sup>; *St.* lar'ŷn-jiz'mus<sup>1</sup>; *W.* lar'in-jiz'mas<sup>1</sup> [Spasm of the muscles of the glottis].

**laryngitis:** lar'in-joi'tis<sup>1</sup> or -jī'tis<sup>1</sup>; lār'yn-gī'tis<sup>2</sup> or -gī'tis<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of the larynx].—**laryngologist:** lar'ŷn-gol'o-jist<sup>1</sup>; lār'yn-göl'o-gist<sup>2</sup>.—**laryngoscope:** lə-rŷn-gō-skōp<sup>1</sup>; lə-rŷn-gō-seōp<sup>2</sup>.

**larynx:** lar'ŷnks<sup>1</sup>; lār'ynks<sup>2</sup>. *Sheridan* (1787), *Walker* (1806), *Jameson* (1827), and *St.* lēr'ŷnks<sup>1</sup>, which *Wr.* gives as alternative. *Bailey* (1732), *Johnson* (1755), *Fenning* (1760), *lār'ynz*, but this accentuation probably indicates the same pronunciation as noted by *Ash* (1775) and *Walker* (1791), *Perry* (1805), *Webster* (1828), *Knowles* (1835), *Smart* (1840), *Reid* (1844), and *Wright* (1855)—lar'ŷnks<sup>1</sup>, for it was the frequent practise of the earlier lexicographers, as it is even with *Dr. Murray's* great work, to indicate the stress on the vowel rather than on the adjacent consonant, which it attracts [The organ of voice in man].

**La Sablière:** la sū'bli'yār<sup>1</sup>; lā sū'bli'yēr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. patroness of literature, espec. of La Fontaine (1636-93)].

**Lasæa:** lə-sī'ə<sup>1</sup>; lə-sē'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Lasalle:** la'sul<sup>1</sup>; lā'sāl<sup>2</sup> [Fr. general (1775-1809)].

**La Salle:** la sāl<sup>1</sup>; lā sāl<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. churchman: founder of the Brothers of the Christian Schools (1631-1719). 2. Fr. explorer of the Mississippi].

**lascar:** las-kūr<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, *C., E., Wr., Jones, and Smart*, or las'kər<sup>1</sup>, *M., W., Todd*; lās-cār<sup>2</sup> or lās'ear<sup>2</sup>. *I.* las'kar<sup>1</sup>; *St.* las-kūr<sup>1</sup> [East-Ind. sailor].

**Lascelles:** las'elz<sup>1</sup> or lə-selz<sup>1</sup>; lās'ēls<sup>2</sup> or lə-sēls<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**lash:** lāsh<sup>1</sup>; lāsh<sup>2</sup>. See **A** and compare **LAST** [A whip or scourge].

**Lasha:** lē'shə<sup>1</sup>; lā'sha<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Lasharon, Lasharon:** lə-shē'rən<sup>1</sup>; lə-shā'rən<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [Vincent].

**La Soufrière:** la sū'fri'yār<sup>1</sup>; lā sū'fri'yēr<sup>2</sup> [Volcano on the island of St.

**lass:** las<sup>1</sup>; lās<sup>2</sup>. See **ASK** [A girl: the popular word in the Midlands of England and North Britain].

**Lassigny:** lā'sī'nyī<sup>1</sup>; lā'sī'nyī<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**last:** last<sup>1</sup>; lāst<sup>2</sup>. See **A**; **ASK**.

**Lasthenes:** las'ŷhi-nēz<sup>1</sup>; lās'the-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**latch:** lach<sup>1</sup>; lāch<sup>2</sup>; *not* lēch<sup>1</sup>, as sometimes heard in Eng.

**late:** lēt<sup>1</sup>; lāt<sup>2</sup>. See **A** [Slow; tardy; after time].

**latent:** lē'tent<sup>1</sup>; lā'tēnt<sup>2</sup>; *not* lat'ent<sup>1</sup> [Not visible or apparent].

**lateral:** lat'er-əl<sup>1</sup>; lāt'er-əl<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to or situated at the side].

**Lateran:** lat'er-ən<sup>1</sup>; lāt'er-an<sup>2</sup> [Locality in Rome].

**lath:** lāth<sup>1</sup>; lāth<sup>2</sup>. *E., I., & St.* lāth<sup>1</sup> [A thin strip of wood].

**lathe:** lēth<sup>1</sup>; lāth<sup>2</sup> [A machine used in turning].

**lathee:** lā-tī<sup>1</sup>; lā-tē<sup>2</sup>. *C.* lat'tī<sup>1</sup>; *I.* lāth-ī<sup>1</sup>; *M.* la-tī<sup>1</sup>; *W.* lə-tī<sup>1</sup> [A heavy bamboo stick].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, ăll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, fēe; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.

1: æ = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, thi-

**laths:** lathz<sup>1</sup>; lāths<sup>2</sup> [Pl. of LATH].

**Latinus:** lə-tai'nus<sup>1</sup>; la-ti'nūs<sup>2</sup> [The eponymic ancestor of the Latin race].

**Latium:** lē'shi-um<sup>1</sup>; lā'shi-ūm<sup>2</sup> [Ancient country in Italy].

**latria:** lə-trai'ə<sup>1</sup>; la-tri'a<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, I., M., St., & W.*; also, formerly noted by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). *C. h-trai'ə<sup>1</sup>; E. & W. lē'tri-a<sup>1</sup>*, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1787), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849). By Knowles (1835) lat'r-n-a<sup>1</sup> [Supreme worship that belongs only to God].

**lattice:** lat'is<sup>1</sup>; lāt'ic<sup>2</sup> [Openwork made by interlacing].

**Latusim:** lə-tiū'sim<sup>1</sup>; la-tū'sim<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**laudanum:** lē'də-num<sup>1</sup>; la'da-nūm<sup>2</sup>, by most of the modern dictionaries and Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Craig (1849). *M. lēd'nem<sup>1</sup>*, and so also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [Tincture of opium]. Compare LADANUM.

*Laudanum.* A yellowish gumme, as some write; notwithstanding others affirm it to be made of a dew which falleth upon a certaine herbe in Greece. Avicen sayth, it is taken hanging on the haire of Goats beards, that have fed upon that plant.

JOHN BULLOKAR *English Expositor* s. v. [London, 1616.]

**laugh:** laf<sup>1</sup>; lāf<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) laf<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) lāf<sup>1</sup>; both of these pronunciations are still in vogue. See ASK; GH.

**launch:** lānch<sup>1</sup> or lēnch<sup>1</sup>; lānch<sup>2</sup> or lēnch<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates North British and American usage; the second, modern usage in southern England [To move toward the water, as a vessel from its stocks].

**launder:** lān'dar<sup>1</sup> or lēn'dar<sup>1</sup>; lān'der<sup>2</sup> or lēn'der<sup>2</sup>—so also with its relatives. The first indicates North British and American usage; the second, the modern usage of southern England. Compare LAUNDRY [To wash and iron, as articles of clothing].

**laundry:** lān'dri<sup>1</sup> or lēn'dri<sup>1</sup>; lān'dry<sup>2</sup> or lēn'dry<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates North British and American usage; the second, usage in southern England. Perry (1777) and Walker (1791) lān'dri<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) lān'dri<sup>1</sup> [A place where clothes are laundered].

**Laura:** lē'ra<sup>1</sup>; la'ra<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. See LAWRENCE. F.

**Laure:** lō'rī<sup>1</sup>; lō'r<sup>2</sup>; G. ft. **Laura:** lau'ra<sup>1</sup>; lou'rā<sup>2</sup>; L. **Laurinda:** le-rin'da<sup>1</sup>; la-rin'da<sup>2</sup>.

**laurel:** lē'rel<sup>1</sup>; la'rēl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., & W.; E., M., St., & W. lē'rəl<sup>1</sup>*. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Fenning (1764), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and Webster (1828) recorded the first; Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) noted the second [An evergreen tree].

**Laurens:** lē'renz<sup>1</sup>; la'rēnz<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. See LAWRENCE.

**Laurier:** lō'ri-ē<sup>1</sup>; lō'rī-ē<sup>2</sup>. In the United States, sometimes lē'r'yər<sup>1</sup> [Canadian statesman (1841- )].

**lava:** lō'və<sup>1</sup>; lā'va<sup>2</sup>. Walker (1806), Smart (1849), and Worcester (1859) lē'və<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) lē'və<sup>1</sup>; Wright (1855) lav'ə<sup>1</sup> [Molten rock discharged from a volcanic crater].

[LIBRE.]

**lavalliere:** lav'ə-lir<sup>1</sup>; lāv'a-lēr<sup>2</sup> [A necklace and pendant]. See LA VAL-

**La Vallière:** la vāl'yār<sup>1</sup>; lā vāl'yēr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. duchess; mistress of Louis XIV. of France (1644-1710)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

**Lavater:** lā-vā'tar<sup>1</sup> or lā'va-ter<sup>1</sup>; la-vū'ter<sup>2</sup> or lā'vā-tēr<sup>2</sup> [Swiss Protestant writer (1741-1801)].

**laver:** lēv'ar<sup>1</sup>; lāv'ēr<sup>2</sup>; not lā'vār<sup>1</sup> [A wash-basin].

**lavie:** lē'vik<sup>1</sup>; lā'vie<sup>2</sup>. *E. & Wr.* lē'vik<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to lava].

**Lavigerie:** lā'vi'gō-rī<sup>1</sup>; lā'vi'zhe-rē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. cardinal (1825-92)].

**Lavinia:** lā-vin'ī-ā<sup>1</sup>; la-vīn'ī-ā<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Lavoisier:** lā'vwā'zyē<sup>1</sup>; lā'vwā'syē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. chemist (1743-94)]. [“baw.”]

**law:** lō<sup>1</sup>; lā<sup>2</sup>—give the *aw* the long broad sound of *a* in “ball” or *aw* in

**Lawrence:** lō'rens<sup>1</sup>; lā'rēnç<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **Lawrie** (dim.);

**Laura** (fem.). **Dan. Lorenz:** lō'rents<sup>1</sup>; lō'rēnts<sup>2</sup>; **D. Laurens:** lau'rens<sup>1</sup>; lou'rēns<sup>2</sup>; **F. Laurent:** lo'rān<sup>1</sup>; lo'rān<sup>2</sup>; **G. Laurenz:** lau'rents<sup>1</sup>; lou'rēnts<sup>2</sup>; **Lorenz:** lō'rents<sup>1</sup>; lō'rēnts<sup>2</sup>; **It. Lorenzo:** lo-ren'zo<sup>1</sup>; lo-rēn'zo<sup>2</sup>; **L. Laurentius:** lo-ren'shus<sup>1</sup>; lā-rēn'shus<sup>2</sup>; **Sp. Lorenzo:** lo-ren'tho<sup>1</sup>; lo-rēn'tho<sup>2</sup>; **Sw. Lars:** lārs<sup>1</sup>; lārs<sup>2</sup>.

**lay:** lē<sup>1</sup>; lā<sup>2</sup> [To place in a proper or designed position].

**Layamon:** lā'yā-men<sup>1</sup> or lē'a-men<sup>1</sup>; lā'ya-mōn<sup>2</sup> or lā'a-mōn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. chronicler who lived about 1200].

**lazar:** lē'zar<sup>1</sup>; lā'zar<sup>2</sup> [A leper]. See *Luke* xvi, 20.

**Lazarus:** laz'a-rus<sup>1</sup>; lā'zā-rūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name]. **Fr.**

**Lazare:** lā'zār<sup>1</sup>; lā'zār<sup>2</sup>; **It. Lazzaro:** lād'zo-rō<sup>1</sup>; lād'zā-rō<sup>2</sup>.

**lazuli:** laz'yu-lai<sup>1</sup>; lāz'yū-lī<sup>2</sup> [A mineral. See under LAPIS].

**lea:** lī<sup>1</sup>; lē<sup>2</sup> [A meadow].

**Lea:** lī<sup>1</sup>; lē<sup>2</sup> [Eng. and Am. family name].

**leach:** lēch<sup>1</sup>; lēch<sup>2</sup> [A substance, as wood-ashes, used in washing by drain- [ing].

**lead** (v.): līd<sup>1</sup>; lēd<sup>2</sup> [To guide by drawing along].

**lead** (v.): led<sup>1</sup>; lēd<sup>2</sup> [1. To cover or join with lead. 2. To separate lines (of [type) with lead].

**lead** (n.): līd<sup>1</sup>; lēd<sup>2</sup> [The act of leading or guiding].

**lead** (n.): led<sup>1</sup>; lēd<sup>2</sup> [A soft heavy metal].

**leaf:** līf<sup>1</sup>; lēf<sup>2</sup> [The green deciduous blade of a plant or tree].

**league, leak, leal, lean, leap.** These words are all pronounced as one syllable: lēg<sup>1</sup>, lēg<sup>2</sup>; līk<sup>1</sup>, lēk<sup>2</sup>; līl<sup>1</sup>, lēl<sup>2</sup>; lēn<sup>1</sup>, lēn<sup>2</sup>; lēp<sup>1</sup>, lēp<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) pronounced the last lēp<sup>1</sup>.

**Leah:** lī'ā<sup>1</sup>; lē'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible and feminine personal name].

**Leamington:** lem'īn-tōn<sup>1</sup>; lēm'īng-ton<sup>2</sup> [Eng. spa].

**Leander:** lī-an'dar<sup>1</sup>; lē-ān'der<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **Fr. Léandre:** lē'ān'dr<sup>1</sup>; lē'ān'dr<sup>2</sup>; **It. Sp. Leandro:** lē-ān'dro<sup>1</sup>; lē-ān'dro<sup>2</sup>.

**Leannoth:** lī-an'ōth<sup>1</sup> or -ōth<sup>1</sup>; lē-ān'ōth<sup>2</sup> or -ōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**leaped** (*preterit*): lēpt<sup>1</sup>; lēpt<sup>2</sup>, but among the earlier phoneticians, Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), and Smart (1840) indicated the diphthong *ea* short, lept<sup>1</sup>. See LEAPT [To move by or as by springing or jumping].

**leapt** (*pp.*): lept<sup>1</sup>; lēpt<sup>2</sup>. See LEAPED.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, wāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lēc; lēc; lēc; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = fud; chin; ɔ; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**learn:** lɜrn<sup>1</sup>; lɜrn<sup>2</sup> [To acquire knowledge, as by study].—**learned** (*pret.*)<sup>1</sup>: lɜrnd<sup>1</sup>; lɜrnd<sup>2</sup> [Preterit of LEARN].—**learned** (*pa.*)<sup>2</sup>: lɜrn'ed<sup>1</sup>; lɜrn'ed<sup>2</sup> [Possessed of learning]. See BEQUEATHED.

**lease:** lɪs<sup>1</sup>; lɛs<sup>2</sup> [To let].

**Lebana:** lɪ-bɛ'nə<sup>1</sup>; le-bā'nə<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Lebanah:** lɪ-bɛ'nā<sup>1</sup>; le-bā'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Lebanon:** lɛb'ə-nɒn<sup>1</sup>; lɛb'ə-nɒn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Lebaoth:** lɪ-bɛ'oth<sup>1</sup> or -ɔth<sup>1</sup>; le-bā'oth<sup>2</sup> or -ɔth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Lebbeus, Lebbeus:** lɛ-bɛ'us<sup>1</sup>; lɛ-bɛ'us<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Leb-kamai:** lɛb'kə'mai<sup>1</sup>; lɛb'kə'mi<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Lebona:** lɪ-bō'nə<sup>1</sup>; le-bō'nā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Lebonah:** lɪ-bō'nā<sup>1</sup>; le-bō'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Lebrun:** lə-brūn<sup>1</sup>; le-brūn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. family name].

**Lecah:** lɪ'kā<sup>1</sup>; lɛ'că<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**lecanomancy:** lɛk'ə-no-man'sɪ<sup>1</sup>; lɛc'ə-no-mān'sy<sup>2</sup>. *E.* le-kan'ə-man-sɪ<sup>1</sup>; *I. & W.* lɪ-kan'ə-man-sɪ<sup>1</sup> [Divination by the inspection of a basin of water].

**Le Cateau:** lə kɑ'tō<sup>1</sup>; le cɑ'tō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**lecture:** lɛk'chur<sup>1</sup>; lɛc'chur<sup>2</sup> [A discourse read on any subject].

**Leda:** lɪ'də<sup>1</sup>; lɛ'də<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyn-dareus].

**Leedan:** lɪ'i-dan<sup>1</sup>; lɛ'e-dān<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Lefebvre, Lefèvre:** lə-fävr<sup>1</sup>; le-fêvr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. family name].

**legate (n.):** leg'it<sup>1</sup>; lɛg'at<sup>2</sup>. *C., I., & St.* leg'et<sup>1</sup>, so also indicated by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). Buchanan (1857) lɛg'et<sup>1</sup> [An ambassador].

**legate (v.):** lɪ-gēt<sup>1</sup>; le-gāt<sup>2</sup> [To give by will].

**legator:** lɪ-gɛ'tər<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., I., & W.,* or leg'ə-tər<sup>1</sup>, *E. & W.*; le-gā'tör<sup>2</sup> or lɛg'ə-tör<sup>2</sup>. Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Wright (1855), and Webster (1828) indicated the first; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840) noted the second [One who bequeaths a legacy].

**legend:** lej'end or lɪ'jend<sup>1</sup>; lɛg'end or lɛg'end<sup>2</sup>. The second pronunciation, which is indicated by *I. & W.*, was formerly general, and was supported by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). The first was noted by Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) [A narrative based on tradition].

**legendary:** lej'en-də-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; lɛg'en-dā-ry<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries, which was noted also by Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). Formerly lɪ'jen-də-rɪ<sup>1</sup> was general and was recorded by Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Scott (1797), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855).

**Legendre:** lə-ʒändr<sup>1</sup>; le-zhändr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. revolutionist (1752-97)].

**legerdemain:** lej'ər-di-mən<sup>1</sup>; lɛg'er-de-mān<sup>2</sup> [Sleight of hand].

**legged:** legd<sup>1</sup> or leg'ed<sup>1</sup>; lɛgd<sup>2</sup> or lɛg'ed<sup>2</sup>. The second is more frequently heard when used in combination, as *bow-leg'ged* (having legs curved as a bow).

**Legh:** lɪ<sup>1</sup>; lɛ<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrl;

**Leghorn:** leg'hōrn<sup>1</sup> or leg'ōrn<sup>1</sup>; lēg'hōrn<sup>2</sup> or lēg'ōrn<sup>2</sup>; *not* leg'ōrn<sup>1</sup>. Dr. Murray indicates the second as general English usage [It. province and seaport; also, a breed of domestic fowl].

**legion:** lī'jən<sup>1</sup>; lē'gon<sup>2</sup> [A military organization].

**legislative:** lej'is-lē'tiv<sup>1</sup>; lēg'is-lā'tiv<sup>2</sup>. By the earlier lexicographers the stress was indicated variously. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), and Perry (1777) it was placed on the antepenult, li-gis'la-tiv<sup>1</sup>; by Dyche (1752), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Scott (1797), on the penult, lej-is-lē'tiv<sup>1</sup>; by Jameson (1827), li'jis-lē-tiv<sup>1</sup>, but by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1853), and the later lexicographers it was indicated on the first, as above.

**legislator:** lej'is-lē'tor<sup>1</sup>; lēg'is-lā'tōr<sup>2</sup>. Jameson (1827) li'jis-lē-tor<sup>1</sup>.

**legislature:** lej'is-lē'chur or -tiur<sup>1</sup>; lēg'is-lā'chur or -tūr<sup>2</sup>; *not* li-jis'lē-chur<sup>1</sup>. By Bailey (1732) *legis'lature*, but by Bailey (1775) and Ash (1775) the principal stress was indicated on the *a*, but the quantity of the first *e* was unnoted. Johnston (1764) and Jameson (1827) noted li'jis-lē-tiur<sup>1</sup>; Johnson (1755), Fenning (1764), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777) recorded lej-is-lē'tiur<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) and Wright (1855) led'jis-lē'chur<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) and Scott (1797) led'jis-lē'chiur<sup>1</sup>; and Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) led'jis-lē'tiur<sup>1</sup> [That body in a state that is empowered to make its laws].

**legitimate (a.):** li-jit'i-mit<sup>1</sup>; le-gīt'i-mat<sup>2</sup> [Sanctioned by law or custom].

**legitimate (v.):** li-jit'i-mēt<sup>1</sup>; le-gīt'i-māt<sup>2</sup> [To render lawful]. See above.

**legume:** leg'yum<sup>1</sup>; lēg'yum<sup>2</sup>; *not* li-giūm<sup>1</sup> [The fruit of the bean family].

**Lehabim:** li-hē'bim<sup>1</sup>; le-hā'bim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Leheman:** li'hī-man<sup>1</sup>; lē'he-mān<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Lehi:** li'hai<sup>1</sup>; lē'hi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Lehmann:** lē'man<sup>1</sup>; lē'mān<sup>2</sup> [Ger. operatic singer (1848- )].

**Leibnitz:** lai'p'nits<sup>1</sup>; lip'nits<sup>2</sup> [Ger. philosopher (1646-1716)].

**Leicester:** les'ter<sup>1</sup>; lēs'ter<sup>2</sup> [Eng. city]. See ALCESTER; BEAUCHAMP.

**Leigh:** li<sup>1</sup>; lē<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family and geographical name].

**Leighton:** lē'tan<sup>1</sup>; lē'ton<sup>2</sup> [Eng. painter (1830-96)].

**Leighton:** li'r'tan<sup>1</sup>; lī'r'ton<sup>2</sup> [Scot. divine].

**Leinster:** len'star<sup>1</sup>; lēn'ster<sup>2</sup> [Ir. province].

**Leiotrichi:** lai-ōt'ri-kai<sup>1</sup>; li-ōt'ri-eī<sup>2</sup> [A division of the human species that [have smooth hair].

**Leipzig:** lai'p'sin<sup>1</sup>; lip'sin<sup>2</sup> [Saxon division and city].

**leisure:** li'gur<sup>1</sup> or leg'ur<sup>1</sup>; lē'zhur<sup>2</sup> or lēzh'ur<sup>2</sup>. 1. li'giūr<sup>1</sup>. The first indicates American usage and former British usage, as noted by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). The second represents modern English usage, which was recorded also by Barclay (1774), Nares (1784), and Elphinstone (1786). Enfield (1807) indicated lē'zur<sup>1</sup> [Freedom from occupation].

**Lemech:** li'mek<sup>1</sup>; lē'mēe<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Lemprière:** lem-prī'r<sup>1</sup>; lēm-prēr<sup>2</sup> [Eng. scholar (1765-1824)].

**Lemuel:** lem'yū-el<sup>1</sup>; lēm'yū-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Lenape:** len'a-pī<sup>1</sup>; lēn'a-pē<sup>2</sup> [Am.-Ind. tribe].

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; y = sing; thin, this.

**L'Enclos (de):** də lān<sup>1</sup>klō<sup>1</sup>; de lān<sup>2</sup>elō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. social leader (1616-1706)].

**length:** len<sup>1</sup>th<sup>1</sup>; length<sup>2</sup>—pronounce the *g* [The quality of being long].

**leniency:** li<sup>1</sup>ni-cn-si<sup>1</sup> or lin<sup>1</sup>yen-si<sup>1</sup>; lē<sup>1</sup>ni-ēn-çy<sup>2</sup> or lēn<sup>1</sup>yēn-çy<sup>2</sup> [The quality of being lenient].

**lenient:** li<sup>1</sup>ni-ent<sup>1</sup> or lin<sup>1</sup>yent<sup>1</sup>; lē<sup>1</sup>ni-ēnt<sup>2</sup> or lēn<sup>1</sup>yēnt<sup>2</sup>. C. & M. li<sup>1</sup>nient<sup>1</sup> [Of [merciful disposition].

**Lenine:** li-nin<sup>1</sup>; le-nin<sup>2</sup> [Bolshevik leader. See BOLSHEVIK].

**lenitive:** len<sup>1</sup>i-tiv<sup>1</sup>; lēn<sup>1</sup>i-tiv<sup>2</sup> [Having the tendency to allay pain].

**lenity:** len<sup>1</sup>i-ti<sup>1</sup>; lēn<sup>1</sup>i-ty<sup>2</sup> [The quality of being lenient].

**Lenore:** lə-nōr<sup>1</sup>; le-nōr<sup>2</sup> [Same as HELEN]. **Leonore**†.

**lentigines:** len-tij<sup>1</sup>i-niz<sup>1</sup>; lēn-tig<sup>1</sup>i-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Plural of LENTIGO].

**lentigo:** len-tai<sup>1</sup>go<sup>1</sup>; lēn-ti<sup>1</sup>go<sup>2</sup>. By Jones (1798) and Knowles (1835) len<sup>1</sup>-te-gō<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827) len-ti<sup>1</sup>gō<sup>1</sup> [Freckles].

**Leominster**<sup>1</sup>: lem<sup>1</sup>in-stər<sup>1</sup>; lēm<sup>1</sup>in-stər<sup>2</sup> [Town in Mass.].

**Leominster**<sup>2</sup>: lem<sup>1</sup>stər<sup>1</sup>; lēm<sup>1</sup>stər<sup>2</sup> [Eng. city].

**Leon:** lē-ōn<sup>1</sup> or (Anglice) lī'en<sup>1</sup>; lē-ōn<sup>2</sup> or (Anglice) lē'ōn<sup>2</sup> [Span. kingdom].

**Leonard:** len<sup>1</sup>ərd<sup>1</sup>; lēn<sup>1</sup>ərd<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **D. Leonard:** lē'o-nārt<sup>1</sup>; lē'o-nārt<sup>2</sup>; **F. Léonard:** lē'o-nārt<sup>1</sup>; lē'o-nārt<sup>2</sup>; **G. Leonhard:** lē'ōn-hārt<sup>1</sup>; lē'ōn-hārt<sup>2</sup>; **It. Pg. Sp. Leonardo:** lē'o-nār'do<sup>1</sup>; lē'o-nār'do<sup>2</sup>; **L. Leonardus:** lē'o-nār'dus<sup>1</sup>; lē'o-nār'dus<sup>2</sup>.

**Leonato:** lē'o-nā'to<sup>1</sup>; lē'o-nā'to<sup>2</sup> [In Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," the governor of Messina].

**Leonidas:** li-en<sup>1</sup>i-das<sup>1</sup>; le-ōn<sup>1</sup>i-das<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **F. Léon-tine:** lē'ōn-tin<sup>1</sup>; lē'ōn-tin<sup>2</sup>; **Gr. Leonidas:** lē'o-nai'das<sup>1</sup>; lē'o-ni'das<sup>2</sup>.

**leonine:** li'o-nin<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, or li'o-nain<sup>1</sup>, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; lē'o-nin<sup>2</sup> or lē'o-nin<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to or like a lion].

**Leonora:** li'o-nō'rā<sup>1</sup>; lē'o-nō'rā<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. **Leonore**†. **G. Lenore:** lē-nō'rā<sup>1</sup>; lē-nō'rā<sup>2</sup>; **It. Leonora:** lē'o-nō'rā<sup>1</sup>; lē'o-nō'rā<sup>2</sup>. See ELEANOR.

**leopard:** lep<sup>1</sup>ərd<sup>1</sup>; lēp<sup>1</sup>ərd<sup>2</sup> [A carnivorous mammal].

**Leopold:** li'o-pōld<sup>1</sup>; lē'o-pōld<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **F. Léopold:** lē'o-pōld<sup>1</sup>; lē'o-pōld<sup>2</sup>; **G. Leopold:** lē'o-pōlt<sup>1</sup>; lē'o-pōlt<sup>2</sup>; **Leupold:** lēi<sup>1</sup>pōlt<sup>1</sup>; lēi<sup>1</sup>-pōlt<sup>2</sup>; **Luitpold:** lūit<sup>1</sup>-pōlt<sup>1</sup>; lūit<sup>1</sup>-pōlt<sup>2</sup>; **It. Pg. Sp. Leopoldo:** lē'o-pōl'do<sup>1</sup>; lē'o-pōl'do<sup>2</sup>; **L. Leopoldus:** lē'o-pōl'dus<sup>1</sup>; lē'o-pōl'dus<sup>2</sup>. [scale].

**lepāl:** lep<sup>1</sup>əl<sup>1</sup>; lēp<sup>1</sup>əl<sup>2</sup>. *C.*, *E.*, & *I.* li<sup>1</sup>pəl<sup>1</sup> [A stamen transformed into a

**lepidolite:** lep<sup>1</sup>i-do-lait<sup>1</sup>; lēp<sup>1</sup>i-do-lit<sup>2</sup>. *E.* lep<sup>1</sup>i-dō-lait<sup>1</sup>; *I.* lep<sup>1</sup>i-dō-lait<sup>1</sup>; *St.* le-pid<sup>1</sup>ō-lait<sup>1</sup> [A poorly rose-red mineral].

**leporine:** lep<sup>1</sup>o-rin<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, & *E.*, or -rain<sup>1</sup>, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; lēp<sup>1</sup>o-rin<sup>2</sup> or -rin<sup>2</sup>. By Bailey (1732) the stress was indicated on the ultima, lep-o-rain<sup>1</sup>; Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1840) put it on the first syllable, and all but Entick and Perry gave the ultima long (diphthongal ai). Webster (1828) and Knowles (1835), following Entick and Perry, also indicated it short as spoken to-day. Ash (1775) and Sheridan (1780) noted li<sup>1</sup>po-rain<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the hare (Latin, *lepus*)].

**Lesage:** lə-sāz<sup>1</sup>; le-sāzh<sup>2</sup> [Fr. novelist (1668-1747)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thĭn, thĭs.



l: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Lesbian:** *lez*'bi-ən<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, M., & W., or les*'bi-ən<sup>1</sup>; *C. & Wr. les*'bi-an or *lés*'bi-an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Lesbos (Mitylene), birthplace of Arion, Sappho, etc.].

**Leschetizky:** *lesh*'ə-tid'ski<sup>1</sup>; *lesh*'e-tid'sky<sup>2</sup> [Polish pianist (1830-1915)].

**Lesdigulères:** *lē*'di'gyūr<sup>1</sup>; *lē*'di'gyēr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. duke; commander of the Huguenots (1543-1626)].

**lese-majesty:** *līz*'maj'es-ti<sup>1</sup>; *lēz*'maj'ēs-ty<sup>2</sup>. Fr. *lèse-majesté:* *lāz*'mā'jēs'té<sup>1</sup>; *lēz*'mā'zhēs'té<sup>2</sup> [An offense against the sovereign power].

**Leshem:** *li*'shēm<sup>1</sup>; *lē*'shēm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Lessau:** *le*-sē'u<sup>1</sup>; *lē*-sā'ū<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Lesseps (de):** *də les*'seps<sup>1</sup>; *de lēs*'sēps<sup>2</sup> [Fr. engineer (1805-94)].

**lessor:** *les*'ər<sup>1</sup>; *lēz*'ör<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, W., & St.; C. les*'ar<sup>1</sup>; *E. les*-sör<sup>1</sup>; *I. les*-sor<sup>1</sup>; *M. le*-sör<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. les*'sör<sup>1</sup> [One who leases]. [1837].

**Lesueur:** *lə*-sü'ūr<sup>1</sup>; *le*-sü'ūr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter (1617-55) or composer (1760-

**lethal<sup>1</sup>(a.):** *li*'thāl<sup>1</sup>; *lē*'thāl<sup>2</sup> [Causing death].

[spermacetil].

**lethal<sup>2</sup>(n.):** *leth*'āl<sup>1</sup>; *lēth*'āl<sup>2</sup> [An alcohol of the paraffin series present in

**lethargic:** *li*-thūr'jik<sup>1</sup>; *le*-thār'gie<sup>2</sup> [Characterized by drowsiness].—**leth-**  
**argy:** *leth*'ar-jī<sup>1</sup>; *lēth*'ar-gy<sup>2</sup> [Morbid drowsiness].

**Lethe:** *li*'thī<sup>1</sup>; *lē*thē<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Eris (Strife) and sister of Toil, Hunger, and Pain].—**Lethean:** *li*-thī'ən<sup>1</sup>; *le*-thē'an<sup>2</sup>.

**Lethech:** *li*'thēk<sup>1</sup>; *lē*thēē<sup>2</sup> [Bible (A. V.) & (R. V.), margin].

**Leto:** *li*'tō<sup>1</sup>; *lē*tō<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the mother of Apollo and Artemis].

**letuce:** *let*'is<sup>1</sup>; *lē*t'ic<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation of this word has survived the spelling, which was historically *letuse* (Wyclif, 1382), *letews* (Caxton, 1483), *letyse* (Elyot, 1533), *lettice* (Cooke, 1614; Jeremy Taylor, 1651-3, and Derham, 1713), *lettuce* (Jonson, 1633; Lee, 1760 to date) [A kitchen herb used as salad].

**Lettus:** *let*'us<sup>1</sup>; *lē*t'is<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Letushim:** *li*-tū'shim<sup>1</sup>; *le*-tū'shim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**leuco-:** *liū*'ko<sup>-1</sup>; *lū*'eo<sup>-2</sup> [From the Gr. *λεῦκος* (*leukos*), white: used as a combining form in scientific terminology].

**Leucothea:** *liu*-kō'fhu-ə<sup>1</sup>; *lū*-eō'the-a<sup>2</sup>. Same as INO.

**Leucothoe:** *liu*-ke'fhu-o-ī<sup>1</sup>; *lū*-eōth'o-ē<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Orchemus, king of Babylon].

**Leummim:** *li*-um'im<sup>1</sup>; *le*-ūm'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Leuthen:** *lei*'ten<sup>1</sup>; *lē*t'ēn<sup>2</sup> [Prus. village; battle, 1757].

**Leutze:** *leit*'sə<sup>1</sup>; *lē*t'se<sup>2</sup> [Ger.-Am. painter (1816-68)].

**Levant (a.):** *lev*'ant<sup>1</sup>; *lēv*'ant<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., M.; St. & W. le*-vant<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. li*'vant<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the east or the region where the sun rises].

**Levant (n.):** *li*-vant<sup>1</sup>; *le*-vānt<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation of modern dictionaries and that indicated by Dyche (1752), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Rees (1826), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855). By Barclay (1774) and Enfield (1807) *li*'vant<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) *li*'vant<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) *lev*'ant<sup>1</sup> [The East].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦin, ɦis.

**Levantine:** h-vant'm<sup>1</sup>; le-vánt'in<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C. lev'an-tin<sup>1</sup>; E. & St. le-vant'in<sup>1</sup>; I. li-vant'ain<sup>1</sup>*. The stress was indicated on the penult by Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) h-van'tin<sup>1</sup>, but on the first syllable by Jones (1798), Todd (1877), and Webster (1828)—lev'en-tain<sup>1</sup> [Belonging to or derived from the Levant].

**levator:** h-vé'ter<sup>1</sup>; le-vā'tör<sup>2</sup> [L., a muscle that raises an organ].

**levee:** lev-i<sup>1</sup> or lev'i<sup>1</sup>; lēv-ē<sup>2</sup> or lēv'e<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage, the second usage in England. *E. & I. lev'i<sup>1</sup>; W. lev'i<sup>1</sup>*. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Richardson (1837) le-vi<sup>1</sup> [1. A river embankment. 2. A morning reception].

**Lever:** li'ven<sup>1</sup>; lē'ven<sup>2</sup> [Scot. seaport, lake, and castle].

**lever:** lev'ər<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & C., or li'var<sup>1</sup>, E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; lēv'er<sup>2</sup> or lē'ver<sup>2</sup>*. The first indicates American usage, first noted by Webster (1828); the second represents British usage, which Johnson (1755) indicated lev'er<sup>1</sup>, notwithstanding the fact that his contemporaries and successors all noted li'var<sup>1</sup>, the pronunciation which Worcester (1859) and the Merriam "Webster" (Harris & Allen, 1909-1916) note [A bar used in moving heavy objects].

**Lever (Charles):** li'var<sup>1</sup>; lē'ver<sup>2</sup> [Ir. novelist (1806-72)].

**leverage:** lev'ər-ij<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & Wr., or li'var-ij<sup>1</sup>, E., M., & W.; lēv'er-ag<sup>2</sup> or lē'ver-ag<sup>2</sup>. I. & St. li'var-ēj<sup>1</sup>*.

**Le Verrier:** læ vār'yā'<sup>1</sup>; le vēr'yē'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. astronomer (1811-77)].

**Leveson-Gower:** lū'sən-gōr'<sup>1</sup>; lū'son-gōr'<sup>2</sup> [Brit. family name].

**Levi:** li'vai<sup>1</sup>; lē'vi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Levite:** li'vait<sup>1</sup>; lē'vit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Leviticus:** h-vit'i-kus<sup>1</sup>; le-vīt'i-ēus<sup>2</sup> [A Book of the Old Testament].

**Lewis:** liū'is<sup>1</sup>; lū'is<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **D. Lodewijk:** lō'də-waɪk<sup>1</sup>; lō'də-wɪk<sup>2</sup>; **F. Louis:** lū'i<sup>1</sup>; lū'i<sup>2</sup>; **G. Ludwig:** lut'vin<sup>1</sup>; lut'vin<sup>2</sup>; **It. Lodovico:** lō'do-vi'ko<sup>1</sup>; lō'do-vi'eo<sup>2</sup>; **Luigi:** lu-i'jɪ<sup>1</sup>; lu-i'gi<sup>2</sup>; **L. Ludovicus:** liū'do-vai-kus<sup>1</sup>; lū'do-vi'ēus<sup>2</sup>; **Pg. Luiz:** lū-is<sup>1</sup>; lū-is<sup>2</sup>; **Pol. Lodoiska:** lō'do-is'ka<sup>1</sup>; lō'do-is'kă<sup>2</sup>; **Sp. Clodoveo:** klō'do-vē'o<sup>1</sup>; elō'do-vē'o<sup>2</sup>; **Luis:** lū-is<sup>1</sup>; lū-is<sup>2</sup>; **Sw. Ludwig:** lūd'vig<sup>1</sup>; lūd'vig<sup>2</sup>. See Louis and Ludwig.

**Leyden:** lai'den<sup>1</sup>; lȳ'dēn<sup>2</sup> [Dutch city, besieged by Spain 1573-74].

**Haison:** li'ē'zōn<sup>1</sup>; li'ā'zōn<sup>2</sup>; *M. li-ē'zen<sup>1</sup>* [Fr., an attachment].

**Hana:** h-an'ə<sup>1</sup>; li-ān'ə<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.; E. li-ā'nə<sup>1</sup>; I. li-ā'nā<sup>1</sup>; M. & W. li-ā'nə<sup>1</sup>; St. lai-ē'nə<sup>1</sup>* [A twining plant of tropical forests].

**Hard:** h-ār'<sup>1</sup>; li-ār'<sup>2</sup>—the *d* is silent [Fr. coin].

**Libanus:** lib'ə-nus<sup>1</sup>; lib'a-nūs<sup>2</sup>. Same as LEBANON.

**Libau:** li'bau<sup>1</sup>; li'bou<sup>2</sup> [Rus. spt.].

**libertine:** lib'ər-tin<sup>1</sup>; lib'er-tīn<sup>2</sup>—not li-b-ūr'tīn<sup>1</sup>. *St. lib'ūr-tain<sup>1</sup>* [One who is unrestrained by the moral law].

**Libnah:** lib'nā<sup>1</sup>; lib'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Libni:** lib'nai<sup>1</sup>; lib'nī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**librarian:** lai-brē'ri-an<sup>1</sup>; li-brā'ri-an<sup>2</sup>. See BARBARIAN.

**library:** lai'brə-ri<sup>1</sup>; li'bra-ry<sup>2</sup>; not lai'brē-ri<sup>1</sup> [A collection of books for reading or consultation].

1: *artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hlt. police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;*

**licentiate:** lai-sen'shi-ēt<sup>1</sup>; li-čēn'shi-āt<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1847) lai-sen'shi-ēt<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) lai-sen'shi-ēt<sup>1</sup> [One holding a license or certificate permitting him to exercise some function]

**lichen:** lai'ken<sup>1</sup>; li'eēn<sup>2</sup>. In Phillips's "New World of Words" (1706) and Bailey (1732) unstressed; not in Johnson, Fenning, or Perry. Ash (1775) *li'chen*, but by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Boag (1848), Ogilvie (1850), and Wright (1855) lich'en<sup>1</sup>; Webster (1828) lik'en<sup>1</sup> [A cryptogamic plant].

The pronunciation (li'chen) is given in Smart without alternative, and most of the later Dictionaries allow it a second place; but it is now rare in educated use.

HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dictionary* vol. vi, p. 246 [Oxford '08].

**Licinus:** lis'i-nus<sup>1</sup>; li'ci-nūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* li-sai'nus<sup>1</sup> [A Gaul who became Rom. governor of Gaul under Cæsar].

**Lida:** li'da<sup>1</sup> or lai'da<sup>1</sup>; li'da<sup>2</sup> or li'da<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Liddell:** li-del<sup>1</sup> or lid'el<sup>1</sup>; li-dēl<sup>2</sup> or lid'ēl<sup>2</sup> [Eng. & Am. family name].

**Lidebir:** lai-di'bar<sup>1</sup>; li-dē'bir<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Liebig:** li'biH<sup>1</sup>; lē'bīH<sup>2</sup> [Ger. chemist (1803-73)].

**Lief:** lif<sup>1</sup>; lēf<sup>2</sup>.

**Hege:** lij<sup>1</sup>; lēg<sup>2</sup> [A vassal; also, a citizen].

**Liège:** li'eē<sup>1</sup>; li'ēzh<sup>2</sup> [Belg. province and city].

**lien:** li'en<sup>1</sup> or lin<sup>1</sup>; li'ēn<sup>2</sup> or lēn<sup>2</sup>. *E., I., & St.* lai'en<sup>1</sup> [A legal claim on property, as security for charge or debt].

**Lierre:** li'ār<sup>1</sup>; li'ēr<sup>2</sup> [Belg. town].

**lieu:** liū<sup>1</sup>; lū<sup>2</sup>. *St.* lū<sup>1</sup> [Place; stead].

**lieutenancy:** liu-ten'an-si<sup>1</sup> or lef-ten'an-si<sup>1</sup>; lū-tēn'an-çy<sup>2</sup> or lēf-tēn'an-çy<sup>2</sup>.

The first indicates American usage in general; the second, British usage. Compare LIEUTENANT.

**lieutenant:** liu-ten'ant<sup>1</sup> or lef-ten'ant<sup>1</sup>; lū-tēn'ant<sup>2</sup> or lēf-tēn'ant<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, British usage, which is occasionally heard also in the United States Navy. See quotation.

Old-fashioned folks afloat and ashore still like to pronounce "lieutenant" *leftenant*. Some still older folks accent the first syllable in addition to pronouncing it "lef." The pronunciation *leftenant*, accent on second syllable, is now chiefly confined to the retired list of the navy, though you find here and there a young officer who braves wardroom ribaldry by persisting in the almost archaic pronunciation.

*The Sun* [New York], July 14, '93, p. 6, col. 7.

Altho Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828) noted liu-ten'ant<sup>1</sup>, Fenning (1760) indicated *leftenant*, Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) recorded lif-ten'ant<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850), and Wright (1855) lev-ten'ant<sup>1</sup>. The modern English pronunciation may be traced to the varying orthography of the word, which passed through the following stages: *lustenant* (1375), *lieutenant* (1377), *lestenant* (1387), *lyestenant* (1425), *lyeutenant* (1480), *leftenant* (1526), *liefeutenant* (1583), *lievetenant* (1604), *lieutenant* (1679), *lieutenant* (1702 to this day). It is not a little strange that Savage should stigmatize *leftenant* as a vulgarism, and recommend *lieutenant* in its place (W. H. Savage, "Vulgarisms and Improperities of the English Language," p. 40, London, 1833).

**lifelong:** lai'f'lēŋ<sup>1</sup>; lif'lōng<sup>2</sup>. See LIVELONG.

2: *ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hlt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,*

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌsle; au = out; oil; iū = fūd; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**light:** laɪt<sup>1</sup>; lɪt<sup>2</sup>—the letters *gh* are now silent in this word and its derivatives, but survive in North British and Scottish dialect lɪut<sup>1</sup>. In Northern Yorkshire the form *leeht* prevails; in Northumberland and Durham *leet*; in Scotland *licht*.

**signaloes:** lig-naʹlɔz<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & C., or* laɪn-alʹɔz<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; lɪg-nālʹɔs<sup>2</sup> or lɪn-ālʹɔs<sup>2</sup> [An Oriental wood].

**lignin, lignine:** ligʹnɪn<sup>1</sup>; lɪgʹnɪn<sup>2</sup> [A cellulose-like compound].

**Ligny:** lɪʹnyɪ<sup>1</sup>; lɪʹnyɪ<sup>2</sup> [Belg. village].

**figure:** ligʹyur<sup>1</sup>; lɪgʹyur<sup>2</sup>. By Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) laɪʹgiur<sup>1</sup> [A precious stone of the Bible. See *Exodus* xxviii, 19].

**Likhi:** likʹhai<sup>1</sup>; lɪkʹhɪ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**liac:** laɪʹlək<sup>1</sup>; lɪʹləe<sup>2</sup>. Formerly pronounced *laylock*, but so spelt in the "British Magazine," vol. iv, 605, 1763, and by Oliver Wendell Holmes, "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," ii, 1860. Kenrick (1773) indicated lɪʹlak<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) laɪʹlak<sup>1</sup>, but Knowles (1835) lɪʹlak<sup>1</sup>.

**liacin:** lɪlʹə-sɪn<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, I., & Wr., or* laɪʹlə-sɪn<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., M., St., & W.*; lɪʹa-çɪn<sup>2</sup> or lɪʹla-çɪn<sup>2</sup> [A crystalline compound found in the liac].

**Lillian:** lɪlʹi-ən<sup>1</sup>; lɪlʹi-an<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. **Lillian†.**

**Lilith:** lɪlʹɪh<sup>1</sup> or laɪʹlɪh<sup>1</sup>; lɪlʹɪh<sup>2</sup> or lɪʹlɪh<sup>2</sup> [In Jewish legend, a nocturnal specter in the form of a beautiful woman].

[Islands].

**Liliuokalani:** lɪʹlɪ-u-o-ka-lā-nɪ<sup>1</sup>; lɪʹlɪ-u-o-kā-lā-nɪ<sup>2</sup> [Queen of the Hawaiian

**Lille:** lɪl<sup>1</sup>; lɪl<sup>2</sup> [Fr. city, entered by Ger., 1914].

**Lima:** lɪʹma<sup>1</sup>; lɪʹmā<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Peru].

**Lima:** laɪʹmə<sup>1</sup>; lɪʹma<sup>2</sup> [City in Ohio].

**limb:** lɪm<sup>1</sup>; lɪm<sup>2</sup>—the *b* is silent. See CRUMB [A member of an animal body distinct from its trunk, as an arm or leg].—**limbed:** lɪmd<sup>1</sup>; lɪmd<sup>2</sup> [Possessed of limbs].

**lime:** laɪm<sup>1</sup>; lɪm<sup>2</sup> [An alkaline earth].

**limn:** lɪm<sup>1</sup>; lɪm<sup>2</sup>—the *n* is silent. Compare CONDEMN [To draw or paint, as a picture].—**limner:** lɪmʹnər<sup>1</sup>; lɪmʹnər<sup>2</sup> [A painter, especially a portrait-painter].—**limning:** lɪmʹnɪŋ<sup>1</sup>; lɪmʹnɪŋ<sup>2</sup>. In England lɪmʹɪŋ<sup>1</sup>. See LIMN.

**Limoges:** lɪʹmɔʒ<sup>1</sup>; lɪʹmɔʒh<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town famous for its porcelain].

**limonin, limonine:** lɪmʹo-nɪn<sup>1</sup>; lɪmʹo-nɪn<sup>2</sup>. *I.* laɪʹmen-in<sup>1</sup> [A crystalline compound found in the seeds of the orange and lemon].

**limousine:** lɪʹmū-zɪn<sup>1</sup>; lɪʹmūʒ-sɪn<sup>2</sup>, but in the United States more frequently heard lɪ-mū-zɪn<sup>1</sup> [A type of motor-car with box-like body].

**linarite:** laɪʹnər-aɪt<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, M., & W., or* lɪnʹə-raɪt<sup>1</sup>, *C. & E.*; lɪʹnər-ɪt<sup>2</sup> or lɪnʹa-rɪt<sup>2</sup> [A lead-copper sulfate].

**Lincoln:** lɪŋʹkən<sup>1</sup>; lɪŋʹeɔn<sup>2</sup> [Am. president (1809-65)].

**Lincoln:** lɪŋʹkən<sup>1</sup>; lɪŋʹeɔn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. city].

[pencil].

**line:** laɪn<sup>1</sup>; lɪn<sup>2</sup> [1. A string, cord, or rope. 2. A mark made with a pen or

**linea** [L.]: lɪnʹi-ə<sup>1</sup>; lɪnʹe-a<sup>2</sup> [A line].

**lineage:** lɪnʹi-jɪ<sup>1</sup>; lɪnʹe-aʒ<sup>2</sup> [Ancestral line].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bōrn;

**lineament:** lin'ä-ment<sup>1</sup>; lin'e-a-mënt<sup>2</sup> [A characteristic line or mark of a person's face]. [from it for women's wear].**lingerie** [Fr.]: lah'zə-rī<sup>1</sup>; lāh'zhe-rē<sup>2</sup> [Under-muslin or underwear made**linguist:** lin'gwist<sup>1</sup>; līn'gwist<sup>2</sup>; *not* lin'gwist<sup>1</sup> [An expert in languages].**Linné:** lin'nē<sup>1</sup>; līn'ne<sup>2</sup> [Sw. botanist (1707-78)].**linoleic:** li-nō'hik<sup>1</sup>; li-nō'le-ye<sup>2</sup>. *E. & M.* lin-o-lī'k<sup>1</sup>; *W.* lin'o-lī'k<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to or obtained from linseed-oil].**linoleum:** li-nō'hūm<sup>1</sup>; li-nō'le-ūm<sup>2</sup> [A variety of floor-cloth].**linotype:** lai'no-taip<sup>1</sup>; lī'no-tīp<sup>2</sup>; *not* lin'o-taip<sup>1</sup>.**Linsingen:** lin'sin-en<sup>1</sup>; līn'sīng-ēn<sup>2</sup> [Ger. general (1850- )].**Linus:** lai'nus<sup>1</sup>; lī'nūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. demigod].**Lionel:** lai'o-nel<sup>1</sup>; lī'o-nēl<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *It.* **Lionello:** lī'o-nel'lo<sup>1</sup>; lī'o-nēl'lo<sup>2</sup>; *L. Leonellus:* lī'o-nel'us<sup>1</sup>; lē'o-nēl'ūs<sup>2</sup>.**Lipari:** lip'a-rī<sup>1</sup> or lī'pa-rī<sup>1</sup>; līp'a-rī<sup>2</sup> or lī'pā-rī<sup>2</sup> [Mediterranean islands or their capital]. [tumor].**liparocete:** lip'ə-ro-sil<sup>1</sup>; līp'a-ro-çēl<sup>2</sup>. *E., I., & W.* li-par'o-sil<sup>1</sup> [A fatty**lipogram:** lip'o-gram<sup>1</sup>; līp'o-gram<sup>2</sup>. *C., I., & St.* lai'po-gram<sup>1</sup> [A writing composed of words that do not contain a certain letter].**liqueur:** li-kūr<sup>1</sup>; lī-kūr<sup>2</sup> [An alcoholic cordial].**liquor:** lik'ər<sup>1</sup>; līk'or<sup>2</sup> [Any alcoholic or intoxicating liquid].**lira:** lī'ra<sup>1</sup>; lī'rā<sup>2</sup> [It. coin].**lis:** lis<sup>1</sup>; lis<sup>2</sup>—pronounce the s except when used of armorial bearings. Compare FLEUR DE LIS [Fr., lily].**lisle:** lai<sup>1</sup>; līl<sup>2</sup> [Thread originally from Lille, formerly spelt *Lisle*].**listen:** lis'n<sup>1</sup>; līs'n<sup>2</sup>. Medial *l* is frequently unpronounced, especially when followed by *le* or *en*, as in *castle*, *ostler*, *thistle*, *whistle*, *wrestle*, or as in *fasten*, *hasten*, *moisten*, and the word noted above.**Liszt:** list<sup>1</sup>; list<sup>2</sup> [Hung. pianist (1811-86)].**liter:** lī'tər<sup>1</sup>; lī'ter<sup>2</sup>. *I.* lai'tūr<sup>1</sup> [A measure of capacity].**literary:** lit'ər-ə-rī<sup>1</sup>; līt'er-a-ry<sup>2</sup>. Pedantically lit'ə-rār<sup>1</sup>.**literati** [L.]: lit'ī-rē'tai<sup>1</sup>; līt'e-rā'tī<sup>2</sup>, but frequently heard li-te-rā'tī, after the *It.* [Men of letters].**Literature:** lit'ər-ə-tiūr<sup>1</sup> or lit'ər-ə-chur<sup>1</sup>; līt'er-a-tūr<sup>2</sup> or līt'er-a-chur<sup>2</sup>. The first pronunciation is that generally supported by the earlier lexicographers; the second may be traced to Sheridan (1780). Bullokar (1616) defined the word as "learning; knowledge of books." This definition was extended by Blount (1656) to include "cunning, grammar, knowledge of letters." To Bailey (1724) it was "knowledge in letters; learning." Johnson (1755) defined it "learning; skill in letters," Fenning (1760) "learning acquired by reading," but Johnson's definition was followed by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and others until a new sense was given to the word by Sir Humphry Davy, who in his "Researches Chemical and Philosophical," issued in 1812, wrote, "Their *literature*, their works of art offer models that have never been excelled." Here the word means "the body of writing produced by a particular people." Buchanan (1757) pronounced it līt'er-a-tiūr<sup>1</sup>.**litharge:** lī'h'ərj<sup>1</sup>; līt'h'ārg<sup>2</sup> [A chemical for glazing pottery. See LETHARGY].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=e; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

I: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, thi-

**lithe:** laith<sup>1</sup>; lith<sup>2</sup> [Bending easily and gracefully].

**lithograph:** lith'o-graf<sup>1</sup>; lith'o-gráf<sup>2</sup>. In its relatives **lith-og'ra-pher**, **lith-og'ra-phy**, stress the antepenult [A print taken from an engraved stone].

**Lithostrotos:** lith'o-strō'tes<sup>1</sup>; lith'o-strō'tōs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**lithotriety:** lith-et'ri-ti<sup>1</sup>; lith-ōt'ri-ty<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., St., & Wr.*; *C.* lith'o-trai-ti<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., & W.* lith-et'ri-ti<sup>1</sup> [The crushing of a stone in the bladder].

**lithy:** laith'y<sup>1</sup>; lith'y<sup>2</sup>. *M.* lith'y<sup>1</sup> [Lithe; supple].

**lithigious:** li-tij'us<sup>1</sup>; li-tīg'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Eager to go to law].

**litotes:** lai'to-tiz<sup>1</sup> or lit'o-tiz<sup>1</sup>; li'to-tēs<sup>2</sup> or lit'o-tēs<sup>2</sup>. The first is preferred because in the Gr. *Λιτοῖες* (*litotēs*) the iota is long, and this value is indicated for the *i* in Eng. by *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; the second is preferred by *Standard* and *C.* [A figure of speech in which the affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary as, "A citizen of no mean city."]

**litre:** li'tar<sup>1</sup>; li'tēr<sup>2</sup>. Same as LITER.

**litterateur:** lit'ar-ə-tūr<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) li'tēr-rā'tūr<sup>1</sup>; lit'ēr-a-tūr<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) li'te'-rā'tūr<sup>2</sup>. *M.* lit-ar-a-tūr<sup>1</sup>; *W.* li'tē'ra'tūr<sup>1</sup> [A literary man].

**Littre:** li'trē<sup>1</sup>; li'trē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. philologist (1801-81)].

**liturgic:** li-tūr'jik<sup>1</sup>; li-tūr'gie<sup>2</sup>.—**liturgist:** lit'ur-jist<sup>1</sup>; lit'ūr-gist<sup>2</sup> [One who recites a liturgy].—**liturgy:** lit'ur-jī; lit'ūr-gy<sup>2</sup> [A collection of forms for public worship].

**lived** (*pp.*): livd<sup>1</sup>; livd<sup>2</sup>, but in compounds, loivd<sup>1</sup>; livd<sup>2</sup>.

**live-long:** liv'leŋ<sup>1</sup>; liv'lōŋg<sup>2</sup>—o as in "not," not as in "or."

In noting an exception to the pronunciation *liv'long* based on a quotation from Freeman [perhaps a misprint for *live-long*. See below], the New English Dictionary makes the concession somewhat grudgingly: "Probably meant to be pronounced *live'long*." The question seems to be: Is the first part of the word a noun or a verb? In Milton's famous use of it ["On Shakespeare," st. 8] it is clearly a verb. I am averse to setting up my own opinion against that of a long, almost unbroken line of distinguished lexicographers, but I cannot help thinking that the first syllable is the substantive "live" with the "f" changed into "v." JOHN HYDE, Letter to Author, Washington (D. C.), June 22, 1916.

Freeman wrote: "He lived . . . to meet with a heavy doom, *live-long* bonds, . . . at the hands of his offended cousin and sovereign" ("William Rufus" II, vii, 453, 1882). The word is not in Bailey (1724-1732), but Johnson (1755) and Fenning (1760) note it and stress it like *live'lihood*, *live'liness*, *live'ly*. By Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and later lexicographers it was indicated liv'leŋ<sup>1</sup>.

**llama:** lā'mā<sup>1</sup> or (*Sp.*) lyā'mā<sup>1</sup>; lā'mā<sup>2</sup> or (*Sp.*) lyā'mā<sup>2</sup>. *I.* lā'mā<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* lē'mā<sup>1</sup>. [plain].

**llano:** lā'no<sup>1</sup> or (*Sp.*) lyā'no<sup>1</sup>; lā'no<sup>2</sup> or (*Sp.*) lyā'no<sup>2</sup>. *I.* lan'ō<sup>1</sup> [*Sp.-Am.*].

**Llewellyn:** lū-el'in<sup>1</sup>; lū-ēl'yn<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. [(1863- )].

**Lloyd George:** leid jōrj<sup>1</sup>; lōyd gōrg<sup>2</sup> [British statesman; Prime minister].

**load, loaf, loam, loan.** These words are all pronounced as one syllable: lōd<sup>1</sup>, lōd<sup>2</sup>; lōf<sup>1</sup>, lōf<sup>2</sup>; lōm<sup>1</sup>, lōm<sup>2</sup>; lōn<sup>1</sup>, lōn<sup>2</sup>.

**Lo-ammi:** lō'am'ai<sup>1</sup>; lō'am'i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**loath:** lōth<sup>1</sup>; lōth<sup>2</sup>. Webster (1828) and Craig (1849) lēth<sup>1</sup> [Unwilling; reluctant].

**loathe:** lōth<sup>1</sup>; lōth<sup>2</sup> [To regard with hatred and disgust].

**Lobeira:** lo-bē'i-ra<sup>1</sup>; lo-bē'y-rā<sup>2</sup> [Pg. writer and soldier (1360?-1403)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būtn, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in; thin, this.

1 artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**lobelia:** lo-bī'li-a¹; lo-bē'li-a² [A flowering plant].

**locate:** lō'kēt¹; lō'eāt² [To search for and indicate the position of].—**locative:** lok'e-tiv¹; lō'e-tiv². *E., I., & St.* lō'ka-tiv¹ [Indicating place or position].

**loch** [Sc.]: loH¹; lōH² [A lake; also, a bay or arm of the sea].

**Lochia¹:** lo-kai'ā¹; lo-ei'ā² [An epithet of Artemis].

**lochias²:** lō'ki-a¹; lō'ei-a², *Standard, C., & W.; E., St., & Wr.* lo-kai'ā¹; *I.* lo-kai'ā¹; *M.* lek'ā¹ [A discharge after childbirth].

**locution:** lo-kiū'shən¹; lo-eū'shon² [A mode of speaking; idiom].

**locutory:** lek'yū-to-rī¹; lō'e'yū-to-ry² [A place for conversation].

**Lod:** led¹; lōd² [Bible].—**Lodabar:** led'ā-bar¹; lōd'ā-bar² [Douai Bible].—**Loddeus:** led'ū-us¹; lōd'e-ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Lo-debar:** lō'dī-bar¹; lō'dē-bār² [Bible].

**Lodore:** lo-dōr¹; lo-dōr² [Eng. cataract immortalized by Southey].

**Lodovico:** lō'do-vī'ko¹; lō'do-vī'eo² [A character in Shakespeare's "Othello"].

**loess:** lūs¹, *Standard & C., or lō'es¹, E., I., M., St., W.; lūs² or lō'es². Wr.* lō'is¹ [A fine gray mixture of sand and clay].

**loft:** left¹ or left¹; left² or left². The first is indicated by *I., M., St., W.* (1890) & *Wr.*; the second by *Standard, C., E., & W.* (1909).

**log:** leg¹; lōg²; not lēg¹. Compare dog; God; and see O.

**loggia** [It.]: lōj'i-ā¹ or lej'ā¹; lōg'i-a² or lōg'a². The first indicates English usage as recorded by *E. & M.*; the second represents American usage as noted by *Standard; C. & W.* lej'ā¹; *I.* lej'ā¹.

**logomachy:** lo-gem'ā-ki¹; lo-gōm'ā-ey² [Contention about words].

**Logos** [L.]: leg'os¹; lōg'ōs² [The divine creative Word].

**Logue:** lōg¹; lōg² [Ir. prelate (1840- )].

**Lohengrin:** lō'en-grin¹; lō'ēn-ḡrīn² [Opera by Wagner].

**Loire:** lwār¹; lwār² [Fr. river and department].

**Lois:** lō'is¹; lō'is² [Bible and feminine personal name].

**loll:** lel¹; lōl²; not lōl¹. The pronunciation of this word is not analogous with that of *boll, droll, poll, toll*, etc., in which the *o* is long. See ACCOST; dog; God; O.

**Lombard:** lem'bard¹; lōm'bard². *I.* lem'būrd¹; *M., St., & W.* also note lem'būrd¹, a London affectation, as alternative [A native of Lombardy, Italy; formerly, one of a Teutonic race that settled in Italy].—**Lombardy:** lem'bar-di¹ or lum'bar-di¹; lōm'bar-dy² or lūm'bar-dy² [Department of Italy; formerly a kingdom].

**London:** lun'dan¹; lōn'don² [The capital of England].

In the days of Dr. Isaac Watts (1674-1748) the *d* in this name was suppressed in current speech. Charles James Fox (1749-1806), the statesman and orator, never pronounced it, and the poet Samuel Rogers (1763-1855), who was born in the city, is authority for the statement that in his youth every one said *Lonnon*, a pronunciation which Savage condemned as vulgar in his "Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language" in 1833. To pronounce it so to-day is to stamp oneself as illiterate.

**long:** len¹; lōng², *Standard* (1891-1912), *E., I., M., St., & W.* (Goodrich and Porter, 1847-1890). The pronunciation lēn¹, which is noted by *Standard* (1913), *C., & W.* (1909), is provincial.

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = level; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**longer<sup>1</sup>:** ləŋ'ər<sup>1</sup>; lōŋ'er<sup>2</sup> [One who craves or desires].

**longer<sup>2</sup>:** ləŋ'gər<sup>1</sup>; lōŋ'gēr<sup>2</sup> [Comparative of LONG (a.); extended].

**longest:** ləŋ'gest<sup>1</sup>; lōŋ'gēst<sup>2</sup> [Superlative of LONG (a.)].

**longevity:** lən-jev'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; lōn-gēv'i-ty<sup>2</sup> [Great duration of life].

**Longimanus:** lən'ji-mē'nus<sup>1</sup>; lōn'gi-mā'nūs<sup>2</sup> [Sobriquet of Artaxerxes].

**Longinus:** lən-jai'nus<sup>1</sup>; lōn-gi'nūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher (213?-273)].

**long-lived:** ləŋ'laivd<sup>1</sup>; lōŋ'livd<sup>2</sup>. See LIVED.

**Longueval:** lēn'gə-vāl<sup>1</sup>; lōn'gē-vāl<sup>2</sup> [Fr. village, north of the Somme].

**Longwy:** lēn'vi<sup>1</sup>; lōn'vŷ<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**look:** luk<sup>1</sup>; lōk<sup>2</sup>—the modern pronunciation and that noted by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Smart (1840), and Webster (1828). By Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) indicated lūk<sup>1</sup>.

The fairest garden in her looks  
And in her mind the wisest books. COWLEY (1618-1667) *The Garden* st. 1.

**loom, loop, loose, loof.** These words are all pronounced as one syllable, the oo having the same value as u in "rule."

**Loomim:** lo-ō'mim<sup>1</sup>; lo-ō'mīm<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Lopez:** lō'pēs<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) lō'pēth<sup>1</sup>; lō'pēs<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) lō'peth<sup>2</sup> [Sp. family name].

**loquacious:** lo-kwē'shūs<sup>1</sup>; lo-kwā'shūs<sup>2</sup> [Talkative].—**loquacity:** lo-kwas'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; lo-kwā'gi-ty<sup>2</sup>—note position of stress in this and in the preceding word.

**lord:** lōrd<sup>1</sup>; lōrd<sup>2</sup>; not lēd<sup>1</sup>. See INTRODUCTORY, p. xvi, and compare God.

**lore:** lōr<sup>1</sup>; lōr<sup>2</sup>; not lōr<sup>1</sup>. Compare FORE and MORE, and see O [Learning].

**Lorelei:** lō'ra-lai<sup>1</sup>; lō're-lī<sup>2</sup> [In Ger. folk-lore, a siren who lures boatmen to destruction].

**lorikeet:** lōr'i-kīt<sup>1</sup> or lōr'i-kīt<sup>1</sup>; lōr'i-kēt<sup>2</sup> or lōr'i-kēt<sup>2</sup>. C. & M. lōr'i-kīt<sup>1</sup> [A small parrot].

**Lo=ruhamah:** lō'ru-hē-mā<sup>1</sup> or -hā'mā<sup>1</sup>; lō'ru-hā-mā<sup>2</sup> or -hā'mā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Los Angeles:** lōs an'ge-les<sup>1</sup>, lōs an'ja-liz<sup>1</sup>, or (Sp.) lōs ān'hē-lēs<sup>1</sup>; lōs ān'gē-lēs<sup>2</sup>, lōs ān'gē-lēs<sup>2</sup>, or (Sp.) lōs ān'hē-lēs<sup>2</sup> [County and city in Cal.].

**lose:** lūz<sup>1</sup>; lōz<sup>2</sup> [1. To mislay. 2. To fail to win]. See LOOSE.

**lozel:** lō'zel<sup>1</sup>; lō'sēl<sup>2</sup> [An idle, worthless fellow].

**loss:** lōs<sup>1</sup> or lēs<sup>1</sup>; lōs<sup>2</sup> or lōs<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage as noted by *Standard* (1893-1912), *W.* (1828-1908), & *W.*; it represents also British usage as recorded by *M., I., & St.* The second shows American usage as indicated by *C. & W.* (1909), and former English usage as noted by *E.* Careful speakers do not now give the broad sound of o in "nor" to the o in this word, as such enunciation is dialectic or provincial. Compare CROSS.

**Lot:** let<sup>1</sup>; lōt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Lotan:** lō'tan<sup>1</sup>; lō'tān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Lothario:** lō-thē'ri-ō<sup>1</sup>; lō-thā'ri-ō<sup>2</sup> [The hero of the Fatal Episode in Cervantes's "Don Quixote"].

**Lothasubus:** lōth'a-siū'bus<sup>1</sup>; lōth'a-sū'būs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Lothringen:** lōt'riŋ-en<sup>1</sup>; lōt'rīŋ-ēn<sup>2</sup> [Ger. province].

**Lotophagi:** lō-tef-a-jai<sup>1</sup>; lō-tōf-a-gi<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the lotus-eaters].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŷle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.



1: artistic, art; fat, fâre; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gô; not, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**Lotze:** lôt'sə¹; lôt'se² [Ger. philosopher (1817-81)].

**Loubet:** lû'bê¹; lû'be² [Fr. statesman (1838- ), President of France].

**Lough:** lœn¹; lœn² [Ir. lake].

**Lough:** luf¹; lûf² [Eng. family name].

**Louis¹:** lû¹¹; lû¹² [Fr. coin].

**Louis²:** See LEWIS.

**Louisa:** lû-i'zə¹; lû-i'sə² [A feminine personal name]. **Louise:** lû-i'z¹ (variant). **F. Louise:** lû'iz¹; lû'is²; **Héloise:** ê'lô'iz¹; ê'lô'is²; **Lisette:** lî'zət¹; lî'zət²; **G. Louise:** lû-i'zə¹; lû-i'sə²; **Ludovika:** lû'do-vi'kə¹; lû'do-vi'ka²; **It. Luigia:** lû-i'gi¹; lû-i'gi²; **Luisa:** lû-i'sa¹; lû-i'sā²; **Eloisa:** ê'lô-i'sa¹; ê'lô-i'sā²; **L. Luisa:** lû-i'sa¹; lû-i'sā²; **Pg. Luiza:** lû-i'zə¹; lû-i'zā²; **Sp. Luisa:** lû-i'sa¹; lû-i'sā²; **Sw. Ludovika:** lû'do-vi'kə¹; lû'do-vi'ka².

**Louisiana:** lû¹-i-zə¹; lû¹-i-si-ān¹ [State in the United States].

**Louisville:** lû'is-vil¹ or lû¹-i-vil¹; lû'is-vil² or lû¹-i-vil² [City in Ky.].

**Lour:** lau'ər¹; lou'ər² [To threaten; frown]. Spelt also **lower**, but pronounced in the same way].

**Louvain:** lû'vañ¹; lû'vāñ² [Belg. city].

**Louvois:** lû'vwā¹; lû'vwā² [Fr. statesman].

**Louvre:** lû'vr¹; lû'vr² [Ancient palace of Fr. kings in Paris; now a museum].

**love:** luv¹; lûv². See DROVE, MOVE.

**low:** lō¹; lō²—the pronunciation of all modern dictionaries and that used by Gray (1716-71) in his "Elegy" and by Goldsmith (1728-74) in his "Deserted Village." This was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Enfield (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Goodrich-Webster (1847). By Dryden (1631?-1700) it was rimed with *now*—

Fair lo grac'd his shield; but lo now,  
With horns exalted stands, and seems to *low*—

as quoted by Johnson (1755), who used the lines to support the pronunciation lau¹; lou², which he indicates, as did also Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Walker (1791) [To utter a mooing sound, as cattle].

**lower:** lō'ər¹; lō'ər² [To let down].

[not lō'ər-ɪn¹.

**lower:** lau'ər¹; low'er² [To threaten].—**lowering:** lau'ər-ɪn¹; low'er-ing²;

**Łowicz:** lō'vits¹; lō'vits² [Polish town].

**loxo-:** lœks'o-¹; lœks'o-² [Derived from the Gr. λοξός (*loxos*), slanting, oblique: used as a combining form in scientific terminology].—**loxocyesis:** lœks'o-sai-i'sis¹; lœks'o-sy-ē'sis² [An oblique position of the womb in pregnancy].

**lozenge:** lœz'en¹; lœz'eng² [A diamond-shaped figure or something resembling it].

**Lozon:** lō'zən¹; lō'zon² [Apocrypha].

**Lubins:** lû'bimz¹; lû'bimz² [Bible].

**lubric:** lû'brk¹; lû'briē². *E. & St.* lû'brik¹ [Having lubricating qualities].

**lubricate:** lû'brī-kēt¹; lû'bri-ēāt². *E. & St.* lû'bri-kēt¹ [To supply, as grease or oil, to machinery to reduce friction].

[272 B. C.].

**Lucania:** lû-kē'n-ā¹; lû-ēā'nī-ā² [Lt. country, conquered by Rome].

2: art, âpe, fât, fâre, fast, what, all; mē, gēt, prëy, fêrn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gô, nôt, ôr, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Lucas:** liū'kas<sup>1</sup>; lū'eas<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. See **LUKE**.

**lucerne:** liu-sŭrn<sup>1</sup>; lū-ċern<sup>2</sup>. *E.* lū-sŭrn<sup>1</sup>; *St.* lū'sŭrn<sup>1</sup> [A clover-like plant used for fodder].

**Lucerne:** lu-ſern<sup>1</sup>; lū-ċern<sup>2</sup> [Swiss canton, city, and lake].

**Lucia di Lammermoor:** lū-chi'ā dī lūm'mer-mŭr<sup>1</sup>; lū-chi'ā dī lām'mēr-mŭr<sup>2</sup> [Opera by Donizetti].

**Lucian:** liū'shan<sup>1</sup>; lū'shan<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **F. Lucien:** lū'si'ŕn<sup>1</sup>; lū'ci'ān<sup>2</sup>; **It. Luciano:** lū-chā'no<sup>1</sup>; lū-chā'no<sup>2</sup>; **L. Lucianus:** liū'shu-ē-nus<sup>1</sup>; lū'shi-ā'nūs<sup>2</sup>.

**lucid:** liū'sid<sup>1</sup>; lū'gid<sup>2</sup>. *E.* & *St.* lū'sid<sup>1</sup> [Easily understood].

**Lucifer:** liū'si-fēr<sup>1</sup>; lū'ci-fēr<sup>2</sup>. *E.* & *St.* lū'si-fŭr<sup>1</sup> [Satan, the prince of darkness]. See also *Isaiah* xiv, 12].

**Lucile, Lucille:** liu-sil<sup>1</sup>; lū-ċil<sup>2</sup>. Same as **LUCY**.

**Lucius:** liū'shus<sup>1</sup>; lū'shŭs<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **F. Luce:** lūs<sup>1</sup>; lūc<sup>2</sup>; **Lucius:** lū'si'ŭs<sup>1</sup>; lū'ci'ŭs<sup>2</sup>; **G. Lucius:** lū'tsi-us<sup>1</sup>; lū'tsi-us<sup>2</sup>; **It. Lucio:** lū'cho<sup>1</sup>; lū'cho<sup>2</sup>; **Pg.,** lū'si-o<sup>1</sup>; lū'ci-o<sup>2</sup>; **Sp.,** lū'thi-o<sup>1</sup>; lū'thi-o<sup>2</sup>.

**lucre:** liū'kər<sup>1</sup>; lū'ēer<sup>2</sup>. *E.* & *St.* lū'kŭr<sup>1</sup> [Money as the object of greed].

**Lucrece:** liu-krēs<sup>1</sup>; lū-erēċ<sup>2</sup> [Lucretia, wife of L. Tarquinius Collatinus, whose rape was the subject of a poem by Shakespeare].

**Lucretia:** liu-krī'shi-ā<sup>1</sup>; lū-erē'shi-ā<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. **F. Lucrece:** lū'krēs<sup>1</sup>; lū'ereċ<sup>2</sup>; **G. Lucretia:** lū-krē'tsi-ā<sup>1</sup>; lū-erē'tsi-ā<sup>2</sup>; **It. Lucrezia:** lū-krē'tsi-ā<sup>1</sup>; lū-erē'tsi-ā<sup>2</sup>; **L. Lucretia:** Sp. **Lucrecia:** lū-krē'thi-ā<sup>1</sup>; lū-erē'thi-ā<sup>2</sup>.

**Lucrezia Borgia:** lū-krē'tsi-ā bŕ'ja<sup>1</sup>; lū-erē'tsi-ā bŕ'gā<sup>2</sup> [It. noblewoman, daughter of Pope Alexander VI., of infamous reputation (1480-1519)].

**lucubrate:** liū'kiu-brēt<sup>1</sup>; lū'eū-brāt<sup>2</sup>. *E.* & *St.* lū'kiu-brēt<sup>1</sup> [To elaborate or perfect by night study].

**Lucy:** liū'si<sup>1</sup>; lū'cy<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. **D. Lucie:** lū'si-ē<sup>1</sup>; lū'ci-ē<sup>2</sup>; **F. Lucie:** lū'si<sup>1</sup>; lū'cē<sup>2</sup>; **G. Lucia:** lū'tsi-ā<sup>1</sup>; lū'tsi-ā<sup>2</sup>; **It.,** lū-chi'ā<sup>1</sup>; lū-chi'ā<sup>2</sup>; **L.,** liū'shu-ā<sup>1</sup>; lū-shi-ā<sup>2</sup>; **Pg.,** lū'si-ā<sup>1</sup>; lū'ci-ā<sup>2</sup>; **Sp.,** lū-thi'ā<sup>1</sup>; lū-thi'ā<sup>2</sup>.

**Lud:** lud<sup>1</sup>; lūd<sup>2</sup> [Bible and name of legendary Brit. king].

**ludicrous:** liū'di-krus<sup>1</sup>; lū'di-erūs<sup>2</sup>. *E.* & *St.* lū'di-krus<sup>1</sup>. To stress the second syllable is an indication of illiteracy [Calculated to excite laughter].

**Ludim:** liū'dm<sup>1</sup>; lū'dim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**luff:** luf<sup>1</sup>; lūf<sup>2</sup> [To steer close to the wind].

**lug:** lug<sup>1</sup>; lūg<sup>2</sup> [To carry or pull with exertion, as something heavy].

**luggage:** lug'ej<sup>1</sup>; lūg'ēg<sup>2</sup>; *not* lug'ij<sup>1</sup>, lug'ij<sup>2</sup>, or lug'ej<sup>1</sup> [A traveler's effects].

**lugubrious:** liu-giū'bri-us<sup>1</sup>; lū-gū'bri-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Expressive of sorrow].

**Luhith:** liū'hith<sup>1</sup>; lū'hith<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Luigi, Luis, Luiz:** See under **LEWIS**.

**Luke:** liūk<sup>1</sup>; lūk<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. <sup>1</sup>Dan. D. G. Pg. Sw. **Lucas:** lū'kas<sup>1</sup>; lū'cās<sup>2</sup>; **F. Luc:** lūki<sup>1</sup>; lūc<sup>2</sup>; **Hung. Lucás:** lū'kách<sup>1</sup>; lū'cāch<sup>2</sup>; **It. Luca:** lū'ka<sup>1</sup>; lū'cā<sup>2</sup>; **L. Lucas:** liū'kas<sup>1</sup>; lū'eas<sup>2</sup>. [lightens].

**luminary:** liū'mi-nē-rī<sup>1</sup>; lū'mi-nā-ry<sup>2</sup>. *E.* & *St.* lū'min-ər-i<sup>1</sup> [One who en-

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thɪn. this.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

**Luna:** liū'nə<sup>1</sup>; lū'nə<sup>2</sup>. *E. & St.* lū'nə<sup>1</sup> [In Roman myth, the goddess of the moon.]

**lunch:** lūnch<sup>1</sup> or lunsh<sup>1</sup>; lūnch<sup>2</sup> or lūnsh<sup>2</sup>. The difference may be considered as amounting to a national characteristic, the first pronunciation, which was indicated originally by Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780), representing American usage; the second, noted by Walker (1791) and the modern British dictionaries, reflects the usage of Great Britain [Same as LUNCHEON]. Nares ruled ("Elements of Orthoepey," p. 95, 1784) that in English "ch, when it follows l or n, is pronounced exactly like sh."

**luncheon:** lūnch'on<sup>1</sup> or lunsh'on<sup>1</sup>; lūnch'on<sup>2</sup> or lūnsh'on<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1737) lun'shin<sup>1</sup> [A light meal between breakfast and dinner]. [crescent].

**lune:** liūn<sup>1</sup>; lūn<sup>2</sup>. *E. & St.* lūn<sup>1</sup> [The moon; also, anything shaped like a

**Lunéville:** lū'nē'vil<sup>1</sup>; lū'ng'vil<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town, scene of battle, 1914].

**lunule:** liū'niul<sup>1</sup>; lū'nul<sup>2</sup>. *E.* lū'niul<sup>1</sup>; *St.* lū'niul<sup>1</sup> [A crescent-shaped part or structure].

**Lupercal:** liū'par-kal<sup>1</sup>; lū'per-eāl<sup>2</sup>. *E. & St.* lū'pūr-kal<sup>1</sup>; *I.* liū-pūr'kəl<sup>1</sup> [A Roman festival held on Feb. 15].

**Lupercalia:** liū'par-kē'h-a<sup>1</sup>; lū'per-eā'li-a<sup>2</sup> [Same as LUPERCAL].

**Lupercus:** liū-pūr'kus<sup>1</sup>; lū-pēr'eūs<sup>2</sup> [An ancient Roman deity identified with Pan].

**lupine:** liū'pin<sup>1</sup>; lū'pin<sup>2</sup>. *E. & St.* lū'pin<sup>1</sup>; *I.* liū'poin<sup>1</sup> [Like a wolf].

**Lupus:** liū'pus<sup>1</sup>; lū'pūs<sup>2</sup>. *E. & St.* lū'pus<sup>1</sup> [L., the Wolf; a constellation].

**lure:** liūr<sup>1</sup>; lūr<sup>2</sup> [Anything that entices or attracts].

**lurid:** liū'rid<sup>1</sup>; lū'rid<sup>2</sup>. *St.* lūr'id<sup>1</sup> [Giving a ghastly yellowish-red light].

**luscious:** lūsh'us<sup>1</sup>; lūsh'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Very agreeable to the taste].

**Lushai:** liū-shai<sup>1</sup>; lū-shī<sup>2</sup> [A member of an Indo-Chinese tribe living between Burma and Bengal].

**Lushei:** liū-shē<sup>1</sup>; lū-shē<sup>2</sup> [The Lushai people or their language].

**Lusliad:** liū'si-ad<sup>1</sup>; lū'si-ād<sup>2</sup> [Poem by Camoens, published in 1571].

**Lusitania:** liū'si-tē'ni-a<sup>1</sup>; lū'si-tā'ni-a<sup>2</sup> [1. Poet. name for Portugal. 2. British merchant ship sunk by the Germans May 7, 1915].

**lustrig:** lus'tri<sup>1</sup>; lūs'tring<sup>2</sup>. *I.* liūs'tri<sup>1</sup>. By Sheridan (1780) liūt'-strig<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) liū'stri<sup>1</sup> [A heavy silk material].

**lute:** liūt<sup>1</sup>; lūt<sup>2</sup>. *St.* lūt<sup>1</sup> [A mandolin-like musical instrument].

**Luther:** liū'θər<sup>1</sup>; lū'ther<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *F. Lothaire:* lō'tār<sup>1</sup>; lō'tār<sup>2</sup>; *G. Luther:* lū'ter<sup>1</sup>; lū'ter<sup>2</sup>; *Lothar:* lō'tar<sup>1</sup>; lō'tār<sup>2</sup>; *It. Lotario:* lo-tā'rī-ō<sup>1</sup>; lo-tā'rī-ō<sup>2</sup>; *L. Lutherus:* liū'ther-us<sup>1</sup>; lū'ther-ūs<sup>2</sup>; *Sp. Ciotario:* klo-tā'rī-ō<sup>1</sup>; elo-tā'rī-ō<sup>2</sup>.

**Lützen:** lūt'sen<sup>1</sup>; lūt'sēn<sup>2</sup> [Prus. town].

**Lützow:** lūt'so<sup>1</sup>; lūt'so<sup>2</sup> [Prus. soldier (1782-1834)].

**lux:** luks<sup>1</sup>; lüks<sup>2</sup> [Beauty; luxury; elegance].

**lux** [Fr.]: lüks<sup>1</sup>; lüks<sup>2</sup> [Superfine quality; luxury; lux]. See DE LUXE.

**Luxembourg:** lüks'ān'būr<sup>1</sup>; lüks'ān'bur<sup>2</sup> [Belg. province].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, what, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; ai-le; au = out; oil; iū = ied; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

**Luxemburg:** luks'em-bürg<sup>1</sup>; lüks'ēm-bürg<sup>2</sup> [European grand duchy, entered by Ger., 1914-15].

**Luxor:** luks'or<sup>1</sup>; lüks'ör<sup>2</sup> [Egypt. town: the site of ancient Thebes].

**luxuriance:** luks-yū'ri-ans<sup>1</sup> or lug-3ū'ri-ans<sup>1</sup>; lüks-yū'ri-anç<sup>2</sup> or lüg-zhū'ri-anç<sup>2</sup>. Compare LUXURIANT.

**luxuriant:** luks-yū'ri-ant<sup>1</sup>, *M. & W.*, or lug-3ū'ri-ant<sup>1</sup>; lüks-yū'ri-ant<sup>2</sup> or lüg-zhū'ri-ant<sup>2</sup>. *C. lug-3ū'ri-ant<sup>1</sup>; E, I., St., W. lug-3ū'ri-ant<sup>1</sup>. By Perry (1777) and Fulton & Knight (1802) lug-3ū'ri-ant<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) lug-3ū'ri-ant<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) lug-3ū'ri-ant<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) luks-iūr'yant<sup>1</sup> [Great in supply or quantity].*

**luxuriate:** luks-yū'ri-ēt<sup>1</sup> or lug-3ū'ri-ēt<sup>1</sup>; lüks-yū'ri-āt<sup>2</sup> or lüg-zhū'ri-āt<sup>2</sup>. See LUXURIANT; LUXURIOUS [1. To grow plentifully. 2. To live richly].

**luxurious:** luks-yū'ri-us<sup>1</sup> or lug-3ū'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; lüks-yū'ri-ūs<sup>2</sup> or lüg-zhū'ri-ūs<sup>2</sup>. By Perry (1777) and Fulton & Knight (1802) lug-3ū'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) lug-3ū'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) lug-3ū'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) lug-3ū'ri-yus<sup>1</sup> [Delighting in luxury].

**luxury:** luk'shu-ri<sup>1</sup>; lük'shū-ry<sup>2</sup>. *E. luks'yū-ri<sup>1</sup>; I. lug'ziū-ri<sup>1</sup>; M. luk'siu-ri<sup>1</sup>; St. luks'yū-ri<sup>1</sup>; W. luk'shə-ri<sup>1</sup> [Free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures that gratify the senses].*

**Luynes (de):** də lū'in<sup>1</sup>; de lū'yn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. diplomat (1578-1621)].

**Luz:** luz<sup>1</sup>; lüz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Luzon:** lū-zen' or (*Sp.*) lū-thōn<sup>1</sup>; lū-zōn' or (*Sp.*) lū-thōn<sup>2</sup> [The largest island of the Philippine group].

**Lycæus:** li-sī'us<sup>1</sup>; ly-çē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. mountain, sacred to the worship of Zeus] [and Pan].

**lycanthrope:** lai-kan'thrōp<sup>1</sup>; lī-eăn'thrōp<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.; E., I., M., & W. lai'kan-thrōp<sup>1</sup> [In folk-lore, one possessed of the power of changing himself into a wolf]. The English pronunciation of this word accords with that of analogous terms. Compare MISANTHROPE.*

**Lycaon:** lai-kē'on<sup>1</sup>; lī-eā'ōn<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a king of Arcadia, changed into a wolf by Zeus].

**Lycaonia:** lai'kē-ō'ni-a<sup>1</sup> or lik'ā-ō'ni-a<sup>1</sup>; lī'yē-ō'ni-a<sup>2</sup> or lī'e'a-ō'ni-a<sup>2</sup> [Dis-lyceum: lai-sī'um<sup>1</sup>; lī-çē'ūm<sup>2</sup> [An educational institution].

**Lycia:** lis'i-a<sup>1</sup>; lÿç'i-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Lycidas:** lis'i-das<sup>1</sup>; lÿç'i-das<sup>2</sup> [In Vergil's "Eclogue" (iii), a shepherd].

**Lycomedes:** lik'o-mī'dīz<sup>1</sup>; lÿ'e'o-mē'dēs<sup>2</sup> [1. In Gr. myth, a son of Apollo. 2. A Gr. general (369 B. C.)].

**Lycón:** lai'ken<sup>1</sup>; lÿ'eōn<sup>2</sup> [Athenian orator (405 B. C.)].

**Lycurgus:** lai-kūr'gus<sup>1</sup>; lÿ-eūr'gūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a king of Thrace].

**Lydda:** lid'a<sup>1</sup>; lÿd'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Lydekker:** lai-dek'ər<sup>1</sup>; lÿ-dēk'er<sup>2</sup> [Eng. naturalist (1849-1915)].

**Lydgate:** lid'gēt<sup>1</sup>; lÿd'gāt<sup>2</sup> [Eng. churchman and poet (1370?-1451?)].

**Lydia:** lid'i-a<sup>1</sup>; lÿd'i-a<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. Dan. D. l'ī-dī-a<sup>1</sup>; lÿ'dī-ā<sup>2</sup>; F. **Lydie:** l'ī'drī<sup>1</sup>; lÿ'dē<sup>2</sup>; It. **Lidia:** l'ī'dī-a<sup>1</sup>; l'ī'dī-ā<sup>2</sup>; L. **Lydia.**

2: wōlf, dō; bōók, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ârt*; fat, *färe*; *fäst*; get, *prêy*; hit, police; obey, *gô*; net, *ôr*; full, *rûle*; but, *bûrn*;

**Lyly**: *lil'î*; *lÿ'ÿ*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. dramatist (1554-1606)].

**Lyme Regis**: *laim rî'jis*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿm rē'gis*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. seaside resort].

**lymph**: *limf*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿmf*<sup>2</sup> [The virus of a disease].

**Lympne**: *lim*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿm*<sup>2</sup> [Historic Eng. village: the Roman Portus Lemanis; site of Studfall Castle].

**Lynde**: *laind*<sup>1</sup>; *lind*<sup>2</sup> [Am. family name].

**Lynedoch**: *lin'dəh*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿn'doh*<sup>2</sup> [Scot. general: defeated Fr. at Barossa, 1811].

**Lynette**: *h-net*<sup>1</sup>; *ly-nēt*<sup>2</sup> [The heroine of Tennyson's poem *Gareth and Lynette*].

**Lyon**: *li'ôn*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿ'ôn*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. seaport]. In Eng. **Lyons**: *lai'ənz*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿ'on*<sup>2</sup>.

**lyonnaise**: *li'o-nēz*<sup>1</sup> or *lai'o-nēz*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿ'o-nās*<sup>2</sup> or *lÿ'b-nās*<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to Lyons]. Compare *FRACAS*; *TAPIS*.

**lyre**: *laur*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿr*<sup>2</sup> [Ancient harp-like musical instrument].

**lyric**: *lir'ik*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿ'ie*<sup>2</sup>, but more frequently heard *h-rik*<sup>1</sup> [Belonging to the lyre; hence, adapted for singing].

**lyricism**: *lir'i-sizm*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿ'i-çism*<sup>2</sup>.

**lyrist**: *laur'ist*<sup>1</sup> or *lir'ist*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿ'ist*<sup>2</sup> or *lÿr'ist*<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American and Scottish usage, and that formerly in vogue in England and Ireland; the second, modern usage in England [A player of the lyre or writer of lyric poetry].

**Lys**: *lis*<sup>1</sup>; *lys*<sup>2</sup> [A river in France and Belgium].

**Lysaght**: *lai'sant*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿ'sāh*<sup>2</sup> [Ir. family name].

**Lysanias**: *lai-sē'm-as*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿ-sā'ni-as*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Lysias**: *lis'i-as*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿs'i-as*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Lysimachia**: *lis'i-mē'ki-a*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿs'i-mā'ei-a*<sup>2</sup>. *I.* *lai-si-mē'ki-a*<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* *lai'si-mē'ki-a*<sup>1</sup> [A genus of herbs of the primrose family].

**Lysimachus**: *lai-sim'ə-kus*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿ-sim'a-eūs*<sup>2</sup> [King of Thrace (361-281 B. C.)]

**Lysippus**: *lai-sip'an*<sup>1</sup>, *C. & W.*, or *h-sip'an*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*; *lÿ-sip'an*<sup>2</sup> or *ly-sip'an*<sup>2</sup> [Characteristic of Lysippus]. [Alexander the Great's time].

**Lysippus**: *lai-sip'us*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿ-sip'ūs*<sup>2</sup> [1. Gr. poet (c. 434 B. C.) 2. Gr. sculptor of

**Lysons**: *lai'sənz*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿ'sənz*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Lystra**: *lis'trā*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿs'trā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Lyte**: *loit*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿt*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. divine and hymn-writer (1793-1847)].

**Lytham**: *lith'am*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿth'am*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town].

**Lyulf**: *lai'ulf*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿ'ulf*<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**Lyveden**: *liv'dən*<sup>1</sup>; *lÿv'den*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. baronial manor in Northamptonshire].

2: *ârt*, *âpe*, *fât*, *färe*, *fäst*, *what*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prēy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ôr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ou = out; oɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

## M

**m:** em<sup>1</sup>; ěm<sup>2</sup>. The sound of this letter is made in closing the lips and by sending the speech-current through the nose with the vocal cords vibrating. In this book this sound is represented by m in both keys. Syllabic m is frequently indicated by m preceded by an unstressed vowel. See INTRODUCTORY, p. xxix-xxx. Before n in words derived from the Greek m is silent, as in *mnemonic*.

In French words an m following a vowel and not followed by a vowel is not a consonant, but only a sign that the preceding vowel is "nasal," i.e., pronounced with the soft palate raised so as to leave the nasal passage open. French n is used in the same way; so that *champ* and *chant* are pronounced alike, namely, as shān.

FUNK & WAGNALL'S New Standard Dictionary s. v.

**Maacah, Maacha:** mē'a-kā<sup>1</sup> or mē'a-kē<sup>1</sup>; mā'a-eā<sup>2</sup> or mā'a-ea<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Maacath:** mē'a-kath<sup>1</sup>; mā'a-eāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Maachah:** mē'a-kā<sup>1</sup>; mā'a-eā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Maachathi:** mē-ak'a-thai<sup>1</sup>; mā-āe'a-thi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Maachati:** mē-ak'a-tai<sup>1</sup>; mā-āe'a-ti<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Maadai:** mē'a-dē'ai<sup>1</sup> or mē'a-dai<sup>1</sup>; mā'a-dā'i<sup>2</sup> or mā'a-dī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Maadiah:** mē'a-dai'ū<sup>1</sup>; mā'a-dī'ū<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Maai:** mē'ai<sup>1</sup>; mā-ā'i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Maala:** mē'a-lā<sup>1</sup>; mā'a-lā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Maaleh, acrabhim:** mē-al'a-krah'im<sup>1</sup> or mē'a-lē'a-krah'im<sup>1</sup>; mā-āl'e-a-crāb'im<sup>2</sup> or mā'a-lā-a-crāb'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**ma'am:** mam<sup>1</sup>; mām<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., I., M., W., & Wr.* mām<sup>1</sup>; *E. & St.* mam<sup>1</sup>. The "New Standard Dictionary" notes that in the United States the contraction is corrupted into 'm (*yes 'm*), *mam*, *mārm*, *mēm*, and in Great Britain into 'm, *mēm*, *mum*, etc. *Ma'am* is also used when speaking to a queen or a royal princess at the English court. Murray, who does not indicate mam<sup>1</sup>, gives mēm<sup>1</sup> and m'm<sup>1</sup>, "usually unstressed," as alternatives. Harris ("New International") notes mam<sup>1</sup> as alternative and adds "when unaccented usually mēm<sup>1</sup>, m'm<sup>1</sup>" [A colloquial contraction of *madam*].

**Maani:** mē'a-nūi<sup>1</sup>; mā'a-nī<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Maara:** mē'a-rā<sup>1</sup> or mē-ē'rā<sup>1</sup>; mā'a-ra<sup>2</sup> or mā-ā-ra<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Maarath:** mē'a-rath<sup>1</sup>; mā'a-rāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Maareh-Geba:** mē'a-re-gī'bā<sup>1</sup>; mā'a-rē-gē'ba<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Maas:** mās<sup>1</sup>; mās<sup>2</sup> [Dutch name of the river Meuse].

**Maasai:** mē'a-sai<sup>1</sup> or mē-as'ai<sup>1</sup>; mā'a-sī<sup>2</sup> or mā-ās'i<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Maaseas:** mē'a-sī'as<sup>1</sup>; mā'a-sē'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Maaseiah:** mē'a-sī'yā<sup>1</sup>; mā'a-sē'yā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Maasia:** mē'a-sai'ā<sup>1</sup>; mā'a-sī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Maasai:** mē-as'i-qī<sup>1</sup> or mē-as'i-ē'qī<sup>1</sup>; mā-ās'i-i<sup>2</sup> or mā-ās'i-ā'i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Maasias:** mē'a-sai'as<sup>1</sup>; mā'a-sī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Maasmas:** mē-as-mas<sup>1</sup>; mā-ās-mas<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Maath:** mē'ath<sup>1</sup>; mā'āth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Maaz:** mē'az<sup>1</sup>; mā-āz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Maazia:** mē'a-zai'ā<sup>1</sup>; mā'a-zī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Maazian:** mē'a-zī-ē'ū<sup>1</sup>; mā'a-zī-ā'ū<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Mabai:** mab'dū-ai<sup>1</sup>; māb-da-i<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Mabel:** mē'bel<sup>1</sup>; mā'bēl<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. *F. Mabelle:* mā'-bel<sup>1</sup>; mā'bēl<sup>2</sup>; *L. Mabilla:* mā-bil'i-a<sup>1</sup>; mā-bil'i-a<sup>2</sup>.

**Mabinogion:** mab'i-nō'gi-on<sup>1</sup>; māb'i-nō'gi-on<sup>2</sup> [Celtic mythological tales].

**macaco:** mā-kē'ko<sup>1</sup>; mā-eā'eo<sup>2</sup>. *E.* mā-kā'kō<sup>1</sup> [1. A lemur. 2. A variety of Am. monkey].

**Macalon:** mak'ə-lən<sup>1</sup>; māē'a-lōn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Macao:** mā-kā'ō<sup>1</sup>; mā-eā'ō<sup>2</sup>. *Lippincott's Gazetteer* mā-kau<sup>1</sup> [Port. colony in China]. [tubes].

**macaroni:** mak'ə-rō'm<sup>1</sup>; māē'a-rō'ni<sup>2</sup> [An Italian paste made into long

2: wɒlf, dɜː, bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Maccabæus**, **Maccabeus**: mak'ä-bi'us<sup>1</sup>; mäe'a-bü'us<sup>2</sup> [Jewish patriot (-160 B. C.)].

**Maccabees**: mak'ä-biz<sup>1</sup>; mäe'a-bēs<sup>2</sup> [A Jewish family of patriots (2d cent. B. C.)].

**McCrea**: mä-krē<sup>1</sup>; mä-erā<sup>2</sup> [Am. victim of Indians (1753-77)].

**M'Crie**: mä-krī<sup>1</sup>; mä-erē<sup>2</sup> [Scot. historian (1772-1835)].

**M'Eachern**: mak-ek'krun<sup>1</sup> or (Scot.) mak-eh'arn<sup>1</sup>; mae-ēe'erün<sup>2</sup> or (Scot.) mac-ēu'erū<sup>2</sup> [A Celtic family name].

**mace**: mēs<sup>1</sup>; māç<sup>2</sup> [A staff of office].

**Maceda**: mä-si'dä<sup>1</sup>; mä-çē'dä<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**macédoine** [Fr.]: mä'sē'dwän<sup>1</sup>; mä'çē'dwän<sup>2</sup> [A dish of mixed vegetables].

**Macedonia**: mas'i-dō'ni-ä<sup>1</sup>; mäç'e-dō'ni-ä<sup>2</sup> [European country].

**Maceloth**: mä-si'leth<sup>1</sup>; mä-çē'lōth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Macenas**: mas'i-nai'äs<sup>1</sup>; mäç'e-ni'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Maceo**: mä-çhē'o<sup>1</sup>; mä-thē'o<sup>2</sup> [Cuban patriot (1848-96)].

**M'Gillcuddy Reeks**: mä-gil'i-kud<sup>1</sup> ri'ks<sup>1</sup>; mä-gil'i-eüd'y rēks<sup>2</sup> [Ir. mountains].

**Machabees**: mak'ä-biz<sup>1</sup>; mäe'a-bēs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Machabeus**: mak'ä-bi'us<sup>1</sup>; mäe'a-bē'us<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Machaon**: mä-kē'on<sup>1</sup>; mä-eä'on<sup>2</sup> [Gr. hero at the siege of Troy].

**Machathi**: mak'ä-thui<sup>1</sup>; mäe'a-thi<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Machati**: mak'ä-tai<sup>1</sup>; mäe'a-ti<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Machbanai**: mak'ba-nā<sup>1</sup>; mäe'ba-nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Machbena**: mak-bi'na<sup>1</sup>; mäe-bē'na<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.) and Douai].—**Machbenah**: mak-bi'nā<sup>1</sup>; mäe-bē'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**machete** [Sp.]: mä-çhē'tē<sup>1</sup>; mä-çhē'tē<sup>2</sup> [A heavy cutlass].

**Machi**: mä'kai<sup>1</sup>; mä'eī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Machias**: mä-kai'äs<sup>1</sup>; mä-eī'as<sup>2</sup> [Seaport in Me.].

**Machiauel**: mak'i-ä-vel<sup>1</sup>; mäe'i-ä-vēl<sup>2</sup> [Same as MACHIAVELIAN].

**Machiavellian**, **Machiavellian**: mak'i-ä-vel'i-an<sup>1</sup>; mäe'i-ä-vēl'i-an<sup>2</sup>. *E.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* mak'i-ä-vēl'i-an<sup>1</sup>, so also Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [Crafty in politics].

**Machiavellism**: mak'i-ä-vel'izm<sup>1</sup>; mäe'i-ä-vēl'izm<sup>2</sup> [The principles of Machiavelli].

**Machiavelli**: mä'ki-ä-vel'i<sup>1</sup>; mä'eī-ä-vēl'i<sup>2</sup> [Florentine statesman and

**machicolation**: mäç'i-ko-lē'shən<sup>1</sup>; mäç'i-eo-lā'shən<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *M.*, *St.*, & *Wr.*; *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, & *W.* mä-çik'o-lē'shən<sup>1</sup> [An opening in a wall used as a means of attack].

**machinal**: mä-shin'al<sup>1</sup>; mä-çhīn'al<sup>2</sup>, noted also by Perry (1777). *C.* & *Wr.* mak'i-nal<sup>1</sup>, which was the pronunciation indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton, & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) [Relating to machines].

**machination**: mak'i-nē'shən<sup>1</sup>; mäe'i-nā'shən<sup>2</sup> [A plot].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, tērn; hit, ice; i=ē; gō, nōu, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌsle; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = loud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**machine:** mə-shīn<sup>1</sup>; mā-chīn<sup>2</sup>. Dr. Bradley ("New English Dict.," vol. vi, p. 7; Oxford, 1908) says, "In 17-18th c. the word was often stressed on the first syllable." It was so stressed by Bailey (1732), but not in his edition of 1775, nor by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fulton & Knight (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791) [A mechanical appliance].

**Machir:** mē'kir<sup>1</sup>; mā'eir<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Machmas:** mak'mas<sup>1</sup>; mæ'einas<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Machmethath:** mak'mi-thath<sup>1</sup>; mæ'e-me-thath<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Machnadebai:** mak-nad'i-bai<sup>1</sup> or mak'na-di'bai<sup>1</sup>; mæe-nad'e-bi<sup>2</sup> or mæ'e'na-di'bi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Machpelah:** mak-pi'la<sup>1</sup>; mæe-pē'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Mackay:** mə-kai<sup>1</sup>; mā-kȳ<sup>2</sup> [Scot. author (1814-89)].

**McKay:** mə-kai<sup>1</sup> or mə-kē<sup>1</sup>; mā-kȳ<sup>2</sup> or mā-kā<sup>2</sup> [Scot. and Am. family name].

**Mackaye:** mə-kē<sup>1</sup>; mā-kā<sup>2</sup> [Am. family name].

**mackerel:** mak'ər-el<sup>1</sup>; māk'ər-ēl<sup>2</sup>—frequently mispronounced mak'rəl<sup>1</sup>.

**Mackinac, Mackinaw:** mak'i-nō<sup>1</sup>; māk'i-nā<sup>2</sup> [1. A strait between Lakes Michigan and Huron. 2. A county of Michigan. 3. An island in Lake Huron].

**Macleod:** mə-klaud<sup>1</sup>; mā-cloud<sup>2</sup> [Scot. divine (1812-72)].

**MacIise:** mə-kliis<sup>1</sup>; mā-elis<sup>2</sup> [Ir. painter (1811-70)].

**Macmahon:** mak-mān<sup>1</sup>; mæe-mān<sup>2</sup> [A family name of Celtic origin].

**MacMahon:** māk'mā'ōn<sup>1</sup>; mæe'mā'ōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. president (1808-93)].

**MacMonnies:** mak-mun'iz<sup>1</sup>; mæe-mōn'iz<sup>2</sup> [Am. sculptor (1863- )].

**Macnamara:** mak'nā-mā'ra<sup>1</sup>; mæe'na-mā'ra<sup>2</sup> [A Celtic family name].

**Macomb:** mə-kūm<sup>1</sup> or mā-kōm<sup>1</sup>; mā-eōm<sup>2</sup> or mā-eōm<sup>2</sup>—the *b* is silent [Am. general (1782-1841)].

**Macon:** mē'kən<sup>1</sup>; mā'eon<sup>2</sup> [1. Am. senator (1757-1837). 2. Any one of several counties and towns of the United States, especially a city in Georgia].

**Macon:** mā'kōn<sup>1</sup>; mā'eōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. city].

**macramé:** mak'ra-mē<sup>1</sup>; mæe'ra-me<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. mak-rə-mē<sup>1</sup>; E. & M. mak-rā'mē<sup>1</sup>; St. & W. mak'ra-mē<sup>1</sup> [A fringe of knotted thread].

**Macready:** mə-kre'di<sup>1</sup>; mā-erā'dy<sup>2</sup> [Eng. actor (1793-1873)].

**macrocosm:** mak'ro-kezm<sup>1</sup>; mæe'ro-eōsm<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation of most modern dictionaries and that indicated by Jameson (1827), Goodrich (1847), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). *Wr.* mē'kro-kezm<sup>1</sup>, also indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [The universe].

**macron:** mē'krān<sup>1</sup> or mak'rēn<sup>1</sup>; mā'erōn<sup>2</sup> or mæe'rōn<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American and Scottish usage; the second, usage in England [A line placed over a letter (ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ü) to indicate that its sound is long].

**Macron:** mē'krēn<sup>1</sup>; mā'erōn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Madaba:** mad'ə-bā<sup>1</sup>; mād'-a-bā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Madai:** mē'dai<sup>1</sup> or mad'i-dai<sup>1</sup>; mād'i<sup>2</sup> or mād'a-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**madam:** mad'əm<sup>1</sup>; mād'am<sup>2</sup> [My lady: a title of courtesy].

**madama** [It.]: mā-dā'mā<sup>1</sup>; mā-dā'mā<sup>2</sup> [Madam].

**madame** [Fr.]: mā'dām<sup>1</sup>; mā'dām<sup>2</sup>; *not* mad'əm<sup>1</sup>.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ōl, hōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.



1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, préy; hit, police; obey, gô; not, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**Madeira:** mæ-dí'ra or (*Pg.*) mæ-dē'ra<sup>1</sup>; mæ-dē'ra or (*Pg.*) mæ-dē'rā<sup>2</sup>. *C.* and Webster (1828) mæ-dē'ra<sup>1</sup> [*Pg.* island in Atlantic; wine].

**mademoiselle** [Fr.]: mæ'də-mwā'zel<sup>1</sup>; mæ'də-mwā'sēl<sup>2</sup>. Vulgarly mad'-i-mə-zel<sup>1</sup> [Miss: a title of address prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman].

**Madia<sup>1</sup>:** mæ-dai'ə<sup>1</sup>; mæ-dí'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Madia<sup>2</sup>:** mē'di-ə<sup>1</sup>; mæ'di-a<sup>2</sup> [An Am. herb—the tarweed].

**Madiabun:** mæ-dai'ə-bun<sup>1</sup>; mæ-dí'a-būn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Madiah:** mæ-dai'ə; mæ-dí'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Madian:** mē'di-an<sup>1</sup>; mæ'di-an<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Madmannah:** mæd-man'ā<sup>1</sup>; mæd-nān'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Madmen:** mæd'men<sup>1</sup>; mæd'mēn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Madmena:** mæd-mí'nā<sup>1</sup>; mæd-mē'nā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Madmenah:** mæd-mí'nā<sup>1</sup>; mæd-mē'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Madon:** mē'don<sup>1</sup>; mæ'dōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Madras:** mæ-dras<sup>1</sup>; mæ-drās<sup>2</sup>. See ASK [City in Brit. India or cotton cloth first made there].

**madrier:** mæd'rī-ər<sup>1</sup>; mæd'rī-er<sup>2</sup>. *E.* mæd'rīr<sup>1</sup>; *I.* mæd'rīr<sup>1</sup> [A heavy beam used in military mining].

**Maeleth:** mē'i-leth<sup>1</sup>; mæ'e-lēth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**maelstrom:** mēl'strēm<sup>1</sup>; mæl'strom<sup>2</sup> [A whirlpool off the coast of Norway].

**Maelus:** mæ-i'lus<sup>1</sup>; mæ-ē'lūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**maestoso:** mæ'es-tō'so<sup>1</sup>; mæ'ēs-tō'so<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., E., & W. I., St., & W. I.* mæ-es-tō'so<sup>1</sup>, also Smart (1840); *M.* mæ-es-tō'so<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827) mes-tō'zō<sup>1</sup> [It., majestically: a direction in music].

**Maestricht:** mæs'triht<sup>1</sup>; mæs'triht<sup>2</sup> [Dutch town].

**maestro:** mæ-es'tro<sup>1</sup>; mæ-ēs'tro<sup>2</sup>. *Standard; C., E., & W. I.* mæ-ēs'trō<sup>1</sup>; *I.* mæ-es'trō<sup>1</sup>; *M.* mæ-ēs'trō<sup>1</sup> [It., master].

**Maeterlinck:** mæ'ter-līnk<sup>1</sup>; mæ'ter-līnk<sup>2</sup> [Belg. poet (1862- )].

**Mafeking:** mæ'fə-kiŋ<sup>1</sup> or (*colloq.*) mēf'kiŋ<sup>1</sup>; mæ'fə-kīŋ<sup>2</sup> or (*colloq.*) mæf'-kīŋ<sup>2</sup> [Town in Bechuanaland, South Africa].

**Mafia, Maffia:** mæ'fi-ā<sup>1</sup>; mæ'fi-ā<sup>2</sup> [A Sicilian secret society].

**Magadan:** mag'ə-dan<sup>1</sup>; mæḡ'ə-dān<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Magala:** mag'ə-lə<sup>1</sup>; mæḡ'ə-lə<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Magbish:** mag'bīsh<sup>1</sup>; mæḡ'bīsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Magdalel:** mag'də-ləl<sup>1</sup>; mæḡ'də-lēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Magdalen<sup>1</sup>:** mag'də-len<sup>1</sup>; mæḡ'də-lēn<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. See the next entry and MAGDALENE.

**Magdalen<sup>2</sup>:** mōd'lin<sup>1</sup>; mæd'lin<sup>2</sup>—a corruption of OF. *Madelaine*, spelt in Early Eng. *Maudlen* (1320), *Mawdeleyn* (1380), *Mawdeleyn* (1460), *Maudlen* (1565), *Mawdlin* (1573), and *Maudlin* (1631) [A college at Oxford and one at Cambridge, England].

**Magdalene:** mag'də-līn<sup>1</sup> or mag'də-lī'nī<sup>1</sup>; mæḡ'də-lēn<sup>2</sup> or mæḡ'də-lē'nē<sup>2</sup> [Bible and feminine personal name]. *D. Magdalena:* mag'də-lē'nā<sup>1</sup>; mæḡ'dā-lē'nā<sup>2</sup>; *F. Madeleine:* mæd'lēn<sup>1</sup>; mæd'lēn<sup>2</sup>; *G. Magdalene:* mæḡ'də-lē'nā<sup>1</sup>; mæḡ'dā-lē'nē<sup>2</sup>; *It. Maddalena:* mæd'dā-lē'nā<sup>1</sup>; mæd'dā-lē'nā<sup>2</sup>; *Pg. Sp. Sw. Magdalena:* mæḡ'dā-lē'nā<sup>1</sup>; mæḡ'dā-lē'nā<sup>2</sup>.

**Magdalum:** mag'də-lum<sup>1</sup>; mæḡ'də-lūm<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Magdiel:** mag'di-el<sup>1</sup>; mæḡ'di-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Maged:** mē'ged<sup>1</sup>; mæ'ḡēd<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Magedan:** mag'i-dan<sup>1</sup>; mæḡ'e-dān<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Magellan:** mæ-jel'an<sup>1</sup>; mæ-gēl'an<sup>2</sup> [Port. navigator (1480?-1521)].

2: árt, ápe, fát, fáre, fást, whát, áll; mē, gēt, preḡ, fērn; hīt, íce; í=ē; í=ā; gō, nōt, ôr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = final; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Magellanic:** maj<sup>2</sup>ˈe-lan<sup>1</sup>ˈɪk<sup>1</sup> or mag-e-lan<sup>1</sup>ˈɪk<sup>1</sup>; mäg<sup>2</sup>ˈe-län<sup>1</sup>ˈie<sup>2</sup> or mäg<sup>2</sup>ˈe-län<sup>1</sup>ˈie<sup>2</sup>; St. maj<sup>2</sup>ˈel-an<sup>1</sup>ˈɪk<sup>1</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain.

**Magenta:** mə-jen<sup>1</sup>ˈtəɪ; ma-gĕn<sup>1</sup>ˈtəɪ [It. town].

**Maggiore:** məd-jō<sup>1</sup>rē<sup>1</sup>; mäd-gō<sup>1</sup>rē<sup>2</sup> [Lake in Italy and Switzerland].

**Magheramorne:** mā<sup>2</sup>h<sup>1</sup>ˈrə-mōrn<sup>1</sup>; mā<sup>2</sup>h<sup>1</sup>ˈra-mōrn<sup>2</sup> [Ir. barony].

**Magi:** mē<sup>1</sup>ˈjoi<sup>1</sup>; mā<sup>1</sup>ˈgi<sup>2</sup> [Eastern sages].

**Magian:** mē<sup>1</sup>ˈji-ən<sup>1</sup>; mā<sup>1</sup>ˈgi-an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the Magi].

**Magna Carta, Magna Charta:** mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnə kūr<sup>1</sup>təɪ; mäg<sup>1</sup>ˈnə eär<sup>1</sup>təɪ [L., Great Charter; specifically, the charter of English liberties (June, 1215)].

**magnate:** mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnēt<sup>1</sup>; mäg<sup>1</sup>ˈnāt<sup>2</sup>; not mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnit<sup>1</sup> [A person of rank or importance].

**magnesia:** mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnī<sup>1</sup>ˈshi-ə<sup>1</sup>; mäg<sup>1</sup>ˈnē<sup>1</sup>ˈshi-ə<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., & St.; C. & M.* mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnī<sup>1</sup>ˈshi-ə<sup>1</sup>; W. & Wr. mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnī<sup>1</sup>ˈʃi-ə<sup>1</sup>. W. notes mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnī<sup>1</sup>ˈʃi-ə<sup>1</sup> as alternative [An earthy powder used in medicine].

**magnesium:** mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnī<sup>1</sup>ˈshi-um<sup>1</sup>; mäg<sup>1</sup>ˈnē<sup>1</sup>ˈshi-um<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., & St.; C.* mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnī<sup>1</sup>ˈshi-um<sup>1</sup>; M. mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnī<sup>1</sup>ˈsɪ-um<sup>1</sup>; W. & Wr. mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnī<sup>1</sup>ˈʃi-um<sup>1</sup> [A silver-white metallic element].

**magnet:** mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnet<sup>1</sup>; mäg<sup>1</sup>ˈnēt<sup>2</sup> [A body capable of exerting attraction].

**magnetization:** mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnet-i-zē<sup>1</sup>ˈshən<sup>1</sup>; mäg<sup>1</sup>ˈnēt-i-zä<sup>1</sup>ˈshən<sup>2</sup> [The act or result of magnetic attraction].

**magneto-:** mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnet-o<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & St., or mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnī<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>, M.; mäg<sup>1</sup>ˈnēt-o<sup>2</sup> or mäg<sup>1</sup>ˈnē<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>2</sup>; I. & W. mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnet-ō<sup>1</sup>; Wr. mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnī<sup>1</sup>-tō<sup>1</sup>* [Combining form derived from MAGNET]. Notwithstanding the pronunciations indicated by the American dictionaries, the populace prefers mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnī<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>1</sup> when speaking of the device used to ignite the fluid used for the internal-combustion engines of motor vehicles.

**magnetogram:** mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnī<sup>1</sup>-to-gram<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, M., & W., or mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnet-o-gram<sup>1</sup>, C., E., I., & Wr.; mäg<sup>1</sup>ˈnē<sup>1</sup>-to-gram<sup>2</sup> or mäg<sup>1</sup>ˈnēt-o-gram<sup>2</sup>* [A record of magnetic intensity].

**magnetograph:** mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnī<sup>1</sup>-to-gräf<sup>1</sup>; mäg<sup>1</sup>ˈnē<sup>1</sup>-to-ğräf<sup>2</sup> [A machine for measuring magnetic intensity].

**magnolia:** mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnō<sup>1</sup>ˈli-ə<sup>1</sup>; mäg<sup>1</sup>ˈnō<sup>1</sup>ˈli-ə<sup>2</sup>—four syllables, not mag<sup>1</sup>ˈnōl<sup>1</sup>ˈyə<sup>1</sup> [A flowering plant].

**Magog:** mē<sup>1</sup>ˈgog<sup>1</sup>; mā<sup>1</sup>ˈgōg<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Magor-missabib, Magor Missabib:** mē<sup>1</sup>ˈgər-mis<sup>1</sup>ˈə-bib<sup>1</sup>; mā<sup>1</sup>ˈgōr-mis<sup>1</sup>ˈə-bib<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Magplash:** mag<sup>1</sup>ˈpi-əsh<sup>1</sup>; mäg<sup>1</sup>ˈpi-əsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**maguey:** mə-gwē<sup>1</sup>; mā-gwē<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C. & I. ma-gwē<sup>1</sup>; E., M., & W. mag<sup>1</sup>wē<sup>1</sup>; Wr. mag<sup>1</sup>wi<sup>1</sup>; Spanish mā-gē<sup>1</sup>* [A plant, the American aloe].

**Magyar:** maj<sup>1</sup>ˈyar<sup>1</sup>; mäg<sup>1</sup>ˈyār<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W. med<sup>1</sup>ˈyer<sup>1</sup>; E. & I. mag<sup>1</sup>-yar<sup>1</sup>; M. mäd<sup>1</sup>ˈyār<sup>1</sup>; St. mad<sup>1</sup>ˈyār<sup>1</sup>; Wr. mad<sup>1</sup>ˈjār<sup>1</sup>* [A Hungarian].

**Mahabharata:** mā<sup>1</sup>ˈhə-bhū<sup>1</sup>ˈrə-təɪ; mā<sup>1</sup>ˈhā-bhā<sup>1</sup>ˈrə-təɪ [Hindu epic]. See ARYABHATTA.

**Mahalah:** mə-hē<sup>1</sup>ˈlā<sup>1</sup> or mē<sup>1</sup>ˈhə-lā<sup>1</sup>; ma-hā<sup>1</sup>ˈlā<sup>2</sup> or mā<sup>1</sup>ˈhā-lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mahaleel:** mə-hē<sup>1</sup>ˈlə-lē<sup>1</sup> or mə-hā<sup>1</sup>ˈlə-lē<sup>1</sup>; ma-hā<sup>1</sup>ˈlə-lē<sup>2</sup> or mā<sup>1</sup>ˈhā-lē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mahalel:** mə-hē<sup>1</sup>ˈlə-lē<sup>1</sup>; ma-hā<sup>1</sup>ˈlə-lē<sup>2</sup> [Same as MAHALALEEL].—**Mahalath:** mə-hā-ləth<sup>1</sup>; mā<sup>1</sup>ˈhā-ləth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mahali:** mə-hā-lai<sup>1</sup>; mā<sup>1</sup>ˈhā-lī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mahalon:** mə-hā-len<sup>1</sup>; mā<sup>1</sup>ˈhā-lōn<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Mahan:** mə-han<sup>1</sup>; ma-hän<sup>2</sup>. In the South, mē<sup>1</sup>ˈhan<sup>1</sup> [Am. family name].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, eʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

**I:** artistic, art, fat, färe, fäst; ger. präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**Mahan<sup>2</sup>:** mün<sup>1</sup>; män<sup>2</sup> [Ir. family name].

**Mahanaim:** mē'ha-nē'im<sup>1</sup>; mā'ha-nū'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mahaneh-dan, Mahaneh Dan:** mē'ha-nē-dan<sup>1</sup>; mā'ha-nē-dān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Maharai:** mā-har'āi<sup>1</sup> or mē'ha-rai<sup>1</sup>; mā-hār'āi<sup>2</sup> or mā'ha-rī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**maharaja, maharajah:** mā'ha-rū'jā<sup>1</sup>; mā'hā-rā'ja<sup>2</sup> [Hindu prince].

**Mahat:** mā-hut<sup>1</sup>; mā-hūt<sup>2</sup> [Sans., the primal intelligence].

**Mahath:** mē'hath<sup>1</sup>; mā'hāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mahavite:** mē'ha-vait<sup>1</sup>; mā'ha-vit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mahazloth:** mā'hē'zi-oth<sup>1</sup>; mā-hā'zi-ōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mahaleth:** mē'hi-leth<sup>1</sup>; mā'he-lēth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Maher-shalal-hash-baz:** mē'hēr-shē'al<sup>1</sup> or shal'al<sup>1</sup> hash'baz<sup>1</sup>; mā'hēr-shā'al<sup>2</sup> or shāl'al<sup>2</sup> hā'h'baz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mahida:** mē-hai'dāi<sup>1</sup>; mā-hī'dāi<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Mahlah:** mā'lāi<sup>1</sup>; mā'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mahli:** mā-lai<sup>1</sup>; mā'li<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mahlon:** mā'ten<sup>1</sup>; mā'lōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Mahmoud:** mā-mūd<sup>1</sup>; mā-mūd<sup>2</sup> [Any one of four sultans (967-1839)].

**Mahol:** mē'hel<sup>1</sup>; mā'höl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Mahomet:** mā-hēm'et<sup>1</sup>; mā-höm'ēt<sup>2</sup>. Same as MOHAMMED.

**Mahon:** mā-hūn<sup>1</sup>; mā-hōn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. historian (1805-75)].

**Mahony:** mā'o-ni<sup>1</sup> or mā'ni<sup>1</sup>; mā'o-ny<sup>2</sup> or mā'nȳ<sup>2</sup> [Ir. poet (1804-66)].

**Mahopac:** mā-hō'pak<sup>1</sup>; mā-hō'pāc<sup>2</sup>; frequently mispronounced mē'o-pak<sup>1</sup> [Village and lake in N. Y.].

**Mahound:** mā-haund<sup>1</sup>; mā-hound<sup>2</sup>. *M.* mā-hünd<sup>1</sup>; *St.* mā-haund<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* mā'haund<sup>1</sup>.

It is *Mahound*, the Evil One, and he has gain'd my soul!

THOMAS HOOD *The Demon Ship* st. 8.

**mahout:** mā-haut<sup>1</sup>; mā-hout<sup>2</sup>. *E.* mā'hūt<sup>1</sup>; *I.* mā-hūt<sup>1</sup> [The driver and keeper of an elephant].

**Mahratta:** mā-rāt'ā<sup>1</sup>; mā-rāt'ā<sup>2</sup> [Hindu race].

**Mahseiah:** mā-sī'yā<sup>1</sup>; mā-sē'yā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Mahumite:** mā-hū'mait<sup>1</sup>; mā-hū'mit<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Malaneas:** māi'ā-nī'as<sup>1</sup>; mī'a-nē'ās<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**maid:** mēd<sup>1</sup>; mād<sup>2</sup>; *not* moid<sup>1</sup>, *nor* mēid<sup>1</sup>, as heard frequently in England.

**maiden:** mē'den<sup>1</sup>; mā'den<sup>2</sup>; *not* mai'den<sup>1</sup>. See A.

**mail, maim.** These words are both pronounced as one syllable: mēl<sup>1</sup>, māl<sup>2</sup>; mēm<sup>1</sup>, mām<sup>2</sup>; *not* mail<sup>1</sup>, maim<sup>1</sup>, as sometimes heard in London and southern England [**I.** Letters and papers sent by post. **II.** Mutilation.]

**Maimon:** mai'mon<sup>1</sup>; mī'mon<sup>2</sup> [Maimonides].

**Maimonides:** mai-men'ī-diz<sup>1</sup>; mī-mōn'ī-dēs<sup>2</sup> [Span. Jewish theologian (1135-1204)].

**main<sup>1</sup>:** mēn<sup>1</sup>; mān<sup>2</sup> [First or chief].

**Main<sup>2</sup>:** mēn<sup>1</sup> or (*Ger.*) main<sup>1</sup>; mān<sup>2</sup> or (*Ger.*) mīn<sup>2</sup> [Ger. river].

**maintain:** mēn-tēn<sup>1</sup>; mān-tān<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* min-tēn<sup>1</sup> [To keep up; also, to provide support for].

**maintenance:** mēn'ti-nəns<sup>1</sup>; mān'te-nanȳ<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) men'tan-əns<sup>1</sup> [Support].

**2:** ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1 *a* = final; *i* = habit; *aisle*; *au* = out; *oil*; *iū* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *u* = sing; *thin*, *this*.

**Maintenen (de):** də mān'tə-nēn<sup>1</sup>; de mān'te-nōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. marquise secretly married to Louis XIV. (1635-1719)].

**Mainwaring:** mān'ər-ŋ<sup>1</sup>; mān'er-ŋ<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

**Mainz:** maints<sup>1</sup>; mints<sup>2</sup> [City in Hesse].

**maiolica:** mā-jel'ī-kə<sup>1</sup> or (*It.*) mā-yō'li-kə<sup>1</sup>; mā-jōl'ī-ea<sup>2</sup> or (*It.*) mā-yō'li<sup>2</sup>.

**Makaz:** mē'kaz<sup>1</sup>; mā'káz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**make:** mēk<sup>1</sup>; māk<sup>2</sup> [To cause to be or become].

**Maked:** mē'ked<sup>1</sup>; mā'kēd<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Makheloth:** mak-hi'leth<sup>1</sup> or -lēth<sup>1</sup>; māk-hē'lēth<sup>2</sup> or -lēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**maki:** mā'kī<sup>1</sup>; mā'ki<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & E.*; *C. & W.* mak'ī; *I. & M.* mē'kī<sup>1</sup> [Alemur].

**Makkedah:** mā-kī'də<sup>1</sup>; mā-kē'də<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Maktesh:** mak'tesh<sup>1</sup>; māk'tēsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Malachi:** mal'ə-kai<sup>1</sup>; māl'a-eī<sup>2</sup> [An Old Testament prophet or his book of the Bible].—**Malachias:** mal'ə-kai'as<sup>1</sup>; māl'a-eī'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**maladroït:** mal'ə-dreït<sup>1</sup>; māl'a-dreït<sup>2</sup>. *E., M., & St.* mal'ə-dreït<sup>1</sup> [Lacking skill; clumsy].

**Malalai:** mal'ə-lē'āi<sup>1</sup>; māl'a-lā'ī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Malaleel:** mā-lē'li-el<sup>1</sup>; mā-lā'le-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**malapropos:** mal-ap'ro-pō<sup>1</sup>; māl-āp'ro-pō<sup>2</sup> [Out of place].

**malar:** mē'lar<sup>1</sup>; mā'lar<sup>2</sup> [The cheek-bone].

**malaria:** mā-lē'ri-ə<sup>1</sup>; mā-lā'ri-a<sup>2</sup> [A morbid condition of the blood in which chills alternate fever].

**Malasar:** mal'ə-sar<sup>1</sup>; māl'a-sār<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Malay:** mā-lē<sup>1</sup> or mē'lē<sup>1</sup>; mā-lā<sup>2</sup> or mā'lā<sup>2</sup> [Race of southwestern Asia].

**Malaysia:** mā-lē'shi-ə<sup>1</sup>; mā-lā'shi-a<sup>2</sup> [Asiatic peninsula and islands].

**Malcam (R. V.), Malcham:** mal'kəm<sup>1</sup>; māl'eām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Malchiah:** mal-kai'āi<sup>1</sup>; māl'eī'āi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Malchiel:** mal'kai-el<sup>1</sup>; māl'eī-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Malchijah:** mal-kai'jāi<sup>1</sup>; māl'eī'jāi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Malchiram:** mal-kai'ram<sup>1</sup>; māl'eī'ram<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Malchishua:** mal'kai-shū'āi<sup>1</sup>; māl'eī-shū'āi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Malchus:** mal'kus<sup>1</sup>; māl'eūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Malcolm:** mal'kəm<sup>1</sup>; māl'eom<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**Maldiv:** mal'daiv<sup>1</sup>; māl'div<sup>2</sup> [Islands west of Ceylon].

**male:** mēl<sup>1</sup>; māl<sup>2</sup> [Masculine].

**Malebranche:** mā'l'brānsh<sup>1</sup>; māl'brānch<sup>2</sup> [Fr. philosopher (1638-1715)].

**malediction:** mal'ī-dik'shən<sup>1</sup>; māl'e-dī'e'shon<sup>2</sup> [A curse].

**malefactor:** mal'ī-fak'tər<sup>1</sup>; māl'e-fā'e'tor<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., W., & W.*; *C. & M.* mal'ī-fak-tər<sup>1</sup>; *St.* mal'ī-fak'tər<sup>1</sup> [One who commits a flagrant offense against the law].

**maleic:** mā-lī'ik<sup>1</sup>; mā-lē'ie<sup>2</sup>. *C.* mē'lī-ik<sup>1</sup>; *E.* mal'e-ik<sup>1</sup> [A chemical compound].

**Maleleel:** mā-lī'li-el<sup>1</sup> or mal'ī-lil<sup>1</sup>; mā-lē'le-ēl<sup>2</sup> or māl'e-lēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: wolf, dog; bōok, bōot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

l: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *bōrn*;

**Malesherbes, de:** də malz'ərb<sup>1</sup>; de māl's'ərb<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman (1721-94)].

**malevolence:** mə-lev'o-lens<sup>1</sup>; mā-lēv'o-lēnc<sup>2</sup> [Disposition to injure others].  
—**malevolent:** mə-lev'o-lent<sup>1</sup>; mā-lēv'o-lēnt<sup>2</sup> [Having an evil disposition].

**malfesance:** mal-fē'zans<sup>1</sup>; māl-fē'ganc<sup>2</sup>. *St. & Smart* mal-fē'zans<sup>1</sup> [The commission of an unlawful act].

**Malbran:** mā'li'brān<sup>1</sup>; mā'li'brān<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes Anglicized mal'i-bran<sup>1</sup> [Fr. singer (1808-36)].

**malic:** mē'lik<sup>1</sup>; mā'lie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to or obtained from apples; as, *malic acid*].

**malice:** mal'is<sup>1</sup>; māl'ic<sup>2</sup> [A desire to injure another; ill-will].—**malicious:** mā-lish'us<sup>1</sup>; mā-līsh'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Addicted to malice].

**malign:** mə-lain<sup>1</sup>; mā-lin<sup>2</sup> [To speak evil of another].—**malignant:** mā-lig'nant<sup>1</sup>; mā-līg'nant<sup>2</sup> [1. Evil in nature; extremely malicious. 2. Intense; virulent; as, a *malignant* tumor].—**maligner:** mə-lain'ər<sup>1</sup>; mā-lin'ēr<sup>2</sup> [One who maligns].

**malines:** mə-lin<sup>1</sup>; mā-lin<sup>2</sup> [1. A gauze-like veiling. 2. A lace first made at Malines (Mechlin), Belgium].

**malinger:** mə-līng'gər<sup>1</sup>; mā-līng'gər<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* mə-lin'jər<sup>1</sup> [To simulate sick-ness].

**malison:** mal'i-sən<sup>1</sup>; māl'i-son<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & M.*; *C. & E.* mal'i-zən<sup>1</sup>; *I., W., & Wr.* mal'i-zn<sup>1</sup>; *St.* mal'i-sn<sup>1</sup> [A malediction].

**malikin:** māl'kin<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & E., or* mō'kin<sup>1</sup>, *I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; māl'kin<sup>2</sup> or mō'kin<sup>2</sup>—the second pronunciation is due to the occasional spelling *mauken* (Milton), *mawkin* (Tennyson), *maukin* (Milton) [A swineherd].

**mall<sup>1</sup>:** mōl<sup>1</sup>; māl<sup>2</sup>. *St.* indicates mal<sup>1</sup> and mel<sup>2</sup> as alternatives [A mallet].

This word is a whimsical instance of the caprice of custom. Nothing can be more uniform than the sound we give to *a* before double *l* in the same syllable; and yet this word, when it signifies a wooden hammer, has not only changed its deep sound of *a* in *all* into the *a* in *alley*, but has dwindled into the short sound of *e* in *Mall*, a walk in St. James's Park, where they formerly played with malls and balls, and from whence it had its name; and to crown the absurdity, a street parallel to this walk is spelt *Pall Mall*, and pronounced *Pellmell*, which confounds its origin with the French adverb *pelle melle*. For Bailey appears to derive the name of the street justly from *pellere malleo*, to strike with a mallet [Not so in his Dictionary of 1724 and of 1732. F. H. V.]. That this word was justly pronounced formerly, we can scarcely doubt from the rhymes to it:

— With mighty *mall*  
"The monster merciless him made to fall."

SPENSER [*Faerie Queene*].

"And give that reverend head a *mall*  
"Or two or three against a wall."

BUTLER *Hudibras*.

As a corroboration of this, we find a large wooden club used for killing swine, called and spelt a *mall* and the verb signifying to beat or bruise is spelt and pronounced in the same manner. The word *mallet*, where the latter *l* is separated from the former, is under a different predicament, and is pronounced regularly.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1791.)

**mall<sup>2</sup>:** mal<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, I., Wr.*; mel<sup>1</sup>, *C., or* mōl<sup>1</sup>, *E., M., St., & W.*; māl<sup>2</sup>, mēl<sup>2</sup>, or māl<sup>2</sup>. Among the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755) indicated mōl<sup>1</sup>, if the quotations he gives, which are the same as Walker cites, may be taken as guides, but Perry (1777) noted mal<sup>1</sup>, as did also Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791). See also *PALL MALL* [A broad walk].

**mallecho:** mal'i-cho<sup>1</sup>; māl'e-cho<sup>2</sup>. See MICHING MALICHO.

**malleolar:** mā-lī'o-lər<sup>1</sup>; māl-lē'o-lar<sup>2</sup>. *C., I., Wr.* mal'i-o-lər<sup>1</sup>; *E.* mā-l-i-ō-lər<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to one of two rounded bony prominences on either side of the ankle-joint].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aise; au = out; oil, iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Mallos:** mal'əs<sup>1</sup>; māl'əs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Mallothi:** mal'o-thai<sup>1</sup>; māl'o-thi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Malluch:** mal'uk<sup>1</sup>; māl'ūe<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Malluchi:** mal'u-kai<sup>1</sup>; māl'u-ei<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Mallus:** mal'us<sup>1</sup>; māl'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Malmesbury:** māmz'ber-i<sup>1</sup>; māmz'bēr-y<sup>2</sup> [1. Eng. town. 2. Anglo-Saxon historian (1093-1143?)].

**malmsey:** mām'zī<sup>1</sup>; mām'sy<sup>2</sup>.

This letter [l] has no irregularity except that of being suppressed in the sound of some words, as in . . . *malmsey, salmon*. NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* p. 111 [1784].

**Malobathron:** mal'o-bath'rən<sup>1</sup>; māl'o-bāth'rōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Malplaquet:** māl'plā'kē<sup>1</sup>; māl'plā'kē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. village and battlefield, 1709].

**malt:** mōlt<sup>1</sup>; māl<sup>2</sup>. *M.* mōlt<sup>1</sup> [Grain that has been germinated].

**Maltanneus:** mal'ta-nī'us<sup>1</sup>; māl'ta-nē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Maltese:** mōl-tiz<sup>1</sup>; māl-tēs<sup>2</sup>. *M.* mōl-tiz<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the island of Malta; as, *Maltese lace*].

**Malthus:** mal'thus<sup>1</sup>; māl'thūs<sup>2</sup> [Eng. political economist (1766-1834)].

**Malthusian:** mal-thiū'si-ən<sup>1</sup> *Standard* (1893-1912) & *C.*, or mal-thiū'zən<sup>1</sup>. *Standard* (1913) & *W.*; māl-thū'si-ən<sup>2</sup> or māl-thū'zhan<sup>2</sup>. *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *St.* mal-thiū'zi-ən<sup>1</sup>; *W.* mal-thiū'shan<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Malthus and his doctrines].

**Malvern<sup>1</sup>:** mōl'vərn<sup>1</sup>; māl'vern<sup>2</sup> [Eng. or Austral. town].

**Malvern<sup>2</sup>:** mal'vərn<sup>1</sup>; māl'vern<sup>2</sup> [A town in Ark.; also, one in Iowa].

**mama, mamma:** mā'mə<sup>1</sup> or mē-mā<sup>1</sup>; mā'mā<sup>2</sup> or ma-mā<sup>2</sup>. The first is the preferred Am. spelling and pronunciation, the second is standard in Great Britain.

The Eng. word of the 17-18th c. (rimed by Shadwell with *ave*) prob. represents a spoken form adopted from the *F. maman*; the spelling may have been suggested by Latin or It., or it may possibly have been originally meant to express the native English form (mām'si, mēm'ə), which is still current in many dialects. In educated use, so far as is known, the stress has in England always been on the last syllable; in the United States, however, the stress *mam'ma* is the more usual.

HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dictionary* vol. vi, s. v. [Oxford, '08].

Notwithstanding the foregoing statement concerning the position of the stress in England, it may be noted here that the first lexicographer to indicate it—Nathan Bailey—placed it on the *first syllable* in the edition of his dictionary dated 1732. Johnson (1775) noted *mam-mā*; Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Walker (1791) *mam-mā*<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) pronounced the word *mam-mā*<sup>1</sup>.

**Mamaia:** mē-mē'yəs<sup>1</sup>; mā-mā'yas<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Mambrino:** mam-brī'no<sup>1</sup>; mām-brī'no<sup>2</sup> [Legendary Moorish king].

**Mamdai:** mam'dai<sup>1</sup>; mām'dī<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**mammillary:** mam'i-lē-rī<sup>1</sup>; mām'i-lā-ry<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries. The earlier lexicographers were divided concerning the position of the stress. By Bailey (1732), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Boag (1848), and Craig (1849) it was indicated on the first syllable, but by Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Entick (1807), and Knowles (1835) it was placed on the antepenult—*mami'lary* [Pert. to the breast].

**Mammon:** mam'en<sup>1</sup>; mām'on<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mamnitanaimus:** mam'nī-ta-nē'or -nī'mus<sup>1</sup>; mām'nī-ta-nā'or -nī'mūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Mamnitaneus:** mam'nī-ta-nē'mus<sup>1</sup>; mām'nī-ta-nē'mūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Mamre:** mam'rī<sup>1</sup>; mām'rē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mamuchan:** mā-mū'ken<sup>1</sup>; mā-mū'ean<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Mamuchus:** mā-mū'kus<sup>1</sup>; mā-mū'eūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; rust; get, præy; hit, pollee; oley, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**man:** man<sup>1</sup>; män<sup>2</sup>; *not* main<sup>1</sup> as frequently drawn out in England.

**Manaen:** man<sup>1</sup>-en<sup>1</sup>; män<sup>1</sup>-än<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Manahat:** man<sup>1</sup>-ə-hat<sup>1</sup>; män<sup>1</sup>-a-lät<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Manahath:** man<sup>1</sup>-ə-hath<sup>1</sup>; män<sup>1</sup>-a-häth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Manahem:** man<sup>1</sup>-ə-hem<sup>1</sup>; män<sup>1</sup>-a-hēm<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Manahethites:** man<sup>1</sup>-ə-[or mā-nē<sup>1</sup>]thet-its<sup>1</sup>; män<sup>1</sup>-a-[or mā-nā<sup>1</sup>]thēth-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Manasse:** mā-nas<sup>1</sup>; mā-nās<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Manassites:** mā-nas aits<sup>1</sup>; mā-nās its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**mandamus:** man-dē<sup>1</sup>mus<sup>1</sup>; män-dä<sup>1</sup>müs<sup>2</sup> [A writ of right commanding a lower court to do some specified thing].

**mandarin:** man<sup>1</sup>-də-rin<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, M., & W., or* man<sup>1</sup>-də-rin<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., I., & W.*; män<sup>1</sup>-da-rin<sup>1</sup> or män<sup>1</sup>-da-rin<sup>2</sup>. *St. man<sup>1</sup>-da-rin<sup>1</sup>: 1. Chinese official. 2. A variety of orange.* [drake].

**mandragora:** man-drag<sup>1</sup>-o-rä<sup>1</sup>; män-dräg<sup>1</sup>-o-ra<sup>2</sup> [A stemless herb, the man-

**mandrake:** man<sup>1</sup>-dräk<sup>1</sup>; män<sup>1</sup>-dräk<sup>2</sup> [A plant containing a narcotic poison].

**mane:** mēn<sup>1</sup>; män<sup>2</sup>. Compare MAIN [Long hair that grows on the neck of some animals].

**manège** [Fr.]: mā-nā<sup>1</sup>s<sup>1</sup>; mā-nēzh<sup>2</sup>. *C., I., S., & W.* mā-nē<sup>1</sup>s<sup>1</sup>; *E.* mū-nē<sup>1</sup>s<sup>1</sup>; *M.* mā-nē<sup>1</sup>s<sup>1</sup>; *W.* mā-nē<sup>1</sup>s<sup>1</sup> [Horsemanship].

**Maneh:** mē<sup>1</sup>nā<sup>1</sup>; mā<sup>1</sup>nē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**manes:** mē<sup>1</sup>niz<sup>1</sup>; mā<sup>1</sup>nēs<sup>2</sup> [L., spirits of dead].

**Manes:** mē<sup>1</sup>niz<sup>1</sup>; mā<sup>1</sup>nēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.); heresiarch].

**maneuver, manœuvre:** mā-nū<sup>1</sup>var<sup>1</sup>; mā-nū<sup>1</sup>ver<sup>2</sup>. *M.* mā-nū<sup>1</sup>var<sup>1</sup> [A movement in the disposition of troops or warships].

**manganese:** mā<sup>1</sup>gā-nīs<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W., or* mā<sup>1</sup>gā-niz<sup>1</sup>, *M.*; män<sup>1</sup>-gā-nēs<sup>2</sup> or män<sup>1</sup>-gā-nēs<sup>2</sup>. *E., I., & St.* mā<sup>1</sup>gā-niz<sup>1</sup>. Knowles (1835) indicated the first; Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) noted the second. Jameson (1827) and Webster (1828) mā<sup>1</sup>gā-nīs<sup>1</sup> [A metallic element used in glass-making].

**mange:** mēn<sup>1</sup>j<sup>1</sup>; mā<sup>1</sup>ng<sup>2</sup> [A skin-disease that affects dogs, horses, etc.].

**manger:** mēn<sup>1</sup>jar<sup>1</sup>; män<sup>1</sup>ger<sup>2</sup> [A feeding-trough or -box for cattle].

**manginess:** mēn<sup>1</sup>ji-nes<sup>1</sup>; män<sup>1</sup>gi-nēs<sup>2</sup> [The state of having the mangel].

**mangle:** mā<sup>1</sup>gl<sup>1</sup>; män<sup>1</sup>gl<sup>2</sup> [A pressing-machine].

**mangrove:** mā<sup>1</sup>grōv<sup>1</sup>; män<sup>1</sup>grōv<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., St., & W.* mā<sup>1</sup>grōv<sup>1</sup> [A tropical tree].

**mangy:** mēn<sup>1</sup>ji<sup>1</sup>; män<sup>1</sup>gy<sup>2</sup> [Affected with mangel].

**Mani:** mē<sup>1</sup>nī<sup>1</sup>; mā<sup>1</sup>nī<sup>2</sup> [1. Apocrypha. 2. Same as MANES].

**mania:** mē<sup>1</sup>nī<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>1</sup>; mā<sup>1</sup>nī<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>2</sup> [Mental unsoundness].—**maniac:** mē<sup>1</sup>nī<sup>1</sup>-ak<sup>1</sup>; mā<sup>1</sup>nī<sup>1</sup>-äc<sup>2</sup> [One raving with madness].—**maniacal:** mā<sup>1</sup>nī<sup>1</sup>-ä-kel<sup>1</sup>; mā<sup>1</sup>nī<sup>1</sup>-ä-cal<sup>2</sup>.

**Manichæan, Manichean:** mā<sup>1</sup>nī<sup>1</sup>-ki<sup>1</sup>-än<sup>1</sup>; män<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ē<sup>1</sup>-än<sup>2</sup> [A follower of Manes, the Persian religious teacher].

**Manila:** mā<sup>1</sup>-nil<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>1</sup> or mā<sup>1</sup>-nil<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>2</sup> or mā<sup>1</sup>-nil<sup>1</sup>-lā<sup>2</sup> [Capital and province of the Philippine Islands]. [cassava-plant].

**manioc:** mā<sup>1</sup>nī<sup>1</sup>-ek<sup>1</sup>; män<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-öc<sup>2</sup>. *St. & W.* mē<sup>1</sup>nī<sup>1</sup>-ek<sup>1</sup> [The product of the

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = iud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this

**Manitoba:** man'ī-tō'ba<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) mā'nī'tō'bā<sup>1</sup>; mǎn'ī-tō'ba<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) mā'-nī'tō'bā<sup>1</sup> [Canadian province and lake].

The local and general pronunciation of the word *Manitoba* is with the first *a* as in "man," the last *a* as in "sofa," and the stress upon the *o*. E. A. DAVIDSON in a letter to the author from Winnipeg, Manitoba, Aug. 10, 1916.

**Manius:** mē'ni-us<sup>1</sup>; mā'ni-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**mankind:** man'kaɪnd<sup>1</sup>; mǎn'kind<sup>2</sup>. Dr. Ash (1775), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) indicated the primary stress on the first syllable, and Walker (1791) condemned this as improper, yet such stress was employed by Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Johnson, and others. It is evident that in the following lines from his "Essay on Man,"

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan;  
The proper study of *mankind* is man,

*Eptide* ll. 1. 1.

the latter intended that the word be stressed on the ultima, so also is it in Samuel Johnson's lines,

Let observation with extensive view  
Survey *man'kind* from China to Peru. *Vanity of Human Wishes*, l. 1.

But in

All *mankind* alike require their grace,  
All born to want; a miserable race,

the stress is upon the first syllable as it is also in the following:

How beauteous *man'kind* is! O brave new world,  
That has such people in 't!

SHAKESPEARE *Tempest* act v, sc. 1, l. 183.

... From whence ... could spring  
So deep a malice, to confound the race  
Of *man'kind* in one root, and earth with hell.

MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. II, l. 382.

There can be no question of the accuracy of stressing the first syllable of the word when it is used in opposition to *womankind*.

**Manlius:** man'h-us<sup>1</sup>; mǎn'li-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**manner:** man'ər<sup>1</sup>; mǎn'ər<sup>2</sup>. Compare MANOR.

**Manoah:** mā-nō'ā<sup>1</sup>; mā-nō'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Manon Lescaut:** mā'noh' les'kō<sup>1</sup>; mā'nōh' lēs'eō<sup>2</sup> [The heroine of a romance by Abbé Prévost].

**manor:** man'ər<sup>1</sup>; mǎn'or<sup>2</sup> [The landed estate of a nobleman].

**Mansard:** man'sār<sup>1</sup>; mǎn'sār<sup>2</sup> [Two Fr. architects (1. 1598-1666; 2. 1646-1708)].

**mansard:** man'sard<sup>1</sup>; mǎn'sārd<sup>2</sup> [A type of house-roof designed by Man-<sup>[sard]</sup>]

**mansuetude:** man'swi-tiūd<sup>1</sup>; mǎn'swe-tūd<sup>2</sup> [Gentleness].

**mantelet:** man'tl-et<sup>1</sup>; mǎn'tl-ēt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, St., & W.; C., E., & I.* man'-tel-et<sup>1</sup>; *M.* man'tlt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* man-tē-let<sup>1</sup>. Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) indicated the stress as first noted here; but Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) put it on the final syllable as Worcester [A short, loose outer garment].

**mantra:** man'tra<sup>1</sup> or mūn'tra<sup>1</sup>; mǎn'tra<sup>2</sup> or mūn'tra<sup>2</sup>—the first is the preference of modern dictionaries [A passage or text from the Vedas, or holy books of the Hindus, used as an incantation or prayer].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; *æt*; preý, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

**mantua:** man'tiu-ə<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., M., W., & Wr., or man'chu-ə<sup>1</sup>, Standard (1913) & C.; mǎn'tū-a<sup>2</sup> or mǎn'chu-a<sup>2</sup>. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) pronounced man'tō; Walker (1791) man'chiū-ə<sup>1</sup>; Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1835) man'tu-ə<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) man'tū<sup>1</sup> [A woman's loose cloak or gown].*

**Manue:** mā-nū'ī<sup>1</sup>; mā-nū-e<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Manutius:** mā-nū'shi-us<sup>1</sup>; mā-nū'shi-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Family name of Venetian printers, from 1494 to 1597]. Compare *ALDINE*.

**many:** men'ī<sup>1</sup>; mēn'y<sup>2</sup>. Compare ANY [Constituting a large number].

**Maach:** mē'ek<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'ēe<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Maon:** mē'en<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'ōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Maonathi:** mē-en'a-thai<sup>1</sup>; mǎ-ōn'a-thi<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible]. [N. Z.]

**Maori:** mā'o-rī<sup>1</sup> or (*Colloq.*) mau'rī<sup>1</sup>; mā'o-rī or (*Colloq.*) mou'rī<sup>2</sup> [Native of

**Maozim:** mē-ō'zim<sup>1</sup>; mǎ-ō'zim<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Mara:** mē'rē<sup>1</sup>; mā'rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**marabout:** mar'a-būt<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'r'a-byt<sup>2</sup>. *E.* mar-a-bū<sup>1</sup>; *I.* mǎ-rā-būt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* mar'a-būt<sup>1</sup> [An African stork].

**Maracaibo:** mā'ra-kai'bo<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'rā-ei'bo<sup>2</sup> [Venez. seaport, gulf, and sea].

**Marah:** mē'rā<sup>1</sup> or mǎ'rā<sup>1</sup>; mā'rā<sup>2</sup> or mǎ'rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. Same as MARA.—**Marai:** mar'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'r'a-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Maraiath:** mē-rē'yeth<sup>1</sup> or -yōth<sup>1</sup>; mā-rā'yōth<sup>2</sup> or -yōth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Maralah:** mar'a-lā<sup>1</sup> or mē-rā'lā<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'r'a-lā<sup>2</sup> or mā-rā'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**maranatha:** mar'a-nā'thē<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., & I., or mar'a-nath'ā<sup>1</sup>, C., M., W., & Wr.; mǎ'r'a-nā'tha<sup>2</sup> or mǎ'r'a-nāth'a<sup>2</sup>. St. mar-a-nē'thē<sup>1</sup>; Oxford Pronouncing Bible, mar'en-ē'thē<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777) indicated mē-ran-ē'thē<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) mā-ran'a-thā<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) mar-a-nath'a<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) mar-a-nā'thē<sup>1</sup> [A terrible curse. See ANATHEMA].*

**maraschino:** mar'a-ski'no<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'r'a-sei'no<sup>2</sup> [An Italian liqueur].

**marasmus:** mā-raz'mus<sup>1</sup>; mā-rās'mūs<sup>2</sup> [Wasting away].

**Marat:** mā'rā<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'rā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. revolutionary (1744-93)].

**Marathon:** mar'a-thōn<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'r'a-thōn<sup>2</sup> [A plain in Attica, Greece, scene of Gr. defeat of Persians, 490 B. C.].

**marauder:** mā-rōd'ər<sup>1</sup>; mā-rād'er<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1805) and Walker (1806) mā-rō'dər<sup>1</sup> [A roving plunderer].

**Marcellus:** mar-sel'us<sup>1</sup>; mǎr-çel'ūs<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *F.* mǎr'se'lūs<sup>1</sup>; mǎr'çel'ūs<sup>2</sup>; *It. Marcello:* mar-chel'lo<sup>1</sup>; mǎr-chel'lo<sup>2</sup>.

**March:** mǎrch<sup>1</sup>; mǎrch<sup>2</sup>, in all forms and senses of the word.

**Marchand:** mǎr'shūn<sup>1</sup>; mǎr'chān<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. navigator in the Pacific (1755-93). 2. Fr. explorer in Africa (1863- )].

**marchioness:** mǎr'shōn-es<sup>1</sup>; mǎr'chōn-ēs<sup>2</sup>. By Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) mǎr'chōn-es<sup>1</sup> [The wife or widow of a marquis].

**Marconi (Guglielmo):** mar-kō'nī<sup>1</sup>; mǎr-eō'nī<sup>2</sup> [It. inventor (1874- )]. See WILLIAM.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, ǧl; mē, gēt, prey, rērn; hīt, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; ou = out; ɔll; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; Chin, this.

**Marcus:** mār'kʊs<sup>1</sup>; mār'ɛʊs<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan. D. G. mār'kʊs<sup>1</sup>; mār'ɛʊs<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Marce:** mār'kɛ; mār'ɛ; Gr. **Markos:** mār'kɛs<sup>1</sup>; mār'kɔs<sup>2</sup>; Hung. **Mark:** mār'kɛ; mār'kɛ; It. **Marco:** mār'ko<sup>1</sup>; mār'eo<sup>2</sup>; L. **Marcus:** Sp. **Marcos:** mār'kos<sup>1</sup>; mār'ɛʊs<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Märkus:** mār'kʊs<sup>1</sup>; mār'kʊs<sup>2</sup>.

**Mardi Gras** [Fr.]: mār'di grā; mār'di grā<sup>2</sup> [Shrove Tuesday].

**Mardochai:** mār'do-kai<sup>1</sup>; mār'do-ɛi<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Mardocheus:** mār'do-kʊs<sup>1</sup>; mār'do-ɛi<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Mardochia:** mār'do-kai'a<sup>1</sup>; mār'do-ɛi'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Maresa:** mār'ri-sə<sup>1</sup>; mār'ri-sa<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Maresha:** mār'ri-shə<sup>1</sup>; mār'ri-sha<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Marehab:** mār'ri-shā<sup>1</sup>; mār'ri-shā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Margaret:** mār'gə-ret<sup>1</sup>; mār'gə-rɛt<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. D. **Margaretha:** mār'gə-rɛt<sup>1</sup>; mār'gə-rɛt<sup>2</sup>; E. **Marguerite:** mār'gə-rɛt<sup>1</sup>; mār'gə-rɛt<sup>2</sup>; G. **Margarethe:** mār'gə-rɛt<sup>1</sup>; mār'gə-rɛt<sup>2</sup>; Gr. **Margarites:** It. **Margarita:** mār'gə-rɛt<sup>1</sup>; mār'gə-rɛt<sup>2</sup>; **Margherita:** L. **Margarita, Margareta:** mār'gə-rɛt<sup>1</sup>; mār'gə-rɛt<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Margarida:** mār'gə-rɛt<sup>1</sup>; mār'gə-rɛt<sup>2</sup>.

**margarin, margarine:** mār'gə-rɪn<sup>1</sup> or -ɪn<sup>1</sup>; mār'gə-rɪn<sup>2</sup> or -ɪn<sup>2</sup> [An imitation of butter]. Compare OLEOMARGARIN. A correspondent (A. de N.) to the *Saturday Westminster Gazette*, London, Aug. 26, 1916, writes:

Why is *margarine*, the substitute for butter, universally pronounced *marjerine*? The spelling is correct, for the word, like the name Margaret, is derived from the Greek for pearl. To-day's *Observer* publishes a letter signed by Hedley V. Storey, which contains the following remark: "The history of words tells us that some one blundered at a certain moment in a word's career and made a fool of the word forever!"

In the case of *margarine*, the mispronunciation arose from the unthinking adoption of an illiterate error. *Margarine* before the war was chiefly bought by the poor. Can nothing be done to save the English language from a stupid blunder, and the unhappy foreign student from another puzzle while trying to master the inconsistencies of English pronunciation?

**Margery:** mār'jə-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; mār'gə-ry<sup>2</sup> [Diminutive of MARGARET].

**Marla:** mār'ri-a<sup>1</sup>; mār'ri-a<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name, the Latin equivalent of the English *Mary* and the French *Marie*].

**Mariam:** mār'ri-əm<sup>1</sup>; mār'ri-am<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Marian:** mār'ri-ən<sup>1</sup>; mār'ri-an<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Marianas Islands:** mār'ri-ā'ns<sup>1</sup>; mār'ri-ā'nās<sup>2</sup> [In W. Pacific ocean].

**Marianne:** mār'ri-an<sup>1</sup>; mār'ri-ān<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Maria Theresa:** mār'ri-a tə-rɪ-sə<sup>1</sup>; mār'ri-a tə-rɛ-sa<sup>2</sup> [Ger. empress (1717-80)].

**Marie** [Fr.]: mār'ri<sup>1</sup>; mār'rɛ<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. [(1755-93)].

**Marie Antoinette:** mār'ri ān'twa'net<sup>1</sup>; mār'rɛ ān'twā'nɛt<sup>2</sup> [Fr. queen].

**marigold:** mār'i-gɔld<sup>1</sup>; mār'i-gɔld<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) mār'ri-gold<sup>1</sup> [A variety of plants having golden yellow flowers].

**Marimoth:** mār'i-mɛθ<sup>1</sup> or -mɔθ<sup>1</sup>; mār'i-mɔθ<sup>2</sup> or -mɔθ<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Marimuth:** mār'i-mɛθ<sup>1</sup>; mār'i-mɛθ<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Marlology:** mār'ri-əl'a-trɪ<sup>1</sup>; mār'ri-əl'a-trɪ<sup>2</sup> [Worship of Virgin Mary].

**Marion:** mār'i-ən<sup>1</sup>; mār'i-on<sup>2</sup> [1. Am. general (1732-95). 2. Several counties and towns in the United States].

**Marisa:** mār'i-sə<sup>1</sup>; mār'i-sa<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

2: wɛlf, dɔ; bɔk, bɔt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1. artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*:

**marital:** mar'i-täl<sup>1</sup>; mār'i-täl<sup>2</sup>. Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) mar-i'täl<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to a husband].

**maritime:** mar'i-tim<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., W.* (1847-1908), *Wr.*, and Webster's Revised Unabridged (1913), or mar'i-taim<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909); mār'i-tim<sup>2</sup> or mār'i-tim<sup>2</sup>. The first of these indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pert. to or bordering on the sea].

**Marius:** mē'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; mār'i-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Rom. consul (157-86 B. C.)]. [BEAUCHAMP.]

**Marjoribanks:** mārč'hānks<sup>1</sup>; mārč'hānks<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See

**Markirch:** mūr'kirn<sup>1</sup>; mār'kirn<sup>2</sup> [Ger. town]. [general (1650-1722).]

**Marlborough:** mār'l'bur-o<sup>1</sup> or mēl'bro<sup>1</sup>; mār'l'bör-o<sup>3</sup> or mōl'bru<sup>2</sup> [Eng.

**Marmaduke:** mūr'mā-diuk<sup>1</sup>; mār'mā-dūk<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**marmoset:** mūr'mo-zet<sup>1</sup>; mār'mo-gēt<sup>2</sup>. *E.* mār'mo-zet<sup>1</sup>; *I.* mār'mō-zet<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* mār'mo-set<sup>1</sup> [A small arboreal monkey].

**marmot:** mūr'met<sup>1</sup>; mār'mot<sup>2</sup>. *I. & St.* mār'met<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1777) mūr'-met<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) mar-mūt<sup>1</sup> [A woodchuck].

**Mar moth:** mūr'mōth<sup>1</sup> or -mōth<sup>1</sup>; mār'mōth<sup>2</sup> or -mōth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Marochetti:** mā'ro-ket'ti<sup>1</sup>; mā'ro-ēt'ti<sup>2</sup> [It. sculptor (1805?-68)].

**Maroth:** mē'rōth<sup>1</sup> or -rōth<sup>1</sup>; mār'rōth<sup>2</sup> or -rōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**marque:** mār'k<sup>1</sup>; mār'k<sup>2</sup> [Originally, reprisal; now used in *letters of marque and reprisal*, a form of government license].

**marquee:** mar-kī<sup>1</sup>; mār-kē<sup>2</sup> [A large field-tent].

**Marquesas:** mar-kē'sas<sup>1</sup>; mār-kē'sās<sup>2</sup> [Islands in S. Pacific ocean].

**marquess:** mar-kes<sup>1</sup>; mār-kēs<sup>2</sup>. Same as MARQUIS.

**marquetry:** mār'ket-rī<sup>1</sup>; mār'kēt-ry<sup>2</sup> [Inlaid work of wood].

**Marquette:** mar'ket<sup>1</sup>; mār'kēt<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. missionary (1636-75). 2. A county and town in Mich.].

**marquis:** mār'kwis<sup>1</sup>; mār'kwis<sup>2</sup> [A title of rank next below a duke].

**Marsana:** mār'sə-nə<sup>1</sup>; mār'sa-na<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Marseillaise** [Fr.]: mār'sə-lēz<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) mār'sē'lyēz<sup>1</sup>; mār'se-lās<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) mār'sē'lyās<sup>2</sup> [Fr. national air and song].

**Marseille:** mār'sā'yə<sup>1</sup>; mār'sā'ye<sup>2</sup>. Same as MARSEILLES.

**Marseilles:** mār-sēlz<sup>1</sup>; mār-sēls<sup>2</sup> [Fr. seaport].

**Marsena:** mar-sī'nə<sup>1</sup> or mār'si-nə<sup>1</sup>; mār-sē'na<sup>2</sup> or mār'se-na<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Marsyas:** mār'si-əs<sup>1</sup>; mār'sy-as<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a Phrygian satyr].

**Martha:** mār'tha<sup>1</sup>; mār'tha<sup>2</sup> [Bible and feminine personal name]. F.

**Marthe:** mār't<sup>1</sup>; mār't<sup>2</sup>; Dan. G. Pg. Sw. **Martha:** mār'ta<sup>1</sup>; mār'tā<sup>2</sup>; It. Sp. **Marta:** mār'ta<sup>1</sup>; mār'tā<sup>2</sup>.

**Martin:** mūr'tin<sup>1</sup>; mār'tin<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. D. **Martijn:** mār'tain<sup>1</sup>; mār'tin<sup>2</sup>; F. **Martin:** mār'tān<sup>1</sup>; mār'tān<sup>2</sup>; G. **Martin:** mār'tin<sup>1</sup>; mār'tin<sup>2</sup>; It. Sp. **Martino:** mār'ti'no<sup>1</sup>; mār'ti'no<sup>2</sup>; L. **Martinus:** mar-tai'nus<sup>1</sup>; mār-ti'nūs<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Martinho:** mar-ti'nyo<sup>1</sup>; mār-ti'nyo<sup>2</sup>.

**Martineau:** mār'ti-nō<sup>1</sup>; mār'ti-nō<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family of Huguenot descent].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

**martinet:** mār'ti-net<sup>1</sup>; mār'ti-nēt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.; E., I., M. & St.* mār'ti-net<sup>1</sup>; W. r. mār-ti-net<sup>1</sup> [A strict disciplinarian].

**Martinez<sup>1</sup>:** mar-ti'neθ<sup>1</sup>; mār-ti'nēθ<sup>2</sup> [Sp. author (1789-1863)].

**Martinez<sup>2</sup>:** mar-ti'nez<sup>1</sup>; mār-ti'nēs<sup>2</sup> [Town in California].

**martingale:** mār'tin-gēl<sup>1</sup>; mār'tin-gāl<sup>2</sup>. Spelled *martingal* in the 18th and early 19th centuries and pronounced mār'tin-gal<sup>1</sup> by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1786), Walker (1791), etc. The form *martingale* was first noted in the *Encyclopedic Dictionary* dated 1888 [A part of the harness of a horse].

**Martini:** mar-ti'ni<sup>1</sup>; mār-ti'nī<sup>2</sup> [It. composer (1706-84)].

**Martinique:** mār'ti-nik<sup>1</sup>; mār'ti-nik<sup>2</sup> [Fr. island in the West Indies].

**Mary:** mē'ri<sup>1</sup>; mā'ry<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. **Dan. Marie:** ma-ri'ē<sup>1</sup>; mā-ri'ē<sup>2</sup>; D. G. It. Pg. Sp. Sw. **Maria:** ma-ri'ā<sup>1</sup>; mā-ri'ā<sup>2</sup>; F. **Marie:** ma'ri<sup>1</sup>; mā're<sup>2</sup>; **Marion:** ma'ri'ōn<sup>1</sup>; mā'ri'ōn<sup>2</sup>; Hung. **Maria:** mā'ri-a<sup>1</sup>; mā'ri-ä<sup>2</sup>; L. **Maria:** ma-rai'ē<sup>1</sup>; ma-ri'ā<sup>2</sup>; Pol. **Marya:** mār'ya<sup>1</sup>; mār'yā<sup>2</sup>.

**Maylebone:** mē'ri-ben<sup>1</sup>; mā'ry-bōn<sup>2</sup> [District of London]. Compare ALCESTER; BEAUCHAMP.

**Masaccio:** ma-sā'cho<sup>1</sup>; mā-sā'cho<sup>2</sup> [It. painter (1402-29)].

**Masaloth:** mas'a-leth<sup>1</sup>; mās'a-lōth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Mascagni:** mas-kā'nyī<sup>1</sup>; mās-eā'nyī<sup>2</sup> [It. composer (1863- )].

**Maschil:** mas'kil<sup>1</sup>; mās'eil<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**masculine:** mas'kiu-lin<sup>1</sup>; mas'eū-lin<sup>2</sup>; vulgarly mas'kiu-lain<sup>1</sup> [Of the male [gender].]

**Masepha:** mas'i-fa<sup>1</sup>; mās'e-fa<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Maserephot:** mæ-ser'i-fet<sup>1</sup>; mæ-sēr'e-fōt<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Meseriphth:** mæ-ser'i-feθ<sup>1</sup>; mæ-sēr'e-fōθ<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Maserites:** mæs'er-aits<sup>1</sup>; mæs'er-its<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Mash:** mash<sup>1</sup>; māsh<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Mashal:** mē'shəl<sup>1</sup>; mā'shal<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Masias:** mæ-sai'əs<sup>1</sup>; mæ-si'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**mask:** mask<sup>1</sup>; mās<sup>2</sup> [A covering for the face]. See ASK.

**maskalonge:** mas'ka-lən<sup>1</sup>; mās'ka-lōng<sup>2</sup> [A maskinonge].

**Maskelyne:** mas'ki-lin<sup>1</sup>; mās'ke-lyn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. astronomer (1732-1811)].

**maskinonge:** mas'ki-nen<sup>1</sup> or mas'ki-nen<sup>1</sup>; mās'ki-nōng<sup>2</sup> or mās'ki-nōng<sup>2</sup> [Algonkian name for the North-Am. pike].

**Masman:** mas'man<sup>1</sup>; mās'mān<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Masmana:** mas'mæ-nə<sup>1</sup>; mās'ma-na<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Masobia:** mæ-sō'bi-a<sup>1</sup>; mæ-sō'bi-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Maspha:** mas'fæ<sup>1</sup>; mās'fæ<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**masque:** mask<sup>1</sup>; mās<sup>2</sup> [1. A dramatic spectacle in which the virtues were personified by actors. 2. A mask. [and fancy dress].]

**masquerade:** mas'ker-əd<sup>1</sup>; mās'ker-ād<sup>2</sup> [A party of persons in masks]

**Masreca:** mas'ri-kā<sup>1</sup>; mās're-ea<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Masrekah:** mas'ri-kā<sup>1</sup>; mās're-kā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Massa:** mas'æ<sup>1</sup>; mās'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Massachusetts:** mas'a-čū'sets<sup>1</sup>; mās'a-čū'sets<sup>2</sup>; *not* mæ-sač'yu-sets<sup>1</sup> as pronounced by some Englishmen.

**massacre:** mas'æ-kar<sup>1</sup>; mās'a-eer<sup>2</sup> [Indiscriminate slaughter of human beings].—**massacred:** mas'æ-kard<sup>1</sup>; mās'a-eerd<sup>2</sup>.—**massacring:** mas'æ-krɪŋ; mās'a-erɪŋ<sup>2</sup>.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʧɪn, ʧɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

**massage** (*n. & v.*): *mā'sūz'¹ or mas'ij¹; mā'sāzh'² or mās'ag²*, *Standard*; *C.*, *M.*, & *St.* *ma-ōj¹; E.* *mas'ij¹; I.* *mās-ōj¹; W.* *mā-sūj¹; W.* *ma-sūj¹* [Fr., knead].

**massageuse**: *mā'sō'zūz'¹; mā'sā'zhūs²* [Erroneous form of MASSETUSE].

**Massah**: *mas'ā¹; mās'ā²* [Bible].

**Massasoit**: *mas'ā-seit¹; mās'a-sōit²* [Am. Ind. chief (1580-1661)].

**Massenet**: *mā'sā-nē¹; mā'se-ne²* [Fr. composer (1842-1912)].

**masseur**: *mā'sūr¹; mā'sūr²* [A man who gives massage].

**masseuse**: *mā'sūz¹; mā'sūs²* [A woman who gives massage].

**Massias**: *mā-sai'as¹; mā-si'as²* [Apocrypha].

**Massillon¹**: *mā'si'yōn¹; mā'si'yōn²* [Fr. preacher (1663-1742)].

**Massillon²**: *mas'i-lon¹; mās'i-lōn²* [A city in Ohio].

**Massinger**: *mas'in-jer¹; mās'in-ger²* [Eng. dramatist (1583-1640)].

**master**: *mas'tar¹; mās'ter²*. In southern Eng. commonly *mās'ter¹*; in northern Eng. and Scot. *mas'tar¹*; so also with its relatives *mas'ter-ate*, *mas'ter-ful*, *mas'ter-hood*, *mas'ter-less*, *mas'ter-ly* [A man having control or authority over others].

**mastication**: *mas'ti-kē'shan¹; mās'ti-eā'shon²* [The act of chewing].

**masticatory**: *mas'ti-kē-tō'r¹; mās'ti-ea-tō'ry²* [Suitable for mastication].

**mastiff**: *mas'tif¹; mās'tif²* [A breed of dogs]. See *ASK*.

**mastoiditis**: *mas'toi-dai'tis¹ or -di'tis¹; mās'toi-di'tis² or -di'tis³* [Inflammation of a bone situated behind the ear].

**matador, matadore**: *mat'ā-dōr¹ or mat'ā-dōr¹; māt'a-dōr² or māt'a-dōr²*. The second pronunciation is a dictionary pronunciation better known for its breach than its observance among English-speaking people [A bull-fighter].

**Matapan (Cape)**: *mā'ta-pūn¹; mā'tā-pān²*. *W.* *mā'ta-pūn¹* [The southernmost of Morea peninsula, Greece].

**match**: *mach¹; mäch²* [One who or that which is the equal of another].

**mate**: *mēt¹; māt²* [One who or that which is paired with another].

**maté**: *mā'tē or mat'¹; māt'e or māt'e²* [An infusion of the leaves of Brazilian holly].

**Mathana**: *math'ā-na¹; māt'h'a-na²* [Douai Bible].—**Mathanai**: *math'ā-nāi¹; māt'h'a-nāi²* [Douai Bible].—**Mathania**: *math'ā-nai'¹; māt'h'a-nāi²* [Douai Bible].—**Mathanias**: *math'ā-nai'¹; māt'h'a-nāi²* [Apocrypha].—**Mathanlau**: *math'ā-nai'¹; māt'h'a-nāi'²* [Douai Bible].—**Mathatha**: *math'ā-thai'¹; māt'h'a-tha²* [Douai Bible].—**Mathathias**: *math'ā-thai'¹; māt'h'a-tha²* [Douai Bible].—**Mathelas**: *math'ā-las¹; māt'h'e-lās²* [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Mathusael**: *mā-thū'sa-le¹; mā-thū'sa-lē²* [Douai Bible].—**Mathusale**: *mā-thū'sa-le¹; mā-thū'sa-lē²* [Douai Bible].

**Matilda**: *mā-til'da¹; mā-til'da²* [A feminine personal name]. *Dan. Mathilde*: *mā-til'da¹; mā-til'de²*; *D. Mathilda*: *mā-til'da¹; mā-til'dā²*; *F. Mathilde*: *mā-tild¹; mā-tild²*; *G. Matilde*: *mā-til'da¹; mā-til'de²*; *It. Matilda*: *mā-til'da¹; mā-til'dā²*; *Sp. Matilde*: *mā-til'da¹; mā-til'de²*; *Sw. Matilda*: *mā-til'da¹; mā-til'dā²*.

**matinée**: *mat'¹-nē¹; māt'¹-ng²* [A theatrical entertainment or reception held in the daytime]. Compare *soirée*.

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *what*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hit*, *ice*; *i=e*; *i=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛɦin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ɦɦin, ɦɦis.

**Matred:** mē'tred<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'trēd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Matri:** mē'trai<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'trī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**matrice:** mat'ris<sup>1</sup> or mē'tris<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'triç<sup>2</sup> or mē'triç<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), and Smart (1840) indicated mē'tris<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) and Jameson (1827) mat'ris<sup>1</sup> [A matrix].

**matrices:** mat'ri-sīz<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'tri-çēs<sup>2</sup>. *I.* mē'tris-iz<sup>1</sup>; *M. & St.* mē'tri-sīz<sup>1</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second and third usage in Great Britain [Pl. of MATRIX].

**matricide:** mat'ri-said<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'tri-çid<sup>2</sup>. *M.* and Perry (1777) mē'tri-said<sup>1</sup> [The killing of one's mother].

**Matrites:** mē'traits<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'trits<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**matrix:** mē'trɪks<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'triks<sup>2</sup>. *C.* mat'riks<sup>1</sup> [Something which gives shape

**matron:** mē'trɒn<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'tron<sup>2</sup>. *I. & St.* mē'trɒn<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1828-1889) mat'ran<sup>1</sup>, which is still noted by *C.* as alternative [1. A married woman. 2. A housekeeper. 3. A female superintendent].

**matronage:** mē'trɒn-ij<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'tron-əg<sup>2</sup> [The state of being a matron].

**matronal:** mē'trɒn-əl<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'tron-əl<sup>2</sup>. *Standard; C. & W.* mē'trɒn-əl<sup>1</sup>; *E.* mē'trɒn-əl<sup>1</sup>; *J. & St.* mē'trɒn-əl<sup>1</sup>; *M.* mē'trɒn-əl<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* mat'ron-əl<sup>1</sup>. By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) mē'trɒn-əl<sup>1</sup> was indicated as best usage, but Ash (1775), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850), Wright (1855) noted mat'ron-əl<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to a matron].

**matronize:** mē'trɒn-aiz<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'tron-iz<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* mē'trɒn-aiz<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* mē'trɒn-aiz<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* mat'ron-aiz<sup>1</sup>. Compare MATRONAL [To become or be appointed matron].

**Mattan:** mat'an<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'tan<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mattannah:** mat'ə-nə<sup>1</sup>; mǎ't-a-nǎ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mattaniah:** mat'ə-nai'ā<sup>1</sup>; mǎ't-a-nī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mattathah:** mat'ə-thā<sup>1</sup>; mǎ't-a-thǎ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mattathias:** mat'ə-thai'əs<sup>1</sup>; mǎ't-a-thī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Mattattah:** mat'ə-tā<sup>1</sup>; mǎ't-a-tǎ<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Mattenai:** mat'ī-nē'ai<sup>1</sup> or mat'ī-nai<sup>1</sup>; mǎ't-e-nū'ā<sup>2</sup> or mǎ't-e-nī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Matthan:** mat'than<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'than<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Matthanias:** mat'the-nai'əs<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'tha-nī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Matthat:** mat'that<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'thǎt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Matthelas:** mat'th-ləs<sup>1</sup> or mat'thī'las<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'the-las<sup>2</sup> or mǎ'thē'lās<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Matthew:** mǎth'yu<sup>1</sup>; mǎth'yu<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *Dan.* Mat-thəus: ma-tē'us<sup>1</sup>; mā-tā'us<sup>2</sup>; *D.* Mattheus: ma-tē'us<sup>1</sup>; mā-te'us<sup>2</sup>; *F.* Mathieu: mǎ'tyū<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'tyū'ā<sup>2</sup>; *G.* Matthäus: ma-tē'us<sup>1</sup>; mā-tā'us<sup>2</sup>; *Hung.* Mate: mǎ'tē<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'tē<sup>2</sup>; *It.* Matteo: mat-tē'ol; mǎ't-e'ol; *L.* Matthäus: ma-thī'us<sup>1</sup>; mǎ-thē'us<sup>2</sup>; *Pol.* Mateusz: mǎ'tē-ūsh<sup>1</sup>; mǎ't-e-ush<sup>2</sup>; *Sp.* Mateo: ma-tē'ol; mā-te'ol; *Sw.* Matthäus: ma-tē'us<sup>1</sup>; mā-tā'us<sup>2</sup>.

**Matthias:** ma-thai'əs<sup>1</sup>; mǎ-thī'as<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *D.* Mat-thijs: ma-tais<sup>1</sup>; mā-tīs<sup>2</sup>; *F.* Matthias: mǎ'tī'ās<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'tī'ās<sup>2</sup>; *G.* Mathias: ma-tī'as<sup>1</sup>; mā-tī'ās<sup>2</sup>; *It.* Mattia: mat-tī'ā<sup>1</sup>; mǎ't-tī'ā<sup>2</sup>; *L.* Matthias: *Sp.* Matias: ma-tī'as<sup>1</sup>; mā-tī'ās<sup>2</sup>.

**Mattithiah:** mat'tī-thai'ā<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'tī-thī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**mattress:** mat'res<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'trēs<sup>2</sup>; *not* mat'ras<sup>1</sup> [A cloth casing stuffed with hair, cotton, straw, etc., used as a bed].

**maturative:** mat'yu-rē'tiv<sup>1</sup>; mǎ'tyū-rā'tiv<sup>2</sup>. *Standard & St.; C.* mǎ'tiūr-ə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *E., M., & W.* mǎ'tiūr-ə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ma-tiūr-a-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* mat'yu-ra-tiv<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers Ash (1775) and Perry (1777) noted mat'yu-ra-tiv<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) ma-tū'ra-tiv<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) and Jones (1798) mǎch'yu-ra-tiv<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) mat'yu-rē-tiv<sup>1</sup> [Assisting or producing maturity].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʌll, rʌle, cūre, bʉt, bʉrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɦɦk; ɦɦɦn, ɦɦɦs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fa-t; get, präy; hit, pollee; oley, gō; nor, ör; full, rüle; bur, būm;

**mature:** mā-tiūr<sup>1</sup>; mā-tūr<sup>2</sup> [To arrive at a state of perfect development].

**Maturin:** mat'yū-rin<sup>1</sup>; māt'yū-rin<sup>2</sup> [1. Ir. poet (1782-1824). 2. Ir.-Am. novelist (1812-81)].

**matutinal:** mā-tiū'ti-nal<sup>1</sup>; mā-tū'ti-nal<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.; C.* mī-tiū'ti-nal; *E., I., & M.* mat-yū-tai-nal<sup>1</sup>; *S.* māt'yū-tai-nal; *W.* mat'yū-tai-nal<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to morning].

**Maubeuge:** mō'būſ<sup>1</sup>; mō'būzh<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town, surrendered to Ger., Aug. 7, 1914].

**Mauch (Chunk):** mōk chung<sup>1</sup> or mō chung<sup>1</sup>; māe chūnk<sup>2</sup> or mā chūnk<sup>2</sup> [Town in Pa.].

**maul:** mōl<sup>1</sup>; mā<sup>2</sup> [A heavy wooden hammer].

**Mauman:** mā-yū'man<sup>1</sup>; mā-yū'man<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Mauna Loa:** mā'ū-na lō'a<sup>1</sup>; mā'y-nā lō'ā<sup>2</sup> [Hawaiian volcano].

**maunder:** mēn'dar<sup>1</sup>; mān'der<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation of most modern dictionaries and also that indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1789), Perry (1777), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835). *W.* mēn'dar<sup>1</sup>; so also Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1806), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [To grumble or murmur].

**Maurice:** mō'ris<sup>1</sup>; mā'riç<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *Dan. Sw. Moritz:* mō'rits<sup>1</sup>; mō'rits<sup>2</sup>; *D. Maurits:* mau'rits<sup>1</sup>; mou'rits<sup>2</sup>; *Mauritius:* mau-rī'si-us<sup>1</sup>; mou-rī'si-us<sup>2</sup>; *F. Maurice:* mu'ris<sup>1</sup>; mō'riç<sup>2</sup>; *G. Moritz:* mō'rits<sup>1</sup>; mō'rits<sup>2</sup>; *It. Maurizio:* mau-rī'si-o<sup>1</sup>; mou-rī'si-o<sup>2</sup>; *Maurisio:* mau-rī'si-o<sup>1</sup>; mou-rī'si-o<sup>2</sup>; *L. Mauritius:* mō-rish'i-us<sup>1</sup>; mā-rish'i-ūs<sup>2</sup>; *Sp. Mauricio:* mau-rī'thi-o<sup>1</sup>; mou-rī'thi-o<sup>2</sup>.

**Mauritius:** mō-rish'i-us<sup>1</sup>; mā-rish'i-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Island in Indian ocean].

**mausoleum:** mō'so-lī'um<sup>1</sup>; mā'so-lē'um<sup>2</sup> [A monumental tomb].

**mauve:** mōv<sup>1</sup>; mōv<sup>2</sup>; *not* mōv<sup>1</sup> [A delicate purple or lilac].

**Mauzzim:** mē'uz-im<sup>1</sup>; mā'üz-im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Mavlael:** mā-vai'a-el<sup>1</sup>; mā-vī'a-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**maxilla:** maks-il'ə<sup>1</sup>; mǎks-il'a<sup>2</sup> [Jaw-bone].—**maxillar:** maks-il'lar<sup>1</sup> or maks'il-ar<sup>1</sup>; mǎks-il'lar<sup>2</sup> or mǎks'il-ar<sup>2</sup>. *Sheridan* (1780) magz-il'er<sup>1</sup>; *Walker* (1791) magzil'er<sup>1</sup>; *Perry* (1805), *Webster* (1828), *Knowles* (1835), *Wright* (1855), *Smart* (1857), and *Worcester* (1859) maks'il-ər<sup>1</sup>; *Jameson* (1827) maks-il'er<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the maxilla].—**maxillary:** maks'i-lē-rī<sup>1</sup>; mǎks'i-lā-ry<sup>2</sup>. *Kenrick* (1773) and *Ash* (1775) maks-il'e-rī<sup>1</sup> [Relating to or situated near the maxilla].

**Maximilian:** maks'i-mil'i-an<sup>1</sup>; mǎks'i-mil'i-an<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *D. Maximilianus:* maks'i-mī'lī-ā'nus<sup>1</sup>; mǎks'i-mī'lī-ā'nūs<sup>2</sup>; *F. Maximilien:* maks'i-mī'lyān<sup>1</sup>; mǎks'i-mī'lyān<sup>2</sup>; *G. Maximilian:* maks'i-mī'lī-ān<sup>1</sup>; mǎks'i-mī'lī-ān<sup>2</sup>; *It. Massimiliano:* mās'si-mī'lī-ā'no<sup>1</sup>; mās'si-mī'lī-ā'no<sup>2</sup>; *L. Maximilianus:* maks'i-mil'i-ā'nus<sup>1</sup>; mǎks'i-mil'i-ā'nūs<sup>2</sup>; *Pg. Maximillāo:* mǎks'i-mī'lī-ānū<sup>1</sup>; mǎks'i-mī'lī-ānū<sup>2</sup>; *Sp. Maximiliano:* maks'i-mī'lī-ā'no<sup>1</sup>; mǎks'i-mī'lī-ā'no<sup>2</sup>; *Sw. Maximilian:* maks'i-mī'lī-ān<sup>1</sup>; mǎks'i-mī'lī-ān<sup>2</sup>.

**Maximus:** maks'i-mus<sup>1</sup>; mǎks'i-mūs<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *F. Maxime:* maks'im<sup>1</sup>; mǎks'im<sup>2</sup>; *It. Massimo:* mas-si'mo<sup>1</sup>; mās-si'mo<sup>2</sup>; *Sp. Maximino:* mā-hi'mo<sup>1</sup>; mā-hi'mo<sup>2</sup>.

**Maya:** mā'ya<sup>1</sup>; mā'ya<sup>2</sup> [Cent.-Am. Indian stock].

**Mayence:** mā'yāns<sup>1</sup>; mā'yāng<sup>2</sup>. Same as MAINZ.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ǎl; mē, gēt, prey, iēr; hīt, iee; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.

1 a = final; i = habit; aish; au = out; oil; iū = ievil; chin; go; y = song; thin, thi-

**Mayer:** mai'ər<sup>1</sup>; mȳ'er<sup>2</sup> [Ger. family name].

**mayonnaise:** mā'en-ēz'<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) mā'yo-nēz'<sup>1</sup>; mā'ōn-ās'<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) mā'yo-nās'<sup>2</sup>. *M.* mā'o-nēz' [A sauce or salad-dressing].

**mayor:** mē'ər<sup>1</sup>; mā'or<sup>2</sup>, but more frequently heard as one syllable mār<sup>1</sup> [The chief magistrate of a city].—**mayoral:** mē'ər-əl<sup>1</sup>; mā'or-əl<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a mayor].—**mayoralty:** mē'ər-əl-ti<sup>1</sup>; mā'or-əl-ty<sup>2</sup>.

**Mazarin:** mā'zā'rañ'<sup>1</sup> or (Anglice) maz'a-rin'<sup>1</sup>; mā'zā'rāñ'<sup>2</sup> or (Anglice) māz'a-rin'<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation maz'a-rin'<sup>1</sup>, noted by some dictionaries, belongs properly to the common noun and adjective (see below) [Fr. cardinal and statesman (1602-61)].

**Mazarine:** maz'a-rin'<sup>1</sup>; māz'a-rin'<sup>2</sup> [1. a. Pert. to Cardinal Mazarin or to articles named from him. II. n. 1. A blue color. 2. A style of gown. 3. A dish. 4. A manner of dressing fowls].

**Mazitias:** maz'i-tai'əs<sup>1</sup>; māz'i-ti'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Mazor:** mē'zer<sup>1</sup>; mā-zōr<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Mazzaroth:** maz'a-rōth<sup>1</sup> or -rōth<sup>1</sup>; māz'a-rōth<sup>2</sup> or -rōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Mazzini:** mat-si'ni<sup>1</sup>; māt-si'nī<sup>2</sup> [It. patriot (1805-72)]. (1823-67).

**Meagher<sup>1</sup>:** mār<sup>1</sup>, mār<sup>1</sup>, or mā'hər<sup>1</sup>; mār<sup>2</sup>, mār<sup>2</sup>, or mā'her<sup>2</sup> [Irish general

**Meagher<sup>2</sup>:** mī'gər<sup>1</sup>; mē'ger<sup>2</sup> [A county in Mont.].

**Meah:** mī'ā<sup>1</sup>; mē'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**meal, mean.** These words are pronounced as one syllable: mīl<sup>1</sup>, mēl<sup>2</sup>; mīn<sup>1</sup>, mēn<sup>2</sup>. [Bible].

**Meani:** mi-ē'nai<sup>1</sup>; me-ā'nī<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Mearah:** mi-ē'rū<sup>1</sup>; me-ā'rū<sup>2</sup>

**measles:** mī'zls<sup>1</sup>; mē'sls<sup>2</sup> [A disease chiefly of children].

**measure:** mež'ur<sup>1</sup>; mēzh'ur<sup>2</sup> [A vessel by which to determine a quantity established by fixed standard].

**Meath:** mīth<sup>1</sup>; mēth<sup>2</sup> [Ir. county].

**Meaux:** mō<sup>1</sup>; mō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**Mebunnai:** mi-bun'ai<sup>1</sup> or mi-bun'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; me-būn'i<sup>2</sup> or me-būn'a-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**mechanic:** mi-kan'ik<sup>1</sup>; me-ān'ie<sup>2</sup>. See CH- [One skilled in the handling of tools or machines].—**mechanician:** mek'a-ni'shan<sup>1</sup>; mee'a-ni'shan<sup>2</sup> [A mechanic].

**mechanism:** mek'a-nizm<sup>1</sup>; mē'e'a-nizm<sup>2</sup> [A part of a machine].

**Mecherathite:** mi-ki'ra-th-ait<sup>1</sup>; me-ēs'rāth-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Mechlin:** mek'lin<sup>1</sup>; mē'e'lin<sup>2</sup> [Belg. city, or lace first made there].

**Mechnadebai:** mek'na-dī'bai<sup>1</sup> or -dī'bi-ai<sup>1</sup>; mē'e'na-dē'bi<sup>2</sup> or -dē'ba-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Meconah:** mi-kō'nā<sup>1</sup>; me-eō'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Medaba:** med'a-bā<sup>1</sup>; mēd'a-bā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Medad:** mī'dad<sup>1</sup>; mē'dād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Medan:** mī'dan<sup>1</sup>; mē'dān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Mede:** mīd<sup>1</sup>; mēd<sup>2</sup> [A native of Media].

**Medeba:** med'i-bā<sup>1</sup>; mēd'e-bā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Medemena:** med'i-mi'nā<sup>1</sup>; mēd'e-mē'na<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Media:** mī'di-ā<sup>1</sup>; mē'di-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, boy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, thi-



1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rāle; but, būrn;

**medicament:** med'i-kā-ment<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., St., W.* (1890-1908), *W.* (Revised Unabridged, 1913), & *Wr.*, or *mi-dik'ā-ment<sup>1</sup>, E., I., M., & W.* (1909); *med'i-ka-ment<sup>2</sup> or me-dī'e-a-mēnt<sup>2</sup>*. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain and Ireland to-day. Formerly the first predominated in England, being noted by the leading lexicographers except Bailey, Knowles, and Wright.

**Medici:** med'i-chi<sup>1</sup> or (*It.*) mē'di-chi<sup>1</sup>; mēd'i-chi<sup>2</sup> or (*It.*) me'dī-chi<sup>2</sup> [Famous Florentine family (1389-1642)].

**medicinal:** mi-dis'i-nal<sup>1</sup>; me-dīc'i-nal<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827) noted *med-i-sai'nal<sup>1</sup>* as alternative. By Shakespeare and Milton stressed *med'si-nal<sup>1</sup>*:

Do come with words as *med'cinal* as true

... to purge him of that humour.

SHAKESPEARE *Winter's Tale* act II, sc. 3 (1604).

Dire inflammation which no cooling herb

Or *med'cinal* liquor can assuage.

MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l. 627 (1671).

**medicline:** med'i-sin<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.*, or *med'sin<sup>1</sup>, E. & I.*; *mi-dī'cin<sup>2</sup> or mēd'cin<sup>2</sup>*. *M. med'sin<sup>1</sup>*. The majority of the earlier lexicographers indicated the first; the second was noted only by Sheridan and Knowles [The healing art and the substances used as curative agents].

**medieval, mediæval:** mī'di-ī'vəl<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*, or *med'ī-ī'vəl<sup>1</sup>, E., I., M., St., & Wr.*; *mē'di-ē'val<sup>2</sup> or mēd'ī-ē'val<sup>2</sup>*. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Belonging to the Middle Ages].

**Medina<sup>1</sup>:** mē-dī'na<sup>1</sup>; mē-dī'nā<sup>2</sup> [Mohammedan holy city in Arabia].

**Medina<sup>2</sup>:** mi-dai'na<sup>1</sup>; me-dī'na<sup>2</sup> [A county in Ohio or in Texas].

**mediocre:** mī'di-ō'ker<sup>1</sup>; mē'di-ō'eer<sup>2</sup>. Todd (1827) *mi-dai'o-ker<sup>1</sup>* [Ordinary].

**mediocrity:** mī'di-ōk'ri-ti<sup>1</sup>; mē'di-ōe'ri-ty<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) *mi-jok'ri-ti<sup>1</sup>* [Medium or commonplace ability or condition].

**medium:** mī'di-ūm<sup>1</sup>; mē'di-ūm<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) *mī'dyum<sup>1</sup>* [One who or that which serves intermediately].

**medulla:** mi-dul'ə; me-dūl'a<sup>2</sup> [The spinal cord].

**medullary:** med'ū-lē-rī<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W.*, or *mi-dul'ə-rī<sup>1</sup>, M.*; *mēd'ū-lā-ry<sup>2</sup> or me-dūl'a-ry<sup>2</sup>*. *C. med'ū-lī-rī<sup>1</sup>; E. & St. me-dul'lar-i<sup>1</sup>; I. med'ul-lar-i<sup>1</sup>; Wr. med'ū-lā-rī<sup>1</sup>*. Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1857) stressed the antepenult, but Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) stressed the first syllable as is done in the United States to-day [In anatomy, the inner part of an organ]. [Gorgons].

**Medusa:** mi-diū'sə<sup>1</sup>; me-dū'sa<sup>2</sup>; *not* me-dū'sə<sup>1</sup> [In classic myth, one of the

**Meeda:** mi-ī'də<sup>1</sup>; me-ē'da<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Meedda:** mi-ed'ə<sup>1</sup>; me-ēd'a<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**meerschau:** mīr'shōm<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*, or *mīr'shəm<sup>1</sup>, E., I., & St.*; *mēr'sham<sup>2</sup> or mēr'sham<sup>2</sup>*. *Wr. mīr'shaum<sup>1</sup>* [A soft white mineral].

**Meetabel:** mi-et'ə-bel<sup>1</sup>; me-ēt'a-bēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Megara:** mi-jī'rə<sup>1</sup>; me-gē'ra<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, one of the Furies].

**Megiddo:** mi-gid'oi<sup>1</sup>; me-gīd'o<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Megiddon:** mi-gid'en<sup>1</sup>; me-gīd'ōn<sup>2</sup>. Same as MEGIDDO.—**Megphias:** meg'fi-as<sup>1</sup>; mēg'fi-ās<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**megrin:** mī'grim<sup>1</sup>; mē'grim<sup>2</sup> [A headache].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɛɦin; ɡo; ɪŋ = sing; ɦin, ɦis.

**Mehetabeel:** mi-het'ə-bil<sup>1</sup>; me-hët'a-bël<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mehetabel:** mi-het'-ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; me-hët'a-bl<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Mehida:** mi-hai'dəi<sup>1</sup>; me-hi'da<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mehir:** mi'hər<sup>1</sup>; mē'hīr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Meholah:** mi-hō'lā<sup>1</sup>; me-hō'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Meholathite:** mi-hō'lā-thait<sup>1</sup>; me-hō'lā-thīt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mehujael:** mi-hū'jī-el<sup>1</sup>; me-hū'ja-el<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mehuman:** mi-hū'mən<sup>1</sup>; me-hū'mən<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mehunim:** mi-hū'nīm<sup>1</sup>; me-hū'nīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mehusim:** mi-hū'sim<sup>1</sup>; me-hū'sim<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Meiklejohn:** mī'kl-jən<sup>1</sup>; mē'kl-jōn<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family name].

**Mellhac:** mēl'ak<sup>1</sup>; mel'æ<sup>2</sup> [Fr. dramatist (1831-97)].

**Meissen:** mai'sen<sup>1</sup>; mī'sēn<sup>2</sup> [A town in Saxony].

[(1815-91)].

**Meissonier:** mē'sō'nyē<sup>1</sup>; mē'sō'nyē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter of military scenes

**meistersinger** [Ger.]: mais'tər-sīŋ'ər<sup>1</sup>; mī's'tər-sīŋ'ər<sup>2</sup>—the penultimate s is sometimes pronounced as z [Ger. burgher poet or musician].

**Mejarkon:** mī'jār'kən<sup>1</sup>; mē'jār'kōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Mekonah:** mi-kō'nā<sup>1</sup>; me-kō'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Melatiah:** mel'ə-tai'ā<sup>1</sup>; mēl'-a-ti'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Melchi:** mel'kai<sup>1</sup>; mēl'eī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Melchia:** mel-kai'ə<sup>1</sup>; mēl-eī'ə<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Melchiah:** mel-kai'ā<sup>1</sup>; mēl-eī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Melchias:** mel-kai'əs<sup>1</sup>; mēl-eī'əs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Melchiel:** mel'ki-el<sup>1</sup>; mēl'eī-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Melchiram:** mel-kai'rām<sup>1</sup>; mēl-eī'rām<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Melchisedec, Melchizedec:** mel-kiz'i-dek<sup>1</sup>; mēl-eī's'e-dēc<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Melchishua:** mel'kai'shū'ə<sup>1</sup>; mēl'eī'shū'ə<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Melea:** mī'l-ə<sup>1</sup>; mē'le-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[in spirits].

**melancholy:** mel'an-kəl-ı<sup>1</sup>; mēl'an-əɔl-y<sup>2</sup>. See CH. [Profoundly depressed

**mélange** [Fr.]: mē'laŋz<sup>1</sup>; mē'lāŋzh<sup>2</sup> [A mixture or medley].

**Meleager:** mel'i-ē'jər<sup>1</sup>; mēl'e-ā'ger<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, one of the Argonauts].

**Melech:** mi'lek<sup>1</sup>; mēlēc<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**mêlée** [Fr.]: mē'lē<sup>1</sup>; mē'le<sup>2</sup> [A hand-to-hand fight; mix-up].

**Melhuish:** mel'ish<sup>1</sup>; mēl'ish<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Mellcu:** mel'i-kiū<sup>1</sup>; mēl'i-eū<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**mellorate:** mīl'yo-rēt<sup>1</sup>; mēl'yo-rāt<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Cull (1864) indicated mī'l-i-o-rēt<sup>1</sup> [To improve, as in quality or condition].

**Melita:** mel'i-tai<sup>1</sup>; mēl'i-tā<sup>2</sup>. Same as MALTA.—**Melite:** me-lī'te<sup>1</sup>; mē-lī'-te<sup>2</sup> [Gr., Malta].—**Melitene:** mel'i-tī'nī<sup>1</sup>; mēl'i-tē'nē<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.), Melita].

**Mellothi:** mel'o-ɦai<sup>1</sup>; mēl'o-ɦī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**melodeon:** mi-lō'di-ən<sup>1</sup>; me-lō'de-on<sup>2</sup> [A reed-organ or harmonium].

**melodia:** mi-lō'di-ə<sup>1</sup>; me-lō'di-a<sup>2</sup> [An organ-stop].

**melodic:** mi-lō'dik<sup>1</sup>; me-lō'diē<sup>2</sup> [Melodious].

**melodious:** mi-lō'di-us<sup>1</sup>; me-lō'di-ūs<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) mi-lō'dyus<sup>1</sup> [Agreeable to the ear].

**melodrama:** mel'o-drā'mā<sup>1</sup>; mēl'o-drā'mā<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1913); *C.* mel-o-drā'mā; *E.* mel'u-drā-mā; *I.* mel-ō-drā'mā; *M.* mel-o-drā-mā; *Standard* (1893-1912) mel'o-drā'mā; *St.* mel-ō-dram'ā; *W.* mel'o-drā'mā; *Wr.* mel-o-drē'mā. Formerly spelt *melodrame*, the word was variously pronounced mēl'o-drām<sup>1</sup>, mel'o-drēm<sup>1</sup>, mī'lō-drām<sup>1</sup>, mī'lō-drēm<sup>1</sup> [A drama with sensational situations]. Compare DRAMA.

**Melos:** mī'les<sup>1</sup>; mē'lōs<sup>2</sup> [Ancient name of MILO].

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōók, bōot; full. rɪple, çure, büt, bürn; öll, böy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ɦin, ɦis.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rūie; but, bŭrr;.

**Melothus:** mi-lō'thus<sup>1</sup>; me-lō'thūs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

[tragedy].

**Melpomene:** mel-pēm'ū-nū<sup>1</sup>; mēl-pōm'e-nē<sup>2</sup> [In classic myth, the muse of

**Meltias:** mel-tai'as<sup>1</sup>; mēl-tī'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Melusina:** mel'yu-sai'nai<sup>1</sup>; mēl'yū-sī'na<sup>2</sup>. Same as MELUSINE.

**Melusine:** mel'yu-zīn<sup>1</sup>; mēl'yū-sīn<sup>2</sup>. In Fr. *s* between vowels is pronounced *z* [A fairy of Fr. romance].

**Melzar:** mel'zar<sup>1</sup>; mēl'zār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Memel:** mem'el<sup>1</sup> or mē'mel<sup>1</sup>; mēm'ēl<sup>2</sup> or mg'mēl<sup>2</sup> [Prus. spt.].

[(R. V.)].

**Memeroth:** mem'ī-rōth<sup>1</sup> or -rōth<sup>1</sup>; mēm'e-rōth<sup>2</sup> or -rōth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible]

**memoir:** mem'war<sup>1</sup>; mēm'wār<sup>2</sup>. This pronunciation, which is noted by *Standard* and *W.* as alternative, is to be preferred to the colloquial pronunciation of the day (mem'wor<sup>1</sup>; mēm'wōr<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*), by which the vowel *oi* is smothered into the sound of *o* in "not." The English pronunciation is broader than the American and is indicated by Dr. Murray as mem'wōr<sup>1</sup>; it is noted also by *E. & St. The Imperial* notes mem'oir<sup>1</sup> and *W.* mī-meir<sup>1</sup>, an accentuation supported by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1803), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849). Of these Perry, Walker, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, and Craig gave to the *e* a sound ranging from *e* in "me" to *e* in "valley." Sheridan indicated the sound of *e* in "bear." Townsend Young noted that the accent on the second syllable "is now general, perhaps established." It is no longer so.

Walker (1791) remarked that "some speakers have endeavored to pronounce it [memoir] with the accent on the first [syllable], . . . but this is an innovation unsuitable to the genius of our pronunciation." Yet Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), Scott (1797), and Jones (1798), all contemporaries of Walker, indicated this "innovation" for thirty years, and have been followed by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and all the modern lexicographers excepting Worcester [A narrative of events within the memory of the narrator].

**memorable:** mem'o-ra-bl<sup>1</sup>; mēm'o-ra-bl<sup>2</sup>; *not*, as frequently heard, mem'ra-bl<sup>1</sup>, *nor* mem-ō'ra-bl<sup>1</sup>, as heard in the South. See MEMORY [Worthy of remembrance].

**memory:** mem'o-ri<sup>1</sup>; mēm'o-ry<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes the *o* is so weakened as to approximate in sound that of *o* in "atom." This weakness was indicated by Sheridan (1780) and Scott (1797). By Kenrick (1773) the *o* was recorded as having the same sound as it has in "nor."

**Memucan:** mi-miū'kan<sup>1</sup>; me-mū'ean<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[hold].

**ménage** [Fr.]: mē'nāz<sup>1</sup>; mg'nāzh<sup>2</sup> [The persons who constitute a house-

**menagerie:** men-aj'a-ri<sup>1</sup>; mēn-āg'e-rī<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912); *C.* me-naj'a-ri<sup>1</sup>; *E. & I.* me-naj'ūr-i<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ma-naj'ēr-i<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* (1913) mi-naj'ēr-i<sup>1</sup>; *St.* men-aj'ēr-i<sup>1</sup>; *W.* mi-naj'ēr-i<sup>1</sup>; *W.* mi-nā'z-i-ri<sup>1</sup>. The sound of the symbol *j* is commonly analyzed *d*+zh (See *j*). Of the modern dictionaries *Standard, C., I., St., & W.* indicate an alternative me-naj'ēr-i<sup>1</sup>, in which the *d* sound is suppressed, as *z*=zh (*azure*). This was the pronunciation uniformly noted by the earlier lexicographers from Perry (1805) to Noah Porter (1864) [A collection of wild animals].

**Menahem:** men'a-hem<sup>1</sup>; mēn'a-hēm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Menai:** men'ai<sup>1</sup>; mēn'ī<sup>2</sup> [A strait between Wales and Anglesey].

**Menan:** mī'nan<sup>1</sup>; mē'nān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Mencius:** men'shi-us<sup>1</sup>; mēn'shi-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Chin. philosopher (372?-289 B. C.)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, prëy, fērn; hit, too; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, òr, wón,

1: a = final; i = habit; uisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sin; chin, thi-

**Mendeleeff, Mendelyeev:** men<sup>1</sup>de-lē'yef<sup>1</sup>; mēn<sup>1</sup>dē-lē'yēf<sup>2</sup> [Rus. chemist (1834-1907)].

**Mendelssohn-Bartholdy:** men<sup>1</sup>del-sōn=bar-tōl'dī<sup>1</sup>; mēn<sup>1</sup>dēl-sōn=bār-tōl'-dī [Ger. composer (1809-47)].

**Mendès:** mēn<sup>1</sup>dēs<sup>1</sup>; mən<sup>1</sup>dēs<sup>2</sup> [Fr. poet (1841-1909)].

**mene:** mī'nī<sup>1</sup>; mē'nē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[band of Helen]

**Menelaus:** men<sup>1</sup>i-lē'us<sup>1</sup>; mēn<sup>1</sup>e-lā'ūs<sup>2</sup> [In Iliad, king of Sparta and hus-

**Menestheus:** mī-nēs'thiūs<sup>1</sup> or mī-nēs'thu-us<sup>1</sup>; me-nēs'thūs<sup>2</sup> or me-nēs'-thi-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**menial:** mī'ni-al<sup>1</sup> or mīn'yal<sup>1</sup>; mē'ni-al<sup>2</sup> or mēn'yal<sup>2</sup> [A person doing servile work].

[branes of an organ]

**meningitis:** men<sup>1</sup>in-jai'tis<sup>1</sup>; mēn<sup>1</sup>in-gī'tis<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of the mem-

**Menna:** men<sup>1</sup>ō<sup>1</sup>; mēn<sup>1</sup>a<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Menpes:** mem<sup>1</sup>pes<sup>1</sup>; mēm<sup>1</sup>pēs<sup>2</sup> [Austral.-Eng. artist (1859?-) ].

**mensurable:** men<sup>1</sup>siu-rā-bl<sup>1</sup> or men<sup>1</sup>shu-rā-bl<sup>1</sup>; mēn<sup>1</sup>sū-rā-bl<sup>2</sup> or mēn<sup>1</sup>shu-rā-bl<sup>2</sup>. Wr. mens<sup>1</sup>yu-rā-bl<sup>1</sup>. Jameson (1827) and Wright (1855) men<sup>1</sup>su-rā-bl<sup>1</sup> [That can be measured].

**mensuration:** men<sup>1</sup>siu-rē'shān<sup>1</sup> or men<sup>1</sup>shu-rē'shān<sup>1</sup>; mēn<sup>1</sup>sū-rā'shōn<sup>2</sup> or mēn<sup>1</sup>shu-rā'shōn<sup>2</sup> [The act or system of measuring].

**-ment:** *Formally* -ment<sup>1</sup>; *-ment<sup>2</sup>. Colloquially* -ment<sup>1</sup>; -ment<sup>2</sup>. See INTRODUCTION, *The Unstressed Vowels of Key 1*, page xxviii.

**mentagra:** men-tag'rā<sup>1</sup>; mēn<sup>1</sup>tāg'rā<sup>2</sup>. St. men-tē'grā<sup>1</sup>; Wr. mən-tag'rā<sup>1</sup> [Inflamed condition of the chin as from ingrowing hairs].

**Menteith:** men-tīth<sup>1</sup>; mēn<sup>1</sup>tēth<sup>2</sup> [Scot. district and former earldom].

**menthol:** men'thel<sup>1</sup>; mēn<sup>1</sup>thōl<sup>2</sup>; not men'thōl<sup>1</sup> [A waxy chemical compound].

**Mentone:** men-tō'nē<sup>1</sup>; mēn<sup>1</sup>tō'ngē<sup>2</sup> [It. name of Fr. seaport, **Menton** (mēn'tēn<sup>1</sup>; mōn'tōn<sup>2</sup>), on the Mediterranean].

**menu** [Fr.]: mē'nū<sup>1</sup> or (*Anglice*) men<sup>1</sup>yu<sup>1</sup> or mā-nū<sup>1</sup>; mē'nū<sup>2</sup> or (*Anglice*) mēn<sup>1</sup>yu<sup>2</sup> or me-nū<sup>2</sup> [A bill of fare]. A word that was introduced into the English language as recently as 1836, and which is an affectation of those Bonifaces who dislike the plain English "bill of fare," it now appears to be going the way of *fracas* and *tapis*.

**Menuhah:** mī-nū'hā<sup>1</sup>; me-nū'hā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Menuhoth:** mī-nū'hōth<sup>1</sup> or -hōth<sup>1</sup>; me-nū'hōth<sup>2</sup> or -hōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

[illy name].

**Menzles:** men<sup>1</sup>ziz<sup>1</sup> or (*Scot.*) mīn<sup>1</sup>is<sup>1</sup>; mēn<sup>1</sup>zis<sup>2</sup> or (*Scot.*) mēn<sup>1</sup>es<sup>2</sup> [Scot. fam-]

**Meonenim:** mī-en<sup>1</sup>i-nim<sup>1</sup> or mī-ō<sup>1</sup>ni-nim<sup>1</sup>; me-ōn<sup>1</sup>e-nim<sup>2</sup> or me-ō<sup>1</sup>ne-nim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Meonothai:** mī-en<sup>1</sup>ō<sup>1</sup> [or -ō<sup>1</sup>no<sup>1</sup>] thai<sup>1</sup> or mī<sup>1</sup>ō<sup>1</sup>nō<sup>1</sup> thai<sup>1</sup>; me-ōn<sup>1</sup>ō<sup>1</sup> [or -ō<sup>1</sup>no<sup>1</sup>] thi<sup>2</sup> or mē<sup>1</sup>ō<sup>1</sup>nō<sup>1</sup> thi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mephaath:** mēf<sup>1</sup>i-ath<sup>1</sup>; mēf<sup>1</sup>i-āth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mephibosheth:** mī-fib<sup>1</sup>ō<sup>1</sup>-shēth<sup>1</sup>; me-fib<sup>1</sup>ō<sup>1</sup>-shēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Mephistopheles:** mēf<sup>1</sup>is-tef<sup>1</sup>i-liz<sup>1</sup>; mēf<sup>1</sup>is-tōf<sup>1</sup>e-lūs<sup>2</sup> [In Faust legend, a cynical tempter. In old demonology, the one of the seven chief devils who ranks next to Satan].—**Mephistophellan:** mēf<sup>1</sup>is-to-f<sup>1</sup>h-en<sup>1</sup>; mēf<sup>1</sup>is-to-fē<sup>1</sup>li-an<sup>2</sup>.

**mephitis:** mī-fai'tis<sup>1</sup> or -fi'tis<sup>1</sup>; me-fi'tis<sup>2</sup> or -fi'tis<sup>2</sup> [A noxious exhalation]. See -ITIS.

2: wōl, dē; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrā*;

**Merab:** mī'rab<sup>1</sup>; mē'rāb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Meraiah:** mī-rē'yā<sup>1</sup> or mī-rai'ā<sup>1</sup>; mē-rā'yā<sup>2</sup> or mē-rai'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Meraloth:** mī-rē'yōth<sup>1</sup> or mī-rai'ōth<sup>1</sup>; mē-rā'yōth<sup>2</sup> or mē-rai'ōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Merala:** mē'rā-lā<sup>1</sup>; mē'rā-lā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Meran:** mī'ran<sup>1</sup>; mē'ran<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Meran:** mē'ran<sup>1</sup>; mē'rān<sup>2</sup> [Austr. town].

**Merari:** mī-rē'rai<sup>1</sup>; mē-rū'rī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Merarites:** mī-rē'raits<sup>1</sup>; mē-rū'-rits<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Merathaim:** mē'rā-thē'im<sup>1</sup>; mē'rā-thā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**mercantile:** mūr'kən-tīl or mūr'kən-tail<sup>1</sup>; mēr'ean-tīl or mēr'ean-tīl<sup>2</sup>; not mēr'kən-tīl<sup>1</sup>. Compare JUVENILE. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain to-day. Formerly, the first was noted as used in Eng. and Scot. by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and others. Sheridan (1780) indicated the second as the pronunciation most familiar to him, and was supported by Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840).

**mercantant, mercatantē** [It.]: mār-ka-tān't<sup>1</sup>, mār-ka-tān'tē<sup>1</sup>; mēr-eā-tān't<sup>2</sup>, mēr-eā-tān'tē<sup>2</sup> [A merchant]. This word, which occurs in Shakespeare's play "The Taming of the Shrew" (act iv, sc. 3), is spelt variously in different editions. In 1596, and the First Folio Edition (1603), it was spelt *marcantant*; Pope (1725) spelt it *mercantant*; Capell (1768) *mercantantē*; Delius (1854-61) *mercantant*. In modern Italian it is *mercantante* or *mercante*. [geographer (1512-94)].

**Mercator:** mē-kē'tor<sup>1</sup> or mē-kā'ter<sup>1</sup>; mēr-eā'tor<sup>2</sup> or mēr-eā'tōr<sup>2</sup> [Flemish]

**Mercedes:** mē-sē'dēs<sup>1</sup>; mēr-çē'dēs<sup>2</sup> [A city in Argentina or Uruguay].

**merchant:** mūr'chant<sup>1</sup>; mēr'chant<sup>2</sup>. A word derived from the Old Fr. *marchand*, it was spelt *marchaunt* and *marchant* in English till the 18th cent., and pronounced as spelled. Up to this time a distinction was made by some writers between the man trader, who was a *marchant*, and a trading vessel, which was a *merchant* or *merchaunt*. Shakespeare spelt both alike *merchant*. Altho the word has been traced by Dr. Bradley back to the year 1290 or thereabouts, it is not to be found in Bullokar (1616), Cockeram (1623), or Blount (1656). It is recorded, in its modern spelling, by Phillips, "New World of Words," edited by Kersey (1706). Sheridan (1780) gave to the *e* the sound of a in "at," and was admonished by Walker (1791) for indicating it "like the *a* in march," a pronunciation "now become gross and vulgar, and only to be heard among the lower orders of the people." Walker (1791) gave the *e* as having the same sound as *e* in "met" which before *r* would produce a sound approximating to a in "mare"—mār'chant<sup>1</sup>. Savage condemned this as a vulgarism as late as 1833. Compare BEAUCLEERK; CLERK; DERBY.

**Mercury:** mūr'kiu-rī<sup>1</sup>; mēr'ēū-ry; not mūr'kē-rī<sup>1</sup> [Roman god of commerce].

**mercy:** mō'r'sī<sup>1</sup>; mēr'gy<sup>2</sup> [The relieving of suffering].

**mere:** mīr<sup>1</sup>; mēr<sup>2</sup> [Lake; sea; marsh].

**Mered:** mī'red<sup>1</sup>; mēr'rēd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Meredith:** mēr'i-dīth<sup>1</sup>; mēr'e-dīth<sup>2</sup> [A personal name].

**Meremoth:** mēr'i-mōth<sup>1</sup> or -mōth<sup>1</sup>; mēr'e-mōth<sup>2</sup> or -mōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Meres:** mī'rīz<sup>1</sup>; mēr'rēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**merge:** mūrj<sup>1</sup>; mērg<sup>2</sup> [To absorb or combine (with)].

**Meribah:** mē-rī'bā<sup>1</sup>; mē-rī'bā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Merib-baal:** mēr'ib-bē'al<sup>1</sup>; mēr'-ib-bā'al<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, pēy, fērn; hīt, īe; ī=ē; gō, nōt. ōr wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**meridian:** mi-rid'ī-ən<sup>1</sup>; me-rid'ī-ən<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) mi-ridʒ'ən<sup>1</sup>; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) mi-rid'yan<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to mid-day, or noon, when the sun is at the point of its greatest splendor]. The noun is pronounced in the same way.—**meridional:** mi-rid'ī-o-nəl<sup>1</sup>; me-rid'ī-o-nəl<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) mi-rid'yan-al<sup>1</sup>.

**Mérimée:** mē'rī'mē<sup>1</sup>; mē'rī'mē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. novelist (1803-70)].

**meringue:** mə-ran<sup>1</sup>; me-räng<sup>2</sup> [A mixture of sugar and white of egg].

**merismatic:** mer'is-mat'ik<sup>1</sup>; mēr'is-mät'ie<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C., E., I., & W. mer-is-mat'ik<sup>1</sup>; M. mer-iz-mat'ik<sup>1</sup>; St. mer'iz-mat'ik<sup>1</sup>; W. mer'iz-mat'ik<sup>1</sup> [Dividing into segments].

**Merodach:** mi-rō'dak<sup>1</sup>; me-rō'däc<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Merodach-baladan:** mi-rō'dak-bal'ə-dan<sup>1</sup>; me-rō'däc-bäl'ə-dän<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Mérode (Cléo de):** klē'ō də mē'rōd<sup>1</sup>; elē'ō de mē'rōd<sup>2</sup> [Fr. actress].

**Merom:** mī'rēm<sup>1</sup>; mē'rōm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Merome:** mi-rō'mī<sup>1</sup>; me-rō'mē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Meronathite:** mi-ren'a-thait<sup>1</sup>; me-rōn'a-thit<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Meronothite:** mi-ren'o-thait<sup>1</sup>; me-rōn'o-thit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Merovingian:** mer'o-vin'jī-ən<sup>1</sup>; mēr'o-vin'gi-ən<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a Frankish dynasty].

**Meroz:** mī'roz<sup>1</sup>; mē'rōz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Merran:** mer'an<sup>1</sup>; mēr'an<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha

**Merrimac:** mer'ī-mak<sup>1</sup>; mēr'ī-mäc<sup>2</sup>; *not* mār'ī-mak<sup>1</sup> [Confederate iron-clad warship; destroyed May 11, 1869].

**merry:** mer'ī<sup>1</sup>; mēr'y<sup>2</sup> [Full of fun; mirthful].

**Merry del Val:** mer'ī del vāl<sup>1</sup>; mēr'y dəl vāl<sup>2</sup>; but frequently heard mer'ī del vāl<sup>1</sup> in Eng.-speaking countries [Sp. cardinal; born in England (1835- )].

**Mersey:** mūr'zī<sup>1</sup>; mēr'sy<sup>2</sup> [Eng. river].

**Merthyr Tydvil:** mūr'thər tid'vil<sup>1</sup>; mēr'thyr tȳd'vil<sup>2</sup> [Welsh borough].

**Meruth:** mī'ruth<sup>1</sup>; mē'rūth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Merv:** merf<sup>1</sup>; mērf<sup>2</sup>; *not* merv<sup>1</sup> as frequently mispronounced [A settlement on an oasis in Russian Turkestan].

**Merveilleuse:** mār'vē'yūz<sup>1</sup>; mēr've'yūz<sup>2</sup> [An ultra-fashionable ("marvelous") woman of the Fr. Directory (1795-99)]. See INCROYABLE.

**mesa** [Sp.]: mēs'sə<sup>1</sup>; mē'sa<sup>2</sup>; *not* mī'zə<sup>1</sup> [A flat-topped hill].

**mésalliance** [Fr.]: mē'zā'li'āns<sup>1</sup>; mē'sā'li'āng<sup>2</sup> [A misalliance or marriage with one of inferior position].

**Mesaloth:** mes'ə-leth<sup>1</sup> or -lōth<sup>1</sup>; mēs'a-lōth<sup>2</sup> or -lōth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**mesdames** [Fr.]: mē'dām<sup>1</sup>; mē'dām<sup>2</sup> [Plural of MADAM].

**mesdemoiselles** [Fr.]: mē'də-mwā'zel<sup>1</sup>; mē'de-mwā'sēl<sup>2</sup> [Plural of MAD-EMOISELLE].

**Mesech:** mī'sek<sup>1</sup>; mēs'sēc<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Meselemla:** mi-sel'ī-mai'ə<sup>1</sup>; me-sēl'e-mī'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**mesentery:** mes'en-ter-ī<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, M., & W., or mez'en-tər-ī<sup>1</sup>, St.; mēs'en-tēr-y<sup>1</sup> or mēs'en-ter-y<sup>2</sup>, C. & W. mez'en-ter-ī<sup>1</sup>; E. & I. mes'en-ter-ī<sup>1</sup> [In anatomy, a fold investing the intestines].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**Mesezebel:** mi-sez'i-bel<sup>1</sup>; me-sëz'e-bël<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Mesha:** mī'shā<sup>1</sup>; mē'shā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Meshach:** mī'shuk<sup>1</sup>; mē'shāc<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Meshech:** mī'shek<sup>1</sup>; mē'shēc<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Meshelemiah:** mī-she'l'i-mai'āi<sup>1</sup>; me-she'l'a-mī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Meshezabeel:** mī-shez'a-bēl<sup>1</sup>; me-shez'a-bēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Meshezabel:** mī-shez'a-bēl<sup>1</sup>; me-shez'a-bēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Meshillemoth:** mī-shil'i-mith<sup>1</sup>; me-shil'e-mith<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Meshillemoth:** mī-shil'i-meth<sup>1</sup> or mō'th<sup>1</sup>; me-shil'e-mōth<sup>2</sup> or mō'th<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Meshobab:** mī-shō'bab<sup>1</sup>; me-shō'bāb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Meshullam:** mī-shul'am<sup>1</sup>; me-shul'am<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Meshulleth:** mī-shul'i-meth<sup>1</sup>; me-shul'e-mēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**mesial:** mes'i-əl<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & C., or mī'zi-əl<sup>1</sup>, I., M., W.* (1909); mes'i-al or mē'si-al<sup>2</sup>. *E. & W.* mez'i-al<sup>1</sup>; *St.* mī'zi-əl<sup>1</sup>; *Webster's Revised Unabridged* (1913) mē'zəl<sup>1</sup> [Situated in the middle].

**Mesizabel:** mī-siz'a-bel<sup>1</sup>; me-sīz'a-bēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Mesmer:** mes'mar<sup>1</sup>; mēs'mer [Swiss-Ger. physician (1733-1815)]. See MESMERIC.

**mesmeric:** mez-mer'ik<sup>1</sup>; mēs-mēr'ie<sup>2</sup>. Note that in this and related words the s is pronounced as z [Pert. to MESMERISM].—**mesmerism:** mez'mar-izm<sup>1</sup>; mēs'mer-izm<sup>2</sup> [Animal magnetism].—**mesmerize:** mez'mar-aiz<sup>1</sup>; mēs'mer-iz<sup>2</sup> [To hypnotize by the exercise of animal magnetism].

**mesne:** mīn<sup>1</sup>; mēn<sup>2</sup> [Intervening; an Old Fr. law term].

**Mesobalte:** mī-sō'bi-ait<sup>1</sup>; me-sō'ba-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Mesopotamia:** mes'o-po-tē'mi-ā<sup>1</sup>; mēs'o-po-tā'mi-ā<sup>2</sup> [Asiatic country].

**Mespharath:** mes'fā-rath<sup>1</sup>; mēs'fā-rāth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**mesquit:** mes-kīt<sup>1</sup> or mes'kīt<sup>1</sup>; mēs-kīt<sup>2</sup> or mēs'kīt<sup>2</sup>; *not* mes-kwit<sup>1</sup> *nor* mes-kwit<sup>2</sup>. *W.* notes mez'kīt as an additional pronunciation [A shrub of the bean family used as cattle-fodder]. Spelt also **mesquite** but pronounced the same way.

**Mesraab:** mes'ri-ab<sup>1</sup>; mēs'ra-āb<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Mesraim:** mes'ri-im<sup>1</sup>; mēs'ra-īm<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Messalemeth:** me-sal'i-meth<sup>1</sup>; mē-sāl'e-mēth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Messiah:** me-sai'ā<sup>1</sup>; mē-sī'ā<sup>2</sup> [The Anointed One].

**Messianic:** mes'i-an'ik<sup>1</sup>; mēs'i-ān'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the MESSIAH].

**Messias:** me-sai'as<sup>1</sup>; mē-sī'as<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**messieurs:** mes'yarz<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) mā'syū<sup>1</sup>; mēs'yers<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) mē'syū<sup>2</sup>. The first syllable was indicated mesh'arz<sup>1</sup> by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) [Fr., literally, Sirs. In Eng., contracted to *Messrs.* as the plural of *Mr.* (*Mister*)].

**Messina:** me-sī'nā<sup>1</sup>; mē-sī'na<sup>2</sup> [Sicilian strait, province, and city].

**Messrs.** (abbr.): mes'sarz<sup>1</sup> or mes'yarz<sup>1</sup>; mēs'sers<sup>2</sup> or mēs'yers<sup>2</sup> [Messieurs].

**messuage:** mes wīj<sup>1</sup>; mēs'wag<sup>2</sup>; *not* mes'wēj<sup>1</sup> [A dwelling-house].

**Messulam:** mes'yu-lam<sup>1</sup>; mēs'yu-lām<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**metabasis:** mī-tab'ā-sis<sup>1</sup>; me-tāb'a-sīs<sup>2</sup> [A change].

**metabatic:** met'ā-bat'ik<sup>1</sup>; mēt'ā-bāt'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to transmission of energy from one body to another]. See METABASIS.

**Metabeel:** mī-tab'ī-el<sup>1</sup>; me-tāb'e-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**metabolic:** met'ā-bol'ik<sup>1</sup>; mēt'ā-bōl'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to METABOLISM].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, præy, fērñ; hīt, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle = out; ɔɪl; iū = found; chin; ɹo; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**metabolism:** mɪ-təb'ə-lɪzəm<sup>1</sup>; me-tāb'ə-lɪzəm<sup>2</sup> [In biology, the act or process of producing changes within a cell or organism].

**metachronism:** mɪ-tak'ro-nɪzəm<sup>1</sup>; me-tāe'ro-nɪzəm<sup>2</sup> [An error in setting the date of an event at too late a time].

**metal:** met'al<sup>1</sup>; mēt'al<sup>2</sup>. *Wr. & Walker* met'tl<sup>1</sup>. *C. & M.* indicate met'tl<sup>1</sup> as alternative, and this was the pronunciation noted by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Wright (1855). Jones (1798) met'tull<sup>1</sup> [In chemistry, an element, as gold, silver, copper, iron, etc., obtained from the earth].

**metalline:** met'al-lin<sup>1</sup>; mēt'a-lin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*, or met'al-ain<sup>1</sup>; mēt'al-in<sup>2</sup>, *E., I., M., St., & Wr.* Notwithstanding the pronunciation indicated by Worcester, the first pronunciation recorded above represents modern American usage, the second, usage in Great Britain to-day. The earlier lexicographers were so divided that Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Sheridan (1780) indicated the stress on the second syllable of the word, mɪ-tal'ɪn<sup>1</sup>, giving the ultima as short, as did also Johnston (1764) and Perry (1777); but Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) placed the stress on the first syllable. Of these Kenrick, Walker, Jones, Reid, and Craig gave met'al-ɪn<sup>1</sup>. Jamieson (1827) and Knowles (1835) preferred me-tal'ɪn<sup>1</sup>, while Wright (1855) favored met'al-lin<sup>1</sup> [Consisting of or containing metal].

**metallurgy:** met'al-lŭr'jɪ<sup>1</sup>; mēt'a-lŭr'gy<sup>2</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), and Sheridan (1780), the chief stress was indicated on the penultimate; by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Barclay (1774), and Perry (1777) it was noted on the antepenult, and by Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) on the first syllable. Kenrick (1773) indicated met'al-lŭr'jɪ<sup>1</sup> [The science of extracting metal from ore].

**metamerism:** met'al-mær-ɪzəm<sup>1</sup>; mēt'a-mer-ɪzəm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.; E., I., M., W., & Wr.* mɪ-tam'ær-ɪzəm<sup>1</sup>. Not in Stormonth (1885) [A term in chemistry].

**metamorphosis:** met'al-mŏr'fo-sɪk<sup>1</sup>; mēt'a-mŏr'fo-sɪe<sup>2</sup>. *C.* met'al-mŏr-fŏ'sɪk<sup>1</sup>. See PH [Producing METAMORPHOSIS].

**metamorphosis:** met'al-mŏr'fo-sɪs<sup>1</sup>; mēt'a-mŏr'fo-sɪs<sup>2</sup>. See PH [Transformation with or without change of nature].

**metaphor:** met'al-fēr<sup>1</sup>; mēt'a-fŏr<sup>2</sup>. See PH [A figure of speech in rhetoric].

**metastasis:** mɪ-tas'tə-sɪs<sup>1</sup>; me-tās'ta-sɪs<sup>2</sup> [Change of one thing into another].  
[of sounds, as for euphony]

**metathesis:** mɪ-tath'ɪ-sɪs<sup>1</sup>; me-tāth'e-sɪs<sup>2</sup> [The transposition of letters or

**metempsychosis:** mɪ-temp'sɪ-kŏp'sɪs<sup>1</sup>; me-tēmp'sy-eŏ'sɪs<sup>2</sup>. Compare PSYCHOSIS [Transmigration of souls].

**meteor:** mɪ'ti-ər<sup>1</sup>; mē'te-ŏr<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) mɪ'tyar<sup>1</sup>. Walker (1791) noted the first recorded above and indicated mɪ'chɪ-ər<sup>1</sup> as alternative [A fiery or luminous body passing through space, as a shooting star].

**meteorolite:** mɪ'ti-ər'o-lait<sup>1</sup>; mē'te-ŏr'o-lit<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, St., & Wr.; C.* mɪ'ti-ŏ-ro-lait<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., M., & W.* mɪ'ti-ər-o-lait<sup>1</sup>. Knowles (1835) and Wright (1855) mɪ'ti-ŏ-ro-lit<sup>1</sup> [A fallen meteor].

**meteoroscope:** mɪ'ti-ər'o-skŏp<sup>1</sup>; mē'te-ŏr'o-seŏp<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & Wr.; I.* nɪ'ti-ŭ-ŏ-skŏp<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* mɪ'ti-ər-o-skŏp<sup>1</sup>; *Smart* mɪ'ti-ŏr'o-skŏp<sup>1</sup> [An instrument for measuring the apparent path of a meteor].

**meter:** mɪ'tər<sup>1</sup>; mē'ter<sup>2</sup> [1. Measured rhythm in the writing of verse.  
2. The unit of length in the metric system].

2: wɒf, dŏ; bŏok, bŏot; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ōil, bŏy; ɹo, ɹem; ɪnk; thin, thɪs.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

**Meterus:** mi-tí'rus<sup>1</sup>; me-té'rūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Metheg-ammah:** mí'-the-gam'āi; mē'-thē-gām'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Methusael:** mi-thū'sa-el<sup>1</sup>; me-thū'sa-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Methuselah:** me-thū'sa-lā<sup>1</sup>; me-thū'se-lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Methushael:** mi-thū'sa-shi-el<sup>1</sup>; me-thū'sha-el<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**metonymy:** mi-ten'ni-mi<sup>1</sup>; me-tōn'y-my<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C., E., & I.* me-ton'i-mi<sup>1</sup>; *St.* met'o-nim-i<sup>1</sup>. The earlier lexicographers and phoneticists were divided on the position of the stress. It was indicated (1) on the *first* syllable by Bailey (1732), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Gibbons (1767), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Scott (1779), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Ogilvie (1850); (2) on the *second*, by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), Boag (1848), and Craig (1849); (3) on the *third*, by Fenning (1760) met-o-nim'i<sup>1</sup> [A figure of speech in which an attribute is substituted for the name of the thing].

**metope:** met'o-pī<sup>1</sup>; mēt'o-pē<sup>2</sup> [1. The face, forehead, or frontal surface. 2. In architecture, a plain or sculptured slab].

**metrist:** mī'trist<sup>1</sup>; mē'trist<sup>2</sup>. *M.* met'rist<sup>1</sup> [One skilled in rhythm].

**metronome:** met'ro-nōm<sup>1</sup>; mēt'ro-nōm<sup>2</sup> [An instrument used to mark time in music].

**metronymic:** mī'tro-[or met'ro]-nim'ik<sup>1</sup>; mē'tro-[or mēt'ro]-nym'ie<sup>2</sup> [A name derived from the maternal name, or one taken from the mother's side].

**metropolitan:** met'ro-pel'i-tan<sup>1</sup>; mēt'ro-pōl'i-tan<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1857) mī'tro-pel'i-tan<sup>1</sup> [An archbishop with limited authority over the bishops of the same ecclesiastical province].

**Metternich:** met'ar-ni<sup>1</sup>; mēt'er-nīn<sup>2</sup> [Aust. diplomat (1773-1859)].

**Meurthe:** mŭrt<sup>1</sup>; mŭrt<sup>2</sup> [Fr. river].

**Meuse:** mŭz<sup>1</sup>; mŭz<sup>2</sup> [Fr. river and department].

**Meusnier:** mŭ'nyē<sup>1</sup>; mŭ'nyē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. savant and soldier (1754-93)].

**Meux<sup>1</sup>:** miūs<sup>1</sup>; mūs<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Meux<sup>2</sup>:** miūs<sup>1</sup>; mūs<sup>2</sup> [The name of a brewery in London].

**Mexia:** mi-hī'a<sup>1</sup>; me-hē'a<sup>2</sup> [Town in Texas].

**Meyer:** mai'ar<sup>1</sup>; mŷ'er<sup>2</sup> [Ger. family name].

**Meynell:** men'al<sup>1</sup>; mēn'el<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

**Mezaab:** mez'i-ab<sup>1</sup>; mēz'a-āb<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Mezahab:** mez'ā-hab<sup>1</sup>; mēz'a-hāb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Mezières:** mē'zyār<sup>1</sup>; mē'zyēr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town, entered by Ger., 1914].

**Mezobalte:** mi-zō'bī-aīt<sup>1</sup>; me-zō'ba-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**mezzanine:** mez'ā-nin<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W., or mez'ā-nin<sup>1</sup>, M.; mēz'a-nīn<sup>2</sup> or mez'a-nīn<sup>2</sup>. E. & I.* met'zā-nīn<sup>1</sup>; *St.* med'zā-nīn<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* mez'ā-nin<sup>1</sup> [In architecture, a low story between two higher ones].

**mezzo** [It.]: med'zō<sup>1</sup>; mēd'zō<sup>2</sup>. Frequently mispronounced met'zō<sup>1</sup>, especially in musical and vocal terminology [Half; medium; moderate].—**mezzo soprano** [It.]: med'zō sō-prā'nō<sup>1</sup>; mēd'zō sō-prā'nō<sup>2</sup> [A voice lower than soprano and higher than a contralto]. [1774-1849].

**Mezzofanti:** med'zō-fān'tī<sup>1</sup>; mēd'zō-fān'tī<sup>2</sup> [It. cardinal and linguist

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, āll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**mezzotint:** mez'o-tint<sup>1</sup>; mēz'o-tint<sup>2</sup> *Standard, C., & St.; E.* met'zo-tint<sup>1</sup>; *I., M., W.* (1909), & *W. med'zo-tint<sup>1</sup>; W.* (*Revised Unabridged*, 1913), mezo-o-tint<sup>1</sup> [A manner of engraving on copper or steel]. [named for it]

**Miami:** mai-am<sup>1</sup>; mi-ām<sup>1</sup> [Amerind tribe or several counties and cities]

**Miamin:** mai'a-min<sup>1</sup>; mi'a-mīn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**miasma:** mai-az'ma<sup>1</sup>; mi-ās'ma<sup>2</sup>. *Standard & St.* mi-az'ma<sup>1</sup>; *C., E., I., M., W., & W.* mai-az'ma<sup>1</sup> [Malaria].

**Mibahar:** mib'ə-hār<sup>1</sup>; mīb'a-hār<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Mibhar:** mib'hār<sup>1</sup>; mīb'hār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mibsam:** mib'sam<sup>1</sup>; mīb'sām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mibzar:** mib'zār<sup>1</sup>; mīb'zār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**mica:** mai'ka<sup>1</sup>; mi'ea<sup>2</sup> [A silicate of aluminum].

**Mica:** mai'ka<sup>1</sup>; mi'ea<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Micah:** mai'kā<sup>1</sup>; mi'ea<sup>2</sup> [A Hebrew prophet or his book in the Bible].—**Micaiah:** mai-kē'yā<sup>1</sup> or mai-kai'ā<sup>1</sup>; mi'ea<sup>2</sup> or mi-ei'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Micha:** mai'ka<sup>1</sup>; mi'ea<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Michael:** mai'kel<sup>1</sup> or mai'ki-el<sup>1</sup>; mi'ēl<sup>2</sup> or mi'ea-ēl<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *Fr. Michel:* mi'shel<sup>1</sup>; mi'chēl<sup>2</sup>; *G. Michael:* mi'ka-el<sup>1</sup>; mi'ēl<sup>2</sup>; *Hung. Mihaly:* mi'hā'l<sup>1</sup>; mi'hā'l<sup>2</sup>; *It. Michele:* mi-kē'lē<sup>1</sup>; mi-ēl<sup>2</sup>; *Sp. Miguel:* mi-gū-el<sup>1</sup>; mi-gū-ēl<sup>2</sup>; *Pol. Michal:* mi'hāl<sup>1</sup>; mi'hāl<sup>2</sup>; *Rus. Michail:* mi'ka-il<sup>1</sup>; mi'ēl<sup>2</sup>; *Sw. Mikael:* mi'ka-ēl<sup>1</sup>; mi'kēl<sup>2</sup>.

**Michaelmas:** mik'el-mas<sup>1</sup>; mīēl-mas<sup>2</sup> [The feast of St. Michael Sept. 29].

**Michah:** mai'kā<sup>1</sup>; mi'ea<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Michala:** mai-kē'yā<sup>1</sup> or mai-kai'ā<sup>1</sup>; mi-ēl<sup>2</sup> or mi-ei'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Michaiah:** mai-kē'yā<sup>1</sup>; mi-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Michal:** mai'kel<sup>1</sup>; mi'ea<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Michea:** mai-kē'ā<sup>1</sup>; mi-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Micheas:** mai-kē'as<sup>1</sup>; mi-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Michelangelo, Michael Angelo:** mai'kel an'ji-lo<sup>1</sup> or (*It.*) mi'kel-ān'jē-lō<sup>1</sup>; mi'ēl ān'ge-lō<sup>2</sup> or (*It.*) mi'ēl-ān'ge-lō<sup>2</sup> [*It.* painter (1475-1564)].

**Michelet:** mi'sh'lē<sup>1</sup>; mīch'le<sup>2</sup> [Fr. historian (1798-1874)]. [in England.

**Michigan:** mi'sh'i-gən<sup>1</sup>; mīch'i-gan<sup>2</sup>; not mit'shi-gən<sup>1</sup> as sometimes heard

**Miching Malicho:** mīch'ing mal'i-cho<sup>1</sup>; mīch'ing māl'i-cho<sup>2</sup>.

Marry this is *Miching Malicho*, that means Mischeefe.

SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act iii, sc. 2, First folio ed. 1623.

Dr. Bradley ("New Eng. Dict.," s. v.) points out that the conjecture that the second word represents Sp. *malhecho*, misdeed, yields a fairly satisfactory sense, and that in the First quarto edition (1603) the words are spelt "myching Malico," and in the Second quarto edition (1604) "munching Mallico."

**Michmas:** mik'mas<sup>1</sup>; mīē-mas<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Michmash:** mik'māsh<sup>1</sup>; mīē-māsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Michmethah:** mik'mi-thā<sup>1</sup>; mīē-me-thā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Michmethath:** mik'mi-thath<sup>1</sup>; mīē-me-thāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Michri:** mik'rai<sup>1</sup>; mīē-rī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Michtam:** mik'tam<sup>1</sup>; mīē-tām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**microbe:** mai'krōb<sup>1</sup>; mī'erōb<sup>2</sup> [A bacterium].

**microcosm:** mai'kro-kōzm<sup>1</sup>; mī'ero-ēōsm<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732) *mi'crocosm*; Johnson (1755) *microcos'm*; Fenning (1760) *micro'cosm*; Ash (1775) *mic'rocosm*, but Perrv (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Wright (1855), and the modern lexicographers mai'kro-kezm<sup>1</sup>. Altho dating from Ormin (*circa* 1200) the word does not find record in our word-books until 1603, when Florio suggested that man's nature be called "*Microcosmos* or little world," perhaps after Dee's "*Microcosmus*, The Lesse World" (1570), or Lydgate's "*Mycrocosme* . . .

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, préy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rúle; but, búrn;

and *microcosme*, a word wych clerkys calle 'the lasse world' " (1426). Bullokar (1616) recorded it at length:

*Microcosmus*. It properly signifieth a little world. This terme is sometime applyed to man, who is therefore called a *Microcosmus* or little world, because his body being compared to the baser part of the world, and his soule to the blessed Angels, seemeth to signifie, that man is as it were a little world, and that the whole world doth resemble a great man.

BULLOKAR *English Expōsitor* s. v. [1616].

**micrograph:** mai'kro-gráf<sup>1</sup>; mī'ero-ġráf<sup>2</sup> [An instrument for minute writing, drawing, etc.].—**micrography:** mai'kroġ'ra-fi<sup>1</sup>; mī'erōġ'ru-fy<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) mai'kro-gráf-1. [meter].

**micron:** mai'kron<sup>1</sup> or mik'rēn<sup>1</sup>; mī'erōn<sup>2</sup> or mīe'rōn<sup>2</sup> [One millionth of a

**Micronesia:** mai'kro-nī'shi-ō<sup>1</sup>; mī'ero-nē'shi-a<sup>2</sup> [The region of the small islands, especially a region of South Sea islands].—**Micronesian:** mai'kro-nī'shān<sup>1</sup>; mī'ero-nē'shān<sup>2</sup>. *M.* mai'kro-nī'shiān<sup>1</sup>.

**microscope:** mai'kro-skōp<sup>1</sup>; mī'ero-sēōp<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & W.; I. & St.* mai'krō-skōp<sup>1</sup>; *M.* mai'krōs-kōp<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* mai'krō-skōp<sup>1</sup>; *Ash* (1775) mik'rō-skōp<sup>1</sup> [An instrument used in examining minute objects].

**microscopist:** mai'kro-skō-pist<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., M., & W., or* mai'kro-skō-pist<sup>1</sup>, *C. & I.;* mī'erōs'eo-pist<sup>2</sup> or mī'ero-sēō-pist<sup>2</sup>. *St.* mai'krōs'kō-pist<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* mai'krō-skō-pist<sup>1</sup> [One expert in the use of the microscope].

**microscopy:** mai'krōs'kō-pī<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., M., St., & W., or* mai'kro-skō-pī<sup>1</sup>, *C. & I.;* mī'erōs'eo-py<sup>2</sup> or mī'ero-sēō-py<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* mī-krōs'kō-pī<sup>1</sup> [The art of examining objects with a microscope].

**Midas:** mai'das<sup>1</sup>; mī'das<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a king of Phrygia to whom Dionysos granted the power of turning whatever he touched into gold, and whose ears were turned into ass's ears by Apollo].

**Middin:** mid'm<sup>1</sup>; mīd'in<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Midian:** mid'i-ān<sup>1</sup>; mīd'i-ān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**midwifery:** mid'waif'rī<sup>1</sup>; mīd'wīf'ry<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation of the most modern dictionaries. *St. & Wr.* mid'wīf-rī<sup>1</sup>, which was formerly the standard pronunciation as indicated from the time of Perry (1775) to that of Worcester (1859) [The business of the midwife; obstetrics].

**mien:** mīn<sup>1</sup>; mēn<sup>2</sup> [External appearance; bearing].

**Migdal-el:** mig'dal-el<sup>1</sup>; mīġ'dal-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Migdal-gad:** mig'dal-gad<sup>1</sup>; mīġ'dal-ġād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Migdol:** mig'dol<sup>1</sup> or mīġ'dōl<sup>1</sup>; mīġ'dōl<sup>2</sup> or mīġ'dōl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**might:** mait<sup>1</sup>; mīt<sup>2</sup>—the digraph *gh* is silent [Power; strength].

**Mignon:** mī'nyōn<sup>1</sup>; mī'nyōn<sup>2</sup> [Opera by Ambroise Thomas].

**mignonette:** mīn'yōn-et<sup>1</sup>; mīn'yōn-ēt<sup>2</sup> [A fragrant flowering plant].

**migraine:** mī-grēn<sup>1</sup>; mī-ġrān<sup>2</sup> [Fr., a headache on one side of the head].

**Migron:** mig'rēn<sup>1</sup>; mīġ'rōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Miguel:** mī-ġēl<sup>1</sup>; mī-ġēl<sup>2</sup> [Port. prince (1802-66)].

**Mijamin:** mij'a-mīn<sup>1</sup>; mīj'a-mīn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Mikado:** mī-kā'do<sup>1</sup>; mī-kā'do<sup>2</sup> [Japanese emperor].

**Mikloth:** mik'lōth<sup>1</sup> or mik'lōth<sup>1</sup>; mīk'lōth<sup>2</sup> or mīk'lōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mikneiah:** mik-nī'yā<sup>1</sup> or mik-nāi'ā<sup>1</sup>; mīk-nē'yā<sup>2</sup> or mīk-nī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Milalai:** mil'ā-lai<sup>1</sup>; mīl'ā-lī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɕhin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʕhin, ʔh-.

**Milan<sup>1</sup>:** mi-lan<sup>1</sup> or mil'an<sup>1</sup>; mi-lān<sup>2</sup> or mil'an<sup>2</sup> [It. province and city]. The usage of the poets, which favors the second, is now more than a century old, and has been displaced during the past decade by mi-lan<sup>1</sup>, which approximates more closely to the Italian **Mi-la'no**: mi-lā'nō<sup>1</sup>; mi-lā'nō<sup>2</sup>.

**Milan<sup>2</sup>:** mi'lan<sup>1</sup>; mi'lān<sup>2</sup> [Serbian king (1854-1901)].

**Milan<sup>3</sup>:** mai'lən<sup>1</sup>; mi'lan<sup>2</sup> [Any one of several towns in the United States].

**Milcah:** mil'kā<sup>1</sup>; mil'eā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**milch:** milch<sup>1</sup>; mīlch<sup>2</sup> [Giving milk, as a cow].

**Milcom:** mil'kəm<sup>1</sup>; mīl'eom<sup>2</sup> [Bible; Ammonite god].—**Miletum:** mi-li-tum<sup>1</sup>; mi-lē'tūm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Miletus:** mi-lī'tus<sup>1</sup>; mi-lē'tūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**miliary:** mil'i-ē-rī<sup>1</sup>; mil'i-ā-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *E., M., & W.* (1909) mil'i-ā-rī<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* mil'i-a-rī<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1913) & *W.* mil'yə-rī<sup>1</sup> [Small, like millet-seeds].

**Milcho:** mil'i-kō<sup>1</sup>; mīl'i-cō<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**millitia:** mi-līsh'a<sup>1</sup>; mi-līsh'a<sup>2</sup> [Citizen soldiery].

**Millais:** mi-lē<sup>1</sup>; mi-lā<sup>2</sup> [Eng. painter (1829-96)].

**milleped, milliped, millepede, millipede:** mil'i-ped<sup>1</sup>, mīl'e-péd<sup>2</sup>; mil'i-pid<sup>1</sup>, mīl'e-péd<sup>2</sup>. By the earlier lexicographers the word was spelt *millepeda* (Phillips "New World of Words," edited by Kersey, 1706) and *millepedes* by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797). Johnson stressed the first syllable, as did also Entick, Kenrick, Sheridan, Walker, and Scott; Buchanan, Johnston, Perry, and Nares stressed the second, and Ash, the third. The pronunciation mil'i-pedz<sup>1</sup> was indicated by Johnson, Entick, Kenrick, Sheridan, Walker, and Scott, while mi-lep'i-dtz<sup>1</sup> was recorded by Buchanan, Johnston, Perry, and Nares. Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) noted mil'i-ped<sup>1</sup>, the pronunciation noted by *Standard, C., E., I., & W.*; but Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Ogilvie (1850), mil'i-pid<sup>1</sup>, which is indicated by *M., St., & W.* (1909)—all favoring the spelling *millepede*, which is now preferred in England. A revision of "Webster's Unabridged" (1913) reverts to the form *milleped*, and to the pronunciation indicated by Webster's "American Dictionary" and its successors for nearly 75 years [A caterpillar-like insect with many legs; also, a wood-louse].

**Millerand:** mi'lā-rān<sup>1</sup>; mī'lē-rān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. diplomat (1859- )].

**Millet<sup>1</sup> (Francis Davis):** mil'et<sup>1</sup>; mīl'ēt<sup>2</sup> [Am. artist (1846-1912); lost in the "Titanic" disaster].

**Millet<sup>2</sup> (Jean François):** mi'yē<sup>1</sup>; mī'ye<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter (1814-75)].

**millinery:** mil'i-nər-ī<sup>1</sup>; mīl'i-ner-y<sup>2</sup>; *not* mīl'i-nār-ī<sup>1</sup> [Bonnets and hats for women].

**millionaire:** mil'yən-ār<sup>1</sup>; mīl'yon-ār<sup>2</sup>. *Standard & W.* alone indicate a secondary stress on the first syllable and *E., I., & St.* place the chief stress upon it. All other modern dictionaries note the chief stress on the final syllable. Murray notes but one stress as indicating modern English usage and pronounces the word mil-yən-ār<sup>1</sup> [A person of great wealth].

**Millo:** mil'o<sup>1</sup>; mīl'o<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Milnes:** milnz<sup>1</sup>; mīlŋz<sup>2</sup>; *not* mīl'nēz<sup>1</sup> [Eng. statesman (1809-85)].

**Milo:** mai'lo<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) mī'lō<sup>1</sup>; mī'lo<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) mī'lō<sup>2</sup> [Island in the Aegean sea where the *Venus of Milo* was found].

**milreis:** mil'rēs<sup>1</sup> or mīl'rīs<sup>1</sup>; mīl'rēs<sup>2</sup> or mīl'rēs<sup>2</sup> [Port. coin].

**mime:** maim<sup>1</sup>; mīm<sup>2</sup> [A mimic play or farce].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt būrn; ōll, bōy; ɡō, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʕhin, ʔh-

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*:

**mimetic:** *mī-met'ik*<sup>1</sup>; *mī-mēt'ie*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, W., & Wr.; C., E., I., M., & St. mai-met'ik*<sup>1</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Given to mimicry].

**mimette:** *mīm'i-tait*<sup>1</sup>; *mīm'e-tūt*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., St., & W.; E. mai'met-tait*<sup>1</sup>; *M. mai'mu-tait*<sup>1</sup>. While American usage indicates the *i* of the first syllable as in "hit," English usage gives it as in "aisle" [A variety of mineral].

**mimographer:** *mī-mög'rə-fər*<sup>1</sup>; *mī-mög'ra-fər*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, W. (1909), & Wr.; C., E., I., & M. mai-mög'rə-fər*<sup>1</sup>, which is the pronunciation noted by Sheridan (1780) and by Eng. and some Sc. dictionaries; but *St. mīm-ög'rə-fər*<sup>1</sup>. Webster (1840) *mai-mög'rə-fər*<sup>1</sup>, which is the pronunciation indicated by the Goodrich & Porter editions of the "American Dictionary," and by the "Unabridged" and "International" dictionaries up to 1908, and also by the "Revised Unabridged" (1913) [A writer of mimes].

**Mimosa:** *mī-mō'sə*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, W., & Wr., or mai-mō'sə*<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., & I.*; *mī-mō'sə*<sup>2</sup> or *mī-mō'sə*<sup>2</sup>. *M. mī-mō'zə*<sup>1</sup>; *St. mī-mō'zə*<sup>1</sup> [A genus of plants of which the sensitive plant is one].

**minaret:** *mīn'ə-ret*<sup>1</sup>; *mīn'a-rēt*<sup>2</sup> [A slender tower].

**minatory:** *mīn'ə-to-rī*<sup>1</sup>; *mīn'a-to-ry*<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Entick (1807), and Jameson (1827) *mai'nə-tər*<sup>1</sup> [Threatening].

**mince:** *mīns*<sup>1</sup>; *mīnç*<sup>2</sup> [To cut or chop into small pieces].

**Mincio:** *mīn'chō*<sup>1</sup> or (*Anglice*) *mīn'si-o*<sup>1</sup>; *mīn'chō*<sup>2</sup> or (*Anglice*) *mīn'çi-o*<sup>2</sup> [It. river]. [mīnd'ed<sup>2</sup>]

**mind:** *maīnd*<sup>1</sup>; *mīnd*<sup>2</sup> [Conscious intelligence].—**minded:** *maīnd'ed*<sup>1</sup>; [Bible].

**Minden:** *mīn'den*<sup>1</sup>; *mīn'dēn*<sup>2</sup> [Am. or Prus. city].

**Miniamin:** *mīn'yə-mīn*<sup>1</sup> or *mī-nai'ə-mīn*<sup>1</sup>; *mīn'ya-mīn*<sup>2</sup> or *mī-ni'a-mīn*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**miniature:** *mīn'i-ə-chur*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W., or mīn'i-ə-tiur*<sup>1</sup>, *M.*; *mīn'i-a-chur*<sup>2</sup> or *mīn'i-a-tiur*<sup>2</sup>. *E. mīn'ya-tiur*<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St. mīn'i-tiur*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. mīn'ya-tiur*<sup>1</sup>. By the earlier lexicographers five pronunciations were indicated: (1) Perry (1777) *mīn'i-ə-tiur*<sup>1</sup>; (2) Sheridan (1780) *mīn'it-chur*<sup>1</sup>; (3) Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) *mīn'i-tiur*<sup>1</sup>; (4) Enfield (1807) *mīn'ya-tiur*<sup>1</sup>; (5) Wright (1855) *mīn'i-ə-chur*<sup>1</sup> [A portrait painted on a small scale].

**Minié:** *mī'nī'ē*<sup>1</sup>; *mī'nī'ē*<sup>2</sup>—frequently corrupted to *mīn'yē*<sup>1</sup>, *mīn'i-ē*<sup>1</sup>, and *mīn'it*<sup>1</sup> [Fr. soldier (1804-79), inventor of a rifle and ball that bear his name].

**minium:** *mīn'i-um*<sup>1</sup>; *mīn'i-ūm*<sup>2</sup>. Formerly two syllables: *mīn'yum*<sup>1</sup> [Red lead].

**minnesinger:** *mīn'i-sīn'ər*<sup>1</sup>; *mīn'e-sīng'er*<sup>2</sup> [Ger. poet].

**Minni:** *mīn'ui*<sup>1</sup>; *mīn't*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Minnith:** *mīn'it'h*<sup>1</sup>; *mīn'it'h*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Minos:** *mai'nēs*<sup>1</sup>; *mī'nōs*<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa]. [Theseus].

**Minotaur:** *mīn'o-tēr*<sup>1</sup>; *mīn'o-tar*<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a monster killed by Theseus].

**minuet:** *mīn'yu-et*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W., or mīn'yu-et*<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., I., St., & Wr.*; *mīn'yū-ēt*<sup>2</sup> or *mīn'yū-ēt*<sup>2</sup>. *M. mī-niu-et*<sup>1</sup> [A slow stately dance].

**Minuit:** *mīn'yu-it*<sup>1</sup>; *mīn'yū-It*<sup>2</sup> [Ger. colonist in America (1580?-1641)].

**minus:** *mai'nūs*<sup>1</sup>; *mī'nūs*<sup>2</sup> [Less; wanting].

**minuscule:** *mī-nūs'kiul*<sup>1</sup>; *mī-nūs'eul*<sup>2</sup> [A lower-case or small letter in printing and writing].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, what, all; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, ice; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, thi-.

**minute** (a.): mɪ-niūt<sup>1</sup>; mɪ-nūt<sup>2</sup>. This pronunciation is indicated by all modern dictionaries, yet Townsend Young regarded it as "a mark of provincial flatness" (Dublin, 1859). The pronunciation mai-niūt<sup>1</sup>; mɪ-nūt<sup>2</sup>, noted by Jameson and Smart, is very commonly heard in familiar conversation on both sides of the Atlantic, and is perhaps an endeavor to make a distinction between the adjective and the noun. These remarks apply also to their relatives.

**minute** (n.): mɪn'it<sup>1</sup>; mɪn'ut<sup>2</sup>. Wr. min'et<sup>1</sup>. Jones (1798) and Jameson (1827) min'niūt<sup>1</sup> [A common unit of time, the 60th part of an hour].

**minutely**: mɪ-niūt'h<sup>1</sup>; mɪ-nūt'ly<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation mai-niūt'h<sup>1</sup>; mɪ-nūt'ly<sup>2</sup>, is frequently heard in familiar conversation on both sides of the Atlantic. See MINUTE, a.

**minuteness**: mɪ-niūt'nes<sup>1</sup>; mɪ-nūt'nēs<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation mai-niūt'nes<sup>1</sup>; mɪ-nūt'nes<sup>2</sup>, is frequently heard on both sides of the Atlantic. See MINUTE, a.

**minutia**: mɪ-niū'shi-ə<sup>1</sup>; mɪ-nū'shi-a<sup>2</sup> [A precise detail].—**minutiae**: mɪ-niū'shi-ɪ<sup>1</sup>; mɪ-nū'shi-ē<sup>2</sup>.

**minx**: mɪŋks<sup>1</sup>; mɪŋks<sup>2</sup> [A forward, saucy girl].

**Miocene**: mai'o-sin<sup>1</sup>; mɪ'o-ġen<sup>2</sup> [Geol. epoch].

**Miphboseth**: mɪ-fib'o-seth<sup>1</sup>; mɪ-fib'o-sēth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Miphkad**: mɪf'kad<sup>1</sup>; mɪf'kād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Mirabeau**: mɪ'rā'bō<sup>1</sup>; mɪ'rā'bō<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. economist (1715-89). 2. Fr. statesman (1749-91)].

**mirage**: mɪ-rūġ<sup>1</sup>; mɪ-rāzh<sup>2</sup>; not mai'rej<sup>1</sup> [An optical illusion in hot coun- [tries].

**Miranda**: mɪ-ran'də<sup>1</sup>; mɪ-rān'da<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Miriam**: mɪr'i-əm<sup>1</sup>; mɪr'i-am<sup>2</sup> [Bible and feminine personal name].

**Mirma**: mɪr'mə<sup>1</sup>; mɪr'mə<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mirmah**: mɪr'mā<sup>1</sup>; mɪr'mā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Misaam**: mɪs'a-am<sup>1</sup>; mɪs'a-ām<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Misael**: mɪs'i-el<sup>1</sup> or mai'si-el<sup>2</sup>; mɪs'a-ēl<sup>2</sup> or mɪ'sa-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**misanthrope**: mɪs'an-thrōp<sup>1</sup>; mɪs'an-thrōp<sup>2</sup>. In Fr. mɪ'zūn'trōp<sup>1</sup>; mɪ'sān'trōp<sup>2</sup> [One who hates mankind].—**misanthropic**: mɪs'an-thrōp'ik<sup>1</sup>; mɪs'an-thrōp'ic<sup>2</sup>.—**misanthropy**: mɪs'an-thrō-pi<sup>1</sup>; mɪs'an-thrō-py<sup>2</sup> [Hatred of mankind].

**miscegenation**: mɪs'i-ji-nē'shən<sup>1</sup>; mɪs'e-ġe-nā'shon<sup>2</sup> [Mixture of races].

**miscellany**: mɪs'e-lē-nɪ<sup>1</sup>; mɪs'ē-lā-ny<sup>2</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1775), and Encyclopedic (1888) the stress was indicated on the second syllable, mɪs-sel'ē-nɪ<sup>1</sup>; by Fenning (1760) it was placed on the third, mɪs-sel-lē'nɪ<sup>1</sup>. By all the other leading lexicographers and orthoepists the stress was marked on the first syllable [A book containing miscellaneous pieces on various subjects].

**mischievous**: mɪs'chɪf<sup>1</sup>; mɪs'chɪf<sup>2</sup>; not mɪs'chɪf<sup>1</sup> [Harm; damage].

**mischievous**: mɪs'chɪ-vus<sup>1</sup>; mɪs'che-vūs<sup>2</sup>; not mɪs'chɪ-vus<sup>1</sup>, as indicated by Perry (1777) and Walker (1791), and still sometimes heard, but condemned as provincial. So also with its relatives mɪs'chie-vous-ly, mɪs'chie-vous-ness [Inclined to do harm or damage].

**misconstrue**: mɪs'kən-strū<sup>1</sup> or mɪs-kən'strū<sup>1</sup>; mɪs'ēdn-strū<sup>2</sup> or mɪs-eōn'strū<sup>2</sup>. The first, which is the pronunciation having the sanction of good usage, is indicated by *Standard*, the second has the support of all the ancient and other modern dictionaries.

Good usage more strongly inclines toward the accent on the final syllable than in the case of *construe*. —HARRIS Webster's New International Dict. s. v. [Springfield, 1909].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; full, rɪl, eūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

**mise en scène** [Fr.]: *miz* ən *sān*<sup>1</sup>; *mīš* ən *sēn*<sup>2</sup> [Stage-setting].

**Miserere**: *miz* "ə-ri-ri<sup>1</sup>; *mīš* "ə-rē-rē<sup>2</sup> [In liturgies, the Fifty-first Psalm].

**Misgab**: *mis*'gab<sup>1</sup>; *mīs*'gāb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Misrael**: *mis*h'i-el<sup>1</sup> or *mi*'shu-el<sup>1</sup>; *mis*h'a-ēl<sup>2</sup> or *mi*'sha-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mishal**: *mis*h'al<sup>1</sup> or *mai*'shal<sup>1</sup>; *mis*h'al<sup>2</sup> or *mi*'shāl<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. Same as **MISHAEL**.—**Misham**: *mai*'sham<sup>1</sup>; *mi*'shām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Misheal**: *mis*h'i-al<sup>1</sup> or *mai*'shu-al<sup>1</sup>; *mis*h'e-āl<sup>2</sup> or *mi*'she-āl<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. Same as **MASHAL**.—**Mishma**: *mis*h'mā<sup>1</sup>; *mi*'shā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mishmannah**: *mis*h-man'ā<sup>1</sup>; *mi*h-mān'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mishraites**: *mis*h'ri-aits<sup>1</sup>; *mi*sh'ra-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**misogamist**: *mis*-og'ə-mist<sup>1</sup>; *mīs*-ōg'a-mist<sup>2</sup>. *M.* *mais*-og'ə-mist<sup>1</sup> [A hater of marriage].—**misogamy**: *mis*-og'ə-mi<sup>1</sup>; *mi*-ōg'a-my<sup>2</sup>. *M.* *mais*-og'ə-mi<sup>1</sup> [Hatred of marriage].

**misogynist**: *mis*-oj'i-nist<sup>1</sup>; *mīs*-ōg'y-nist<sup>2</sup>. *E.* & *St.* *mis*-og'i-nist<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *mais*-oj'i-nist<sup>1</sup> [A hater of women].

**misogyny**: *mis*-oj'i-ni<sup>1</sup>; *mīs*-ōg'y-ny<sup>2</sup>. *E.* & *St.* *mis*-og'i-ni<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *mais*-oj'i-ni<sup>1</sup> [Hatred of women].

**Mispar**: *mis*'par<sup>1</sup>; *mīs*'pār<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Mispereth**: *mis*-pi'reth<sup>1</sup> or *mis*'pi-reth<sup>1</sup>; *mis*-pē-rēth<sup>2</sup> or *mi*'pē-rēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Misrephoth-maim**: *mis*'ri-fēth-mē'im<sup>1</sup>; *mīs*'re-fōth-mā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Mississippi**: *mis*'i-sip<sup>1</sup>; *mīs*'i-sīp<sup>2</sup> [River and State in the United States].

**Missouri**: *mi*-zū-ri<sup>1</sup> or *mi*-sū-ri<sup>1</sup>; *mi*-su-ri<sup>2</sup> or *mi*-sū-ri<sup>2</sup> [River and State in U. S.]. The founders of a State and their descendants are entitled to dictate the pronunciation of the name of that State. Unfortunately for the first pronunciation, the second predominates among the people of the United States.

**Mister**: *mis*'ter<sup>1</sup>; *mīs*'ter<sup>2</sup> [A title of address commonly abbreviated in writing *Mr.*]. See quotation.

The same haste and necessity of despatch which has corrupted *Master* into *Mister*, has, when it is a title of civility only, contracted *Missess* into *Misses*. Thus, *Mrs. Montague*, *Mrs. Carter*, etc., are pronounced *Missis Montague*, *Missis Carter*, etc. To pronounce the word as it is written, would, in these cases, appear quaint and pedantic.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. *mistress* (1791).

**mistletoe**: *mis*'l-tō<sup>1</sup> or *miz*'l-tō<sup>1</sup>; *mīs*'l-tō or *mi*'s-l-tō<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [A European evergreen parasitic plant found more frequently on the apple-tree, maple, and poplar than on the oak].

**mistress**: *mis*'tres<sup>1</sup>; *mīs*'trēs<sup>2</sup>; more frequently heard *mis*'tris<sup>1</sup>; vulgarly *mis*'sis<sup>1</sup> [A woman in authority or control; as, the *mistress* of the House]. Compare **MISTER**; **MRS.**

**Mithcah**, **Mithkah**: *mi*th'ka<sup>1</sup>; *mī*th'eā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mithnite**: *mi*th'nait<sup>1</sup>; *mi*th'nit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mithredath**: *mi*th'ri-dath<sup>1</sup>; *mī*th're-dāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mithridates**, **Mithradates**: *mi*th'ri-dē-tiz<sup>1</sup>; *mī*th'ri-dā-tēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.); king of Pontus, (-63 B. C.)].

**mitrailleuse** [Fr.]: *mī*"trā'yūz<sup>1</sup>; *mī*"trā'yūs<sup>2</sup> [A type of machine-gun].

**mitriform**: *mit*'ri-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; *mīt*'ri-fōrm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr.*; *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *W.* (1909) *mai*'tri-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; *W.* (1847-1908) and *W.* (Revised Unabridged, 1913), *mit*'ri-fōrm<sup>1</sup> [Shaped like a miter].

**mitten**: *mit*'n<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, *I.*, & *St.*, or *mit*'ən<sup>1</sup>, *E.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *mīt*'n<sup>2</sup> or *mīt*'ən<sup>2</sup> [A covering for the hand].

**Mitylene**: *mit*'i-lī-nī<sup>1</sup>; *mīt*'y-lē-nē<sup>2</sup> [Island in Ægean sea].

**Mivart**: *mai*'vart<sup>1</sup>; *mi*'vart<sup>2</sup> [Eng. anatomist (1827-1900)].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, what, *gāl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī*=*ē*; *ī*=*ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; ū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, thin.

**Mizar:** mai'zar<sup>1</sup>; mi'zār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mizpah:** miz'pā<sup>1</sup>; miz'pā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mizpar:** miz'par<sup>1</sup>; miz'par<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mizpeh:** miz'pe<sup>1</sup>; miz'pe<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mizraim:** miz'ri-im<sup>1</sup> or miz-rē'im<sup>1</sup>; miz-ra-im<sup>2</sup> or miz-rā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mizzah:** miz'ā<sup>1</sup>; miz'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**mn:** Initial *m* is silent before *n* in words derived from the Greek. See *M*, MNEMISM, MNEMONIC.

**Mnason:** nē'[or mnē']sən<sup>1</sup>; nā'[or mnā']son<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**mnemism:** nī'mizm<sup>1</sup>; nē'mīsm<sup>2</sup>. See *M* and *mn* [The "memory" attributed to organic molecules and cells].

**mnemonics:** ni-mən'iks<sup>1</sup>; ne-mōn'ies<sup>2</sup> [The science of memory].

**Mnemosyne:** ni-mēs'i-nī<sup>1</sup>; ne-mōs'y-nē<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, goddess of memory].

**Mnestheus:** nes'thius<sup>1</sup>; nēs'thūs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Moab:** mō'ab<sup>1</sup>; mō'āb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Moabite:** mō'ab-ait<sup>1</sup>; mō'āb-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Moabitess:** mō'ab-ait'es<sup>1</sup>; mō'āb-it'es<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Moadia:** mō'a-dai'ā<sup>1</sup>; mō'a-dā'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Moadiah:** mō'a-dai'ā<sup>1</sup>; mō'a-dā'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**moan, moat:** These words are pronounced as one syllable: mōn<sup>1</sup>, mōn<sup>2</sup>; mōt<sup>1</sup>, mōt<sup>2</sup>.

**mobile<sup>1</sup>:** mō'hil<sup>1</sup>; mō'bīl<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), and Webster (1828), and all modern dictionaries but Worcester, which notes mo-bīl<sup>1</sup>. The latter was recorded by Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Originally mōb'il<sup>1</sup> and so stressed by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Smart (1840) [Easily movable]. Compare AUTOMOBILE.

**Mobile<sup>2</sup>:** mo-bīl<sup>1</sup>; mo-bīl<sup>2</sup> [County, city, bay, and river in Ala.].

**mobilization:** mō'hil-i-zē'shən<sup>1</sup>; mō'bīl-i-zā'shōn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* mōb-i-lai-zē'shən<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* mōb'i-l-i-zē'shən<sup>1</sup>; *M.* mō'bi-lai-zē'shən<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* mōb-i-l-i-zē'shən<sup>1</sup>. The first pronunciation indicates American usage; the second and fourth, English usage; and the third, usage in Scotland. The word dates from about 1799 and is not in the earlier lexicons [The making ready for active service, as a body of troops].

**mobilize:** mō'hil-aiz<sup>1</sup>; mō'bīl-iz<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., St., & W.* mōb'i-laiz<sup>1</sup> [To prepare for active service, as an army].

**mobled:** mōb'ld<sup>1</sup>; mōb'ld<sup>2</sup>. This word is to be found in Shakespeare's works. In the First Folio Edition (1623) it is rendered *inobled*, but in an earlier edition (1603) it reads *mobled* [Muffled up].

*First Player:* But who, O who, had seen the *inobled* Queen?

*Hamlet:* The *inobled* Queene?

*Polonius:* That's good: *Inobled* Queene is good.

SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act II, sc. 2.

**Mobonnai:** mo-ben'ai<sup>1</sup> or -ē<sup>1</sup>; mo-bōn'ī<sup>2</sup> or -ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Mocha:** mō'ka<sup>1</sup> or (Arab.) mō'ha<sup>1</sup>; mō'ea<sup>2</sup> or (Arab.) mō'hā<sup>2</sup> [Arabian seaport or coffee imported therefrom].

**Mochmur:** mōk'mur<sup>1</sup>; mōe'mūr<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Mochona:** mōk'o-nā<sup>1</sup>; mōe'o-nā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Mochori:** mōk'o-rāi<sup>1</sup>; mōe'o-rā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**modal:** mō'dal<sup>1</sup>; mō'dal<sup>2</sup> [Denoting a mode or manner].

**mode:** mōd<sup>1</sup>; mōd<sup>2</sup> [1. In grammar, a verb form. 2. Style; fashion].

**model:** mōd'el<sup>1</sup>; mōd'ēl<sup>2</sup> [One who or that which serves as a pattern].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thī.



1: *artistic, árt; íat, fáre; fast; get, prēy; hlt, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;*

**Modena:** mō'dē-nā<sup>1</sup>; mō'dē-nā<sup>2</sup>; sometimes Anglicized mō'di-nā<sup>1</sup> [It. duchy, province, and city].

**Modin:** mō'din<sup>1</sup>; mō'din<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha]. [of a wheel]

**modiolar:** mō-dai'o-lar<sup>1</sup>; mō-di'o-lar<sup>2</sup> [Round and depressed like the nave]

**modiste:** mō'dist<sup>1</sup>; mō'dist<sup>2</sup> [Fr., milliner].

**modulate:** med'yu-lēt<sup>1</sup>; mōd'yu-lāt, <sup>2</sup> *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, and all the earlier lexicographers from Bailey to Sheridan (see below) and from Walker to the present day. *Standard & C.* mōj'u-lēt<sup>1</sup>, also indicated by Sheridan (1780) [To vary in the quality of sound].

**module:** mod'yul<sup>1</sup>; mōd'yul<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1891-1912), *C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, and all the earlier lexicographers except Sheridan (1780), who indicated mōj'ul<sup>1</sup>. *Standard* (1913) mōj'ul<sup>1</sup> [A standard or unit of measurement].

**Mæris:** mæ'ris<sup>1</sup>; mē'ris<sup>2</sup> [Egypt. lake].

**Moeth:** mō'eth<sup>1</sup>; mō'eth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Mohammed:** mō-hām'ed<sup>1</sup>; mō-hām'ed<sup>2</sup> [Founder of Islam (570?-632)].

**Mohegan:** mō-hi'gān<sup>1</sup>; mō-hē'gān<sup>2</sup> [Variant form of the next word].

**Mohican:** mō-hi'kān<sup>1</sup>; mō-hi'ean<sup>2</sup> [An Amerind tribe of Algonkian stock].

**Mohola:** mō'ho-lā<sup>1</sup>; mō'ho-lā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Moholl:** mō'ho-lai<sup>1</sup>; mō'ho-li<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**moldore:** mōi'dōr<sup>1</sup>; mōi'dōr<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation of all modern dictionaries and the same as indicated by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Webster (1828), and Smart (1857). The word was stressed on the final syllable by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) [Pg. coin].

**molety:** mōi'ti<sup>1</sup>; mōi'e-ty<sup>2</sup>. *M.* mōi'ā-ti<sup>1</sup> [A half; also, a small portion].

**moire** [Fr.]: mwār<sup>1</sup>; mwār<sup>2</sup> [A watered silk or mohair fabric].

**moiré** [Fr.]: mwā'rē<sup>1</sup>; mwā're<sup>2</sup> [Watered: said of silk or metals].

**moist:** moist<sup>1</sup>; mōist<sup>2</sup> [Slightly wet]. Compare MOISTEN. [slightly].

**moisten:** mois'n<sup>1</sup>; mōis'n<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent. Compare LISTEN [To wet]

**Molada:** mōl'a-dā<sup>1</sup> or mō-lē-dā<sup>1</sup>; mōl'a-dā<sup>2</sup> or mō-lā-dā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—

**Moladah:** mōl'a-dā<sup>1</sup> or mō-lē-dā<sup>1</sup>; mōl'a-dā<sup>2</sup> or mō-lā-dā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Molathi:** mōl'a-thai<sup>1</sup>; mōl'a-thi<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Molathite:** mōl'a-thait<sup>1</sup>; mōl'a-thit<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Molech:** mōl'ek<sup>1</sup>; mōl'ēc<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as MOLOCH]. [ECCLIE.]

**molecular:** mō-lek'yu-lar<sup>1</sup>; mō-lē'yu-lar<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to molecules]. See MOL-

**molecule:** mōl'i-kiū<sup>1</sup>; mōl'e-cū<sup>2</sup>; *not* mōl'i-kiū<sup>1</sup> even tho it be indicated as an alternative by *M.*; *nor* mōl'kiū<sup>1</sup> as indicated in Webster's "American Dictionary" (1847) [The smallest part of a substance that can exist separately].

**molestation:** mō'lēs-tē'shōn<sup>1</sup> or mōl'es-tē'shōn<sup>1</sup>; mō'lēs-tā'shōn<sup>2</sup> or mōl'ēs-tā'shōn<sup>2</sup>. The first is more frequently heard in the United States; the second is most common in Great Britain [The act of annoying by interference].

**Moll:** mō'lai<sup>1</sup>; mō'li<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Molid:** mō'lid<sup>1</sup>; mō'lid [Bible].

**Molière:** mō'lyār<sup>1</sup>; mō'lyēr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. dramatist (1622-73)].

**mollne:** mō'ln<sup>1</sup>; mō'lin<sup>2</sup>. *M.* mō-lain<sup>1</sup> [A support for a mill-stone].

2: *árt, ápe, íat, fáre, fást, what, ǵll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hlt, íce; í=ē; í=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wón,*

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsə; au = out; ɔɪ; ɪʊ = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

**Molino del Rey** [Sp.]: mo-lí'no del rēi; mo-lí'no dēl rā<sup>2</sup> [Literally, "wind-mill of the king"; specif., a row of buildings near the City of Mexico, where the United States defeated Mexico in 1847].

**mollent**: mel'1-əpt<sup>1</sup> or mel'vent<sup>1</sup>; mōl'i-ənt<sup>2</sup> or mōl'yent<sup>2</sup>. The latter was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Worcester (1859) [Tending to soften].

**Moloch**: mō'lək<sup>1</sup>; mō'lōe<sup>2</sup> [Phenician god].

**molt, moult**: mōlt<sup>1</sup>; mōlt<sup>2</sup> [To shed, as feathers, hair, etc.].

**Moltke (von)**: fon mōlt'kə<sup>1</sup>; fon mōlt'ke<sup>2</sup> [Prus. field-marshal (1800-91)].

**Molucca**: mo-luk'ə<sup>1</sup>; mo-lūe'a<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the MOLUKKA].

**Molukka**: mo-luk'ə<sup>1</sup>; mo-lūk'a<sup>2</sup> [Island-group of the Malay Archipelago].

**Molyneux**: mel'1-nū<sup>1</sup> or (Eng.) mel'niüks<sup>1</sup>; mōl'y-nū<sup>2</sup> or (Eng.) mōl'nüks<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name of Norman origin].

**Momdis**: mēm'dis<sup>1</sup>; mōm'dis<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**momental (a.)**: mo-men'tal<sup>1</sup>; mo-mēn'tal<sup>2</sup>. C. mō'men-tal<sup>1</sup>; I. mō-ment'al<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to momentum].

**momentary**: mō'men-tə-rī<sup>1</sup>; mō'men-ta-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912), C., E., M., St., W., & Wr.; I. mō'ment-a-rī<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* (1913) mō'men-tə-rī<sup>1</sup>.

**momentum**: mo-men'tum<sup>1</sup>; mo-mēn'tum<sup>2</sup> [Impetus gained by movement].

**Monaco**: men'a-kō<sup>1</sup> or men'ā-ko<sup>1</sup>; mōn'ā-eō<sup>2</sup> or mōn'ā-eo<sup>2</sup>. The second pronunciation, preferred by C., is due to the French influence [Eur. principality].

**monad**: men'ad<sup>1</sup> or mō'nad<sup>1</sup>; mōn'ād<sup>2</sup> or mō'nād<sup>2</sup> [A simple and indivisible entity].—**monadic**: men-ad'ik<sup>1</sup>; mōn-ād'ic<sup>2</sup>.

**Monaghan**: mēn'ə-nən<sup>1</sup>; mōn'a-nan<sup>2</sup> [Ir. county and town].

**monarch**: men'ərk<sup>1</sup>; mōn'arē<sup>2</sup>. So also its relatives **mon'arch-ism**, **mon'ar-chy**. See CH [A ruler of a nation].—**monarchie**: mo-nar'kik<sup>1</sup>; mo-nār'eic<sup>2</sup>.

**monastery**: men'as-ter-ī<sup>1</sup>; mōn'as-tēr-y<sup>2</sup>. Jones (1798) men'as-trī<sup>1</sup> [A building occupied by persons under religious vows].

**Monek**: mūnk<sup>1</sup>; mōnk<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Monday**: mūn'dī<sup>1</sup>; mōn'dy<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation of the last syllable is weakened to a as in "senate" and approximates to ɪ in "habit." Altho so indicated by most dictionaries, this pronunciation should be discouraged in favor of one that is more distinct. This should approximate to the sound of a in "chaste" (compare DAY), and was formerly so heard in Scotland, the north of England, and in Ireland. Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), and Sheridan (1780) so indicated it, but Walker (1791) gave to the a the sound of e in "me." Compare DAY. See O.

Of all the days that's in the week

I dearly love but one day,

And that's the day that comes betwixt

A Saturday and Monday.

HENRY CAREY *Sally in Our Alley* (1715).

In the foregoing lines it is quite evident that the poet intended the word should be distinctly enunciated.

**monetary**: men'1-tə-rī<sup>1</sup>; mōn'e-ta-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912), E., M., St., & Wr.; I. men'1-ta-rī<sup>1</sup>; C. & W. mon'1-ti-rī<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* (1913) men'1-tē-rī<sup>1</sup>. By Smart (1840) and Wright (1855) mūn'1-tar-ī<sup>1</sup>, noted also as alternative by C., M., W., & Wr. and frequently used by educated persons [Pert. to money].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fʊl, rʌl, cūre, bʊt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *prēy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

**money:** mun'1; mōn'y2. See O.—**moneyed:** mun'id1; mōn'yd2 [Possessing money].

**Monge:** mōh3; mōnhz2 [Fr. educator; mathematician (1746-1818)].

**mongoos** or **mongoose:** mon'gūs1; mōn'gōōs2 [An ichneumon].

**mongrel:** mun'grel1; mōn'gräl2.

**monism:** men'izm1; mōn'ism2. *Standard & W.* note mō'nizm1 as alternative [In philosophy, a system of metaphysics based on a single ultimate principle].

**monk:** mun'k1; mōnk2. See O [A religious hermit].

**monkey:** mun'ki1; mōn'ky2. See O [One of a quadrumanous group of mammals resembling man].

**mono-:** men'o-1; mōn'o-2 [From the Gr. *μονο-* (*mono-*), combining form from *μόνος* (*monos*), alone; used in words derived from the Greek]. [NOCLAR.]

**monocle:** men'o-kl1; mōn'o-el2 [An eye-glass for one eye]. Compare **MONOCLE.**

**monoclinial:** men'o-klai'näl1; mōn'o-el'nal2 [Dipping in one direction].

**monocotyledon:** men'o-ke't1-lī'dən1; mōn'o-eōt'y-lē'don2 [A plant having a single seed-leaf in the embryo].

**monocular:** mo-nek'yū-lər1; mo-nōe'yū-lar2 [One-eyed]. See **MONOCLE.**

**monogamy:** mo-neg'a-mi1; mo-nōg'a-my2. So also its relatives **monog'a-mist**, **mo-nog'a-mous** [The practise of single marriage at one time].

**monogeny:** mo-nej'i-ni1; mo-nōg'e-ny2 [The theory that the human races are of one blood]. [woven as to form one device].

**monogram:** men'o-gram1; mōn'o-grām2 [A number of letters so inter-

**monograph:** men'o-graf1; mōn'o-gräf2 [A treatise devoted to one subject].

**monolog, monologue:** men'o-log1; mōn'o-lōg2. *Smart* (1857) men'o-lōg1. [Something, as a dramatic soliloquy, spoken by one person].

**monologist:** mo-nel'o-jist1; mo-nōl'o-gist2, *Standard, C., E., I., & W.* (1890-1908). In *W* (1909) the editors, following the example of Dr. Murray ("New English Dictionary," 1908), introduced a different pronunciation for a different spelling, **monologuist**. Thus, the spelling *monologist* is pronounced with the stress upon the second syllable—*mo-nol'o-jist*—and this spelling, dating back to 1711, is the earliest on record, while the form *monologuist* is pronounced *mon'o-log'ist*, which Dr. Murray renders *mon'ol'o-gist*. In the last two pronunciations the *g* is hard as in *go*. In support of the spelling *monologuist*, the earliest quotation that Dr. Murray gives dates from 1865.

**monomachy:** mo-nem'o-ki1; mo-nōm'a-ey2. By *Bailey* (1732), *Johnson* (1755), *Entick* (1764), and *Ash* (1775), stressed on the first syllable [A duel].

**monomania:** men'o-mē'n-a1; mōn'o-mā'ni-a2. Frequently mispronounced mō-nō-mē'n-a1 [Mental derangement confined to one idea].

**monophthong:** men'of-theŋ1; mōn'of-thōŋ2. *E. & W.* mō-nēf'theŋ1 [1. A pure vowel or single simple sound. 2. A vowel digraph or two written vowels with a simple sound]. [wings].

**monoplane:** men'o-plēn1; mōn'o-plān2 [An air-plane with one pair of

**monopolization:** mo-nep'o-li-zē'shan1; mo-nōp'o-li-zā'shon2. *M.* mo-nep'o-lai-zē'shan1 [The act of securing exclusive right to or possession of something].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērŋ; hīt, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; ū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**monoptote:** men'ep-tōt<sup>1</sup>; mōn'ōp-tōt<sup>2</sup>. By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Barclay (1774), and Ash (1775) the stress was indicated on the second syllable. Bailey (1732) rendered the word *monoptoton* and it was so stressed by *E. & I.* [An adjective or noun having only one case-form].

**monostrophe:** mo-nēs'tro-fi<sup>1</sup>; mo-nōs'tro-fe<sup>2</sup>. In Eng. men'o-strōf<sup>1</sup>; in Scot. men-es'trō-fi<sup>1</sup> [A metrical composition containing only one kind of strophe].

**monosyllabic:** men'o-si-lab'ik<sup>1</sup>; mōn'o-sy-lāb'ie<sup>2</sup> [Consisting of monosyllables].

**monosyllable:** men'o-sil'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; mōn'o-syl'a-bl<sup>2</sup>. *M.* men-o-sil'ə-b'l<sup>1</sup> [A word of one syllable]. [but one God].

**monothelism:** men'o-thē'izm<sup>1</sup>; mōn'o-thē'ism<sup>2</sup> [The doctrine that there is

**monotype:** mon'o-taip<sup>1</sup>; mōn'o-typ<sup>2</sup>; *not* mō'no-taip<sup>1</sup> [A single type in its class; also, a composing-machine for setting single types or logotypes for printing].

**Monro:** mən-rō'<sup>1</sup>; mon-rō'<sup>2</sup> [British family name of Celtic origin].

**Monroe:** mən-rō'<sup>1</sup>; mon-rō'<sup>2</sup> [Am. President (1758-1831)].

**monseigneur** [Fr.]: mēn'sē'nyūr<sup>1</sup> or (*Anglice*) men-sen'yər<sup>1</sup>; mōn'se'nyūr<sup>2</sup> or (*Anglice*) mōn-sēn'yēr<sup>2</sup> [A title of honor given to persons of eminence, as princes, cardinals, archbishops, etc.].

**monsieur** [Fr.]: mə-syūr<sup>1</sup>; mo-syūr<sup>2</sup>. Knowles (1835) mō'nsiūr<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1857) mōns-yūr<sup>1</sup> [Mister; a title of address].

**monsignor:** men-sī'nyēr<sup>1</sup> or (*It.*) mōn'sī'nyōr<sup>1</sup>; mōn-sī'nyōr<sup>2</sup> or (*It.*) mōn'-sī'nyōr<sup>2</sup> [A title bestowed on a prelate, officers of the Papal court, and others].

**Monson:** mun'sn<sup>1</sup>; mōn'sn<sup>2</sup> [Town in Mass. or in Me.].

**monsoon:** men-sūn<sup>1</sup>; mōn-sōōn<sup>2</sup> [A seasonable wind of Southern Asia].

**Montagu, Montague:** men'tə-giū<sup>1</sup>; mōn'ta-gū<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Montaigne:** men-tēn' or (*Fr.*) mēn'tē'nyē<sup>1</sup>; mōn-tān' or (*Fr.*) mōn'tā'-nye<sup>2</sup> [Fr. philosopher (1533-1592)]. [70].

**Montalembert:** mēn'tā'lān'bār<sup>1</sup>; mōn'tā'lān'bēr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman (1810-1870)].

**Montana:** men-tā'nə<sup>1</sup>; mōn-tā'na<sup>2</sup>; *not* men-tan'ə—the nasal drawl sometimes heard is out of place [A State of the United States].

**Montauk:** men-tōk<sup>1</sup>; mōn-tāk<sup>2</sup> [Hamlet on Long Island, N. Y.].

**Montcalm:** ment-kām<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) mōn'kām<sup>1</sup>; mōnt-eām<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) mōn'-eām<sup>2</sup> [Fr. general (1712-59)]. [80].

**Montecuccoli:** mon'tē-kū'ko-li<sup>1</sup>; mon'tē-ey'eo-li<sup>2</sup> [Aust. general (1608-1664)].

**Montefiore:** men'ti-fi-ō'rī<sup>1</sup>; mōn'te-fi-ō're<sup>2</sup> [Eng. philanthropist (1784-1885) born of a famous It. family].

**monteth:** men-tīth<sup>1</sup>; mōn-tēth<sup>2</sup> [A punch-bowl, so called from a Scot. personal name borne by one whose cloak was notched at the bottom and resembled the brim of the bowl]. [to Montenegro].

**Montenegrin:** men'ti-nī'grin<sup>1</sup>; mōn'te-nē'grin<sup>2</sup>. *C.* men'ti-neg'rīn<sup>1</sup> [Pert. European kingdom].

**Montenegro:** men'ti-nī'gro<sup>1</sup>; mōn'te-nē'gro<sup>2</sup> [European kingdom].

**Monterey:** men'ti-rē<sup>1</sup>; mōn'te-re<sup>2</sup> [Mex. city].

2: wəlf, dɔ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, preÿ; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

**Montesquieu:** men<sup>n</sup>tes-kiū<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) mēn<sup>n</sup>tes<sup>n</sup>ki<sup>n</sup>ū<sup>1</sup>; mōn<sup>n</sup>tes-kū<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) mōn<sup>n</sup>tēs<sup>n</sup>ki<sup>n</sup>ū<sup>2</sup> [Fr. jurist (1689-1755)].

**Montessori:** mōn<sup>n</sup>tēs-sō<sup>n</sup>rī<sup>1</sup>; mōn<sup>n</sup>tēs-sō<sup>n</sup>rī<sup>2</sup> [It. educator (1870- )]:

**Montevideo:** men<sup>n</sup>ti-vid<sup>n</sup>i-o<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) mon<sup>n</sup>tē-vi-dē<sup>n</sup>o<sup>1</sup>; mōn<sup>n</sup>te-vid<sup>n</sup>e-o<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) mon<sup>n</sup>tē-vi-dē<sup>n</sup>o<sup>2</sup> [Dept. and capital of Uruguay].

**Montfort (de):** ment<sup>n</sup>fört<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) mēn<sup>n</sup>för<sup>1</sup>; mōnt<sup>n</sup>fort<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) mōn<sup>n</sup>för<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. crusader (1160?-1218). 2. Eng. statesman (1208-65) who laid the foundation for the House of Commons].

**Montgolfier:** ment<sup>n</sup>gel<sup>n</sup>fi-är<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) mēn<sup>n</sup>gel<sup>n</sup>fi<sup>n</sup>ē<sup>1</sup>; mōnt<sup>n</sup>-göl<sup>n</sup>fi-er<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) mōn<sup>n</sup>göl<sup>n</sup>fi<sup>n</sup>ē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. inventors (1) 1745-99; (2) 1740-1810] of hot-air balloon].

**Montgomery:** ment<sup>n</sup>-gem<sup>n</sup>['or -gum<sup>n</sup>']ä-rī<sup>1</sup>; mōnt<sup>n</sup>-gōm<sup>n</sup>['or -gōm<sup>n</sup>']er-y<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family name: used frequently as a geographical name in the United States].

**month:** munth<sup>1</sup>; mōnth<sup>2</sup>. So also its relatives **month<sup>n</sup>ling**, **month<sup>n</sup>ly**. See O [One of the 12 parts into which the year is divided].

**Montholon, de:** mēn<sup>n</sup>tō<sup>n</sup>lōn<sup>n</sup><sup>1</sup>; mōn<sup>n</sup>tō<sup>n</sup>-lōn<sup>n</sup><sup>2</sup> [Fr. general (1783-1853) and Napoleon I.'s companion on St. Helena].

**Monticello<sup>1</sup>:** mōn<sup>n</sup>ti<sup>n</sup>-chel<sup>n</sup>lō<sup>1</sup>; mōn<sup>n</sup>ti<sup>n</sup>-chēl<sup>n</sup>lō<sup>2</sup> [It. town]. [United States].

**Monticello<sup>2</sup>:** men<sup>n</sup>ti<sup>n</sup>-sel<sup>n</sup>o<sup>1</sup>; mōn<sup>n</sup>ti<sup>n</sup>-çēl<sup>n</sup>o<sup>2</sup> [One of various towns in the

**Montijo:** mōn<sup>n</sup>-ti<sup>n</sup>ho<sup>1</sup>; mōn<sup>n</sup>-ti<sup>n</sup>ho<sup>2</sup>. When applied to Eugenie de Montijo de Guzman, Empress of the French, pronounced frequently men<sup>n</sup>ti<sup>n</sup>-jo<sup>1</sup>.

**Montmorency:** ment<sup>n</sup>mo-ren<sup>n</sup>si<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) mēn<sup>n</sup>mo<sup>n</sup>ra<sup>n</sup>si<sup>1</sup>; mōnt<sup>n</sup>mo-rēn<sup>n</sup>-çy<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) mōn<sup>n</sup>mo-rān<sup>n</sup>çy<sup>2</sup> [Historic Fr. city, the cradle of a barony and dukedom; hence, a Canadian geographical name].

**Montpensier:** mēn<sup>n</sup>pa<sup>n</sup>si<sup>n</sup>ē<sup>1</sup>; mōn<sup>n</sup>pa<sup>n</sup>si<sup>n</sup>ē<sup>2</sup> [Historic Fr. commune where Louis VIII. died in 1266. It became the source of a dukedom under Francis I.].

**Montresor:** men-trez<sup>n</sup>är<sup>1</sup>; mōn-trēs<sup>n</sup>or<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name of Fr. origin].

**Monzie:** mun<sup>n</sup>i<sup>1</sup>; mōn<sup>n</sup>ē<sup>2</sup> [Scot. hamlet, seat of a castle dating from 1634]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

**mood:** mūd<sup>1</sup>; mōōd<sup>2</sup> [State of mind].

**moon:** mūn<sup>1</sup>; mōōn<sup>2</sup> [Celestial body].

**moor:** mūr<sup>1</sup>; mōōr<sup>2</sup>. In some parts of Eng. pronounced mēr<sup>1</sup>; mōr<sup>2</sup>. See door and O, and compare MORE [A large tract of land usually uncultivated].

**Moor<sup>2</sup>:** mūr<sup>1</sup>; mōōr<sup>2</sup> [A native of Morocco].

**Moore:** mūr<sup>1</sup> or mōr<sup>1</sup>; mōōr<sup>2</sup> or mōr<sup>2</sup> [Family name in Eng., Ire., and the

**moose:** mūs<sup>1</sup>; mōōs<sup>2</sup> [A quadruped related to the elk].

**Moosias:** mō<sup>n</sup>o-sai<sup>n</sup>äs<sup>1</sup>; mō<sup>n</sup>o-si<sup>n</sup>äs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Moossias:** mo-es<sup>n</sup>i-äs<sup>1</sup>; mo-ös<sup>n</sup>i-äs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**moral:** mer<sup>n</sup>äl<sup>1</sup>; mōr<sup>n</sup>äl<sup>2</sup>. Compare MORALE [Conforming with right conduct].

**morale** [Fr.]: mo-räl<sup>1</sup>; mo-räl<sup>2</sup> [The readiness, as of troops, to obey commands with confidence, courage, and zeal for a cause].

**Moran:** mo-ran<sup>1</sup> or mēr<sup>n</sup>än<sup>1</sup>; mo-rän<sup>2</sup> or mōr<sup>n</sup>än<sup>2</sup> [Family name of Celtic

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; chin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Morasthite:** mo-ras'thait<sup>1</sup> or mō-ras'thait<sup>1</sup>; mo-rās'thit<sup>2</sup> or mō-ras'thit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**moratorium:** mer"ə-tō'ri-um<sup>1</sup>; mōr"a-tō'ri-um<sup>2</sup> [ring payment for a stated time].

**Moray:** mur'ɪ<sup>1</sup>; mōr'y<sup>2</sup> [Sc. firth and former province].

**Mordecai:** mēr'du-kai<sup>1</sup>; mōr'de-eɪ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**more:** mēr<sup>1</sup>; mōr<sup>2</sup>; *not* mōr<sup>1</sup>. Compare MOOR and see O [Something that exceeds something else].

**Moreh:** mō're<sup>1</sup>; mō'rē<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Moresheth-gath:** mer'esh-eth-gath<sup>1</sup> or mo-resh'eth-gath<sup>1</sup>; mōr'esh-eth-gāth<sup>2</sup> or mo-rēsh'eth-gāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Moria:** mo-rai'ə<sup>1</sup>; mo-rɪ'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Moriah:** mo-rai'ā<sup>1</sup>; mo-rɪ'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**moribund:** mer'i-bund<sup>1</sup>; mōr'i-bünd<sup>2</sup> [On the point of dying].

**morion:** mō'ri-ən<sup>1</sup>; mō'ri-on<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E., I., M., & St.* mer'i-ən<sup>1</sup> [A form of helmet worn in the 16th century].

**morn:** mērn<sup>1</sup>; mōrn<sup>2</sup>. Compare MOURN [The early part of the day].

**Moro:** mō'ro<sup>1</sup>; mō'ro<sup>2</sup> [A Malayan inhabitant of certain Philippine Islands].

**moron:** mō'ren<sup>1</sup>; mō'rōn<sup>2</sup> [A feeble-minded person]. [the son of sleep].

**Morpheus:** mēr'fiūs<sup>1</sup>; mōr'fūs<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes mōr'fi-us<sup>1</sup> [In Rom. myth,

**morphine:** mēr'fin<sup>1</sup> or mōr'fin<sup>1</sup>; mōr'fin<sup>2</sup> or mōr'fin<sup>2</sup>. See PH [A constituent of opium used in medicine].

**Morrell:** mur'el<sup>1</sup> or mē-rel<sup>1</sup>; mōr'ēl<sup>2</sup> or mō-rēl<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name of Fr. [origin].

**morsel:** mōr'sel<sup>1</sup>; mōr'sēl<sup>2</sup>. In England mōr'sɪl<sup>1</sup> and so indicated by Dr. Murray [A small piece of food].

**mortal:** mōr'tal<sup>1</sup>; mōr'tal<sup>2</sup> [Deadly].

**mortgage:** mōr'gɪ<sup>1</sup>; mōr'gag<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent in modern speech and the *a* has been so squeezed as to approximate to *i* in "habit." So also in its relatives **mort'ga-gee**, **mort'ga-gor**, etc.

*Mortgage* . . . signifieth in our common law, a pawne of land or tenement . . . laid or bound for monie borrowed. JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607].

**Mosabab:** mo-sē'bab<sup>1</sup>; mo-sā'bāb<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Moscheles:** mēsh'ə-les<sup>1</sup>; mōsh'e-lēs<sup>2</sup> [Ger. composer (1794-1870)].

**Mosciska:** mōsh-tsis'kū<sup>1</sup>; mōsh-tçis'kā<sup>2</sup> [Galician town].

**Moscow:** mes'ko<sup>1</sup>; mōs'eo<sup>2</sup>; *not* mes'kau<sup>1</sup> [Rus. govt. and its capital].

**Mosera:** mo-si'ra<sup>1</sup> or mō-si-ra<sup>1</sup>; mo-si'ra<sup>2</sup> or mō'se-ra<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Moseroth:** mō'si-[or mo-si']reth<sup>1</sup> or -rōth<sup>1</sup>; mō'se-[or mo-sē']rōth<sup>2</sup> or -rōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Moses:** mō'zez<sup>1</sup>; mō'sēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name]. D. **Mozes:** mō'zes; mō'zēs; F. **Moïse:** mō'iz<sup>1</sup>; mō'is<sup>2</sup>; Hung. **Mozes:** mō'zesh<sup>1</sup>; mō'zesh<sup>2</sup>; It. **Moisé:** mō'i-sē<sup>1</sup>; mō'i-se<sup>2</sup>; Pol. **Moyzész:** mōi'zesh<sup>1</sup>; mōi'zesh<sup>2</sup>; Pg. Sp. **Moi-ses:** mō'i-sēs<sup>1</sup>; mō'i-sēs<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Moses:** mō'ses<sup>1</sup>; mō'sēs<sup>2</sup>. [dan].

**Moslem:** mez'lem<sup>1</sup>; mōs'lēm<sup>2</sup>. C. mes'lem<sup>1</sup>; Wr. mes'lēm<sup>1</sup> [Mohamme-

**Mosollam:** mo-sel'am<sup>1</sup>; mo-sōl'am<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Mosollamia:** mo-sel'a-mai'ə<sup>1</sup>; mo-sōl'a-mi'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Mosollamon:** mo-sel'a-men<sup>1</sup>; mo-sōl'a-mōn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Mosollamoth:** mo-sel'a-meth<sup>1</sup> or -mōth<sup>1</sup>; mo-sōl'a-mōth<sup>2</sup> or -mōth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Mosollamus:** mo-sel'a-mus<sup>1</sup>; mo-sōl'a-mūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha R. V.].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollice; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**moth:** mōth<sup>1</sup>; mōth<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.; E., I., M., St., & Wr.* mōth<sup>1</sup>. The first indicates American usage (on which see quotation under *Gob*); the second usage in Great Britain. The writer's preference is for the latter [A winged insect resembling a butterfly in form].

**mother:** muth'ər<sup>1</sup>; mōth'er<sup>2</sup>; *not* muth'ər<sup>1</sup>.

**moths:** mōthz<sup>1</sup> or methz<sup>1</sup>; mōths<sup>2</sup> or mōths<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes, and quite defensibly, mōths<sup>1</sup> [A butterfly-like insect flying at night].

**Moulton:** mōl'tan<sup>1</sup>; mōl'ton<sup>2</sup> [Town in Iowa].

**Moultrie:** mōl'[mūl'- or mū'-]tri<sup>1</sup>; mōl'[mūl'- or mū'-]tri<sup>2</sup> [(1731-1805)].

**mound:** maund<sup>1</sup>; mound<sup>2</sup> [A pile of earth].

**Mounet-Sully:** mū'nē'sū'li<sup>1</sup>; mū'ngē'sū'ly<sup>2</sup> [Fr. tragedian (1841-1916)].

**mount:** maunt<sup>1</sup>; mount<sup>2</sup> [An elevation of the earth's surface].

**mountain:** maun'tin<sup>1</sup>; moun'tin<sup>2</sup>—a pronunciation the last syllable of which should be corrected. It is now squeezed almost out of existence.

**mountainous:** maun'tin-us<sup>1</sup>; moun'tin-ūs<sup>2</sup>. See the preceding word.

**mourn:** mōrn<sup>1</sup>; mōrn<sup>2</sup>; *not* mērn<sup>1</sup> as spoken by some Londoners. See INTRODUCTION, p. xi [To grieve for].

**mousquetaire:** mūs'kə-tār<sup>1</sup>; mūs'ke-tār<sup>2</sup> [Fr., musketeer].

**mouth (v.):** mauth<sup>1</sup>; mouth<sup>2</sup> [To use the mouth in action upon].

**mouth (n.):** mauth<sup>1</sup>; mouth<sup>2</sup>—compare the preceding word and note the different symbols used to indicate the sound of the *th* [The opening between the lips at the lower part of the face].

**mouthed:** mauthd<sup>1</sup>; mouthd<sup>2</sup>. *C.* mautht<sup>1</sup>.—**mouths:** mauthz<sup>1</sup>; mouths<sup>2</sup>.

**move:** mūv<sup>1</sup>; mōv<sup>2</sup>. See *O* and compare *Drove*.

**mow (n.):** mōu<sup>1</sup>; mow<sup>2</sup> [A heap, as of grain; also, a storage place for it].

**mow (v.):** mō<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W., or mau<sup>1</sup>, E., I., M., & Wr.; mō<sup>2</sup> or mow<sup>2</sup>* [A grimace].

In England the word has little colloquial currency, and the pronunciation is uncertain. The British dicts. give (mau<sup>1</sup>), the recent U. S. Dicts. (mō<sup>1</sup>). In Scotland, where the word is still in use, the sound is (mau<sup>1</sup>).

HENRY BRADLEY in Murray's *New English Dictionary* vol. vi, s. v. [Oxford, 1908].

**Moza:** mō'zə<sup>1</sup>; mō'zə<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Mozah:** mō'zā<sup>1</sup>; mō'zā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Mozart:** mō'zärt<sup>1</sup> or (G.) mō'tsärt<sup>1</sup>; mō'zärt<sup>2</sup> or (G.) mō'tsärt<sup>2</sup> [Ger. composer (1756-91)].

**mozetta:** mo-zet'ə<sup>1</sup>; mo-zēt'a<sup>2</sup>. *C.* mo-tset'tā<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* mæ-zet'ə<sup>1</sup> [A hooded cape worn by certain Roman Catholic dignitaries].

**Mrs. (abbr.):** mis'iz<sup>1</sup>; mīs'iz<sup>2</sup> [A common corruption of the formal *mistress*]. Compare *MISTER*; *MISTRESS*.

**much:** mūch<sup>1</sup>; mūch<sup>2</sup> [Great in amount or quantity].

**muclage:** miū'si-lj<sup>1</sup>; mū'çi-lāg<sup>2</sup> [A gummy substance].

**muck, mud, muf, mug.** In these words the *u* is short as in "but": muk<sup>1</sup>, mūk<sup>2</sup>; mud<sup>1</sup>, mūd<sup>2</sup>; muf<sup>1</sup>, mūf<sup>2</sup>; mug<sup>1</sup>, mūg<sup>2</sup>. See *U*.

**Mühlbach:** mül'bah<sup>1</sup>; mül'bär<sup>2</sup> [Aust. town; also, pen name of Ger. novelist (1814-73)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

I: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

**Mülhausen:** mül'hau-zen<sup>1</sup>; mül'hou-sen<sup>2</sup> [Ger. town, entered by Fr., 1914-15].

**Müller, Max:** mül'er<sup>1</sup> or (Ang.) mil'er<sup>1</sup>; mül'er<sup>2</sup> or (Ang.) ml'er<sup>2</sup> [Ger. philologist (1823-1900) who settled in England].

**Multani:** mül-tān<sup>1</sup>; mül-tān<sup>2</sup> [A division of Br. India].

**multeity:** mul-ti'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; mül-tē'i-ty<sup>2</sup> [The quality of being manifold].

**multijugous:** mul'ti-jū'gus<sup>1</sup>; mül'ti-ju'gūs<sup>2</sup>. Smart (1857) and Worcester (1859) mal-tij'a-gus<sup>1</sup> [Having many pairs of leaflets].

**multipartite:** mul'ti-pār'tait<sup>1</sup>; mül'ti-pār'tit<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* mul-ti-pār'tait<sup>1</sup>; *E.* mul'ti-part-ait<sup>1</sup>; *I.* mul'tip-ar-tait<sup>1</sup>; *St.* mul-tip'ar-tait<sup>1</sup>; *W.* mal-tip'er-tait<sup>1</sup> [Divided into many parts].

**multiplicand:** mul'ti-pli-kand<sup>1</sup>; mül'ti-pli-eänd<sup>2</sup>; *not* -plik-and<sup>1</sup>, for the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonant [A number to be multiplied by another].

**multiplicate:** mul'ti-pli-kēt<sup>1</sup>; mül'ti-pli-eāt<sup>2</sup>. Modern dictionaries, Worcester excepted, all indicate the stress on the first syllable. Among the earlier lexicographers only Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Perry (1805), and Jameson (1827) put it on the second—mul-tip'li-kēt<sup>1</sup>. Johnson (1755) *multiplicæte*, which, according to the former practise of lexicographers, places the stress on the final syllable [Consisting of many or more than one].

**multiplication:** mul'ti-pli-kē'shən<sup>1</sup>; mül'ti-pli-eā'shon<sup>2</sup>; *not* -plik-ē'shən<sup>1</sup>, for the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonant [The act or process of increasing in number].

**multiramos:** mul'ti-rē'mos<sup>1</sup>; mül'ti-rā'mos<sup>2</sup>. *C. & E.* mul-ti-rē'mōs<sup>1</sup>; *I.* mul'ti-rē-mōs<sup>1</sup> [Having many branches].

**multivalent:** mul'ti-vē'lent<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W.*, or mul-tiv'a-lent<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., I., M., & W.*; mül'ti-vā'lent<sup>2</sup> or mül-tiv'a-lent<sup>2</sup>. The second indicates usage in Great Britain [Having two or more valences or strengths].

**multure:** mul'tiur<sup>1</sup> or -chur<sup>1</sup>; mül'tūr<sup>2</sup> or -chūr<sup>2</sup> [1. A grinding of grain. 2. A percentage of ore paid for pulverizing].

**mun, mum'ble, mum'mer.** In these words the *u* is short as in "but": mun<sup>1</sup>, mūm<sup>2</sup>; mun'bl<sup>1</sup>, mūm'bl<sup>2</sup>; mum'er<sup>1</sup>, mūm'er<sup>2</sup>. See U.

**mummification:** mum'i-fi-kē'shən<sup>1</sup>; mūm'i-fi-eā'shon<sup>2</sup> [The process of embalming, as a mummy].

**mummify:** mum'i-fai<sup>1</sup>; mūm'i-fy<sup>2</sup> [To make a mummy of; embalm].

**mummy, mump, munch.** In these words the *u* is short as in "but": mum'i<sup>1</sup>, mūm'y<sup>2</sup>; mump<sup>1</sup>, mūmp<sup>2</sup>; munch<sup>1</sup>, mūnch<sup>2</sup>. See U. [mancer].

**Munchausen:** mun-čhō'zen<sup>1</sup>; mūn-čhā'sen<sup>2</sup> [Typical extravagant ro-

**München:** mūn'hen<sup>1</sup>; mūn'hēn<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Bavaria. See MUNICH].

**Münchhausen:** mūn'hau-zen<sup>1</sup>; mūn'hōw-sen<sup>2</sup> [Hanoverian cavalry officer of remarkable adventures (1720-97)].

**Munich:** miū'nuk<sup>1</sup>; mū'nie<sup>2</sup> [Capital of the kingdom of Bavaria].

**munificence:** miu-nif'i-sens<sup>1</sup>; mū-nif'i-gēnç<sup>2</sup>; *not* miū'n-fis'ens<sup>1</sup> [Generous giving].

**Munkacsy:** mun'kā-čhī<sup>1</sup>; mūn'kā-čhỹ<sup>2</sup> [Hung. painter (1844-1900)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōt, bōōt; full, rulle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.



1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

**Muppim:** mup'im<sup>1</sup>; mŭp'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[(1771-1815)].

**Murat:** mŭ'rŭ'<sup>1</sup>; mŭ'rŭ'<sup>2</sup>; *Thomas* (Biog. Dict.) miu-rat'<sup>1</sup> [King of Naples

**Murcia:** mŭr'shi-ā<sup>1</sup> or (*Sp.*) mŭr'thi-ā<sup>1</sup>; mŭr'shi-ā<sup>2</sup> or (*Sp.*) mŭr'thi-ā<sup>2</sup> [*Sp.*  
province and its capital].

[painter (1617-82)].

**Murillo:** miu-ril'o<sup>1</sup> or (*Sp.*) mŭ-ril'yo<sup>1</sup>; mŭ-ril'o<sup>2</sup> or (*Sp.*) mŭ-ril'yo<sup>2</sup> [*Sp.*

**murk, murmur.** The *u*'s in these words and their relatives are long as in  
"burn": mŭrk<sup>1</sup>, mŭrk<sup>2</sup>; mŭr'mŭr<sup>1</sup>, mŭr'mŭr<sup>2</sup>.

**Murman:** mŭr'man<sup>1</sup> or (*Anglice*) mŭr'mæn<sup>1</sup>; mŭr'mæn<sup>2</sup> or (*Anglice*)  
mŭr'mæn<sup>2</sup> [A coast of northeastern Lapland].

**murra:** mŭr'ā<sup>1</sup>; mŭr'ā<sup>2</sup> [A substance supposed to be Chinese jade, irides-  
cent glass, porcelain, etc.].

**murrain:** mŭr'in<sup>1</sup>; mŭr'in<sup>2</sup> [A disease of domestic animals; nasal catarrh].

**Murray:** mŭr'1; mŭr'y<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family of Celtic origin].

**murrina** [L.]: mŭ-rŭi'nā<sup>1</sup>; mŭ-rŭi'nā<sup>2</sup> [Vases of murra].

**murrine:** mŭr'in<sup>1</sup> or -ain<sup>1</sup>; mŭr'in<sup>2</sup> or -in<sup>2</sup> [Consisting of murra].

**musang:** mŭ-sŭn'<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W.*, or miu-san'<sup>1</sup>, *C. & M.*; mŭ-sŭng'<sup>2</sup> or mŭ-  
sŭng'<sup>2</sup> [An East-Ind. coffee-rat].

**muscadine:** mus'kə-din<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., St., & W.*, or mus'kə-dain<sup>1</sup>, *E., I.,  
M., & W.*; mŭs'ea-din<sup>2</sup> or mŭs'ea-din<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage, and  
was noted formerly by Jameson (1857) and Smart (1857); the second, the usage of  
Great Britain, which was recorded also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones  
(1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and  
Craig (1849) [A variety of sweet grape, wine, and pear].

**muscardine:** mus'kər-din<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & W.*; mŭs'ear-din<sup>2</sup>. *E.*  
mus'kər-dain<sup>1</sup>; *I.* mus'kər-dain<sup>1</sup>; *M.* mus'kər-din<sup>1</sup>. As an alternative *Standard &  
W.* indicate mus'kər-din<sup>1</sup> [A silkworm-disease due to a fungus; also, the fungus].

**Muscatine:** mus'kə-tin<sup>1</sup>; mŭs'ea-tin<sup>2</sup> [A county and city in Iowa].

**muscle:** mus'1; mŭs'1<sup>2</sup>—the *c* is silent in this word and in its relatives  
**muscle** and **muscling**. See C [A contractile fibrous organ of the human body].

**muscovado:** mus'ko-vē'do<sup>1</sup>; mŭs'eo-vā'do<sup>2</sup> [Unrefined sugar].

**muscovy:** mus'ko-vi<sup>1</sup>; mŭs'eo-vy<sup>2</sup> [A duck of tropical America].

**Muse:** miŭz<sup>1</sup>; mŭz<sup>2</sup>. See S [In myth, a goddess who presides over art and  
science].

**museum:** miu-zī'ŭm<sup>1</sup>; mŭ-sē'ŭm<sup>2</sup>. By the careless the stress is frequently  
but erroneously put on the first syllable. See S [A building devoted to the preserva-  
tion of works of nature, art, antiquity, and handicrafts].

**Mushi:** miŭ'shi<sup>1</sup>; mŭ'shi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**music:** miŭ'zik<sup>1</sup>; mŭ'sie<sup>2</sup>. Diphthongal *u* is described in England as  
always *y* + *oo*: *music* = *myoozic*. The traditional pronunciation in America gives *yu*  
only beginning a syllable, as in *use*, *yūs*, *pen-ury*, *penyuri*; no consonant murmur is  
heard in *music*, *miŭsic*, nor is pure *i* heard; but a mixed *i* + *u* with *u* vanish. See S  
and U. Compare *bruv*.

**musicale:** miŭ'zi-kāl<sup>1</sup>; mŭ'si-eāl<sup>2</sup> [Fr., an informal or private concert].

**musician:** miu-zish'an<sup>1</sup>; mŭ-ŭish'an<sup>2</sup> [One who is skilled in music].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦin, ɦis.

**muskallonge, muskellonge, muskellunge:** mus'kə-lən<sup>1</sup> or mus'kə-lən<sup>1</sup>; mus'ka-lŋŋ<sup>2</sup> or mus'ka-lŋŋ<sup>2</sup>. The first and second spellings are commonly pronounced alike; the third is pronounced mus'ka-lun<sup>1</sup> or mus'ka-lun<sup>1</sup> [The mask-nong].

**muskmelon:** musk'mel'an<sup>1</sup>; mŋsk'məl'on<sup>2</sup>. Dialectically corrupted to mush'mel-an<sup>1</sup> in the United States [A plant of the gourd family].

**muslin:** muz'hn<sup>1</sup>; mŋs'lin<sup>2</sup> [A soft cotton fabric].

**Musset (de):** də mŋ'sē<sup>1</sup>; de mŋ'sē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. author (1810-57)].

[medan].

**Mussulman:** mus'ul-mən<sup>1</sup>; mŋs'ul-man<sup>2</sup>; *nŋt* muz'ul-mən<sup>1</sup> [Moham-mustache: mus-tash<sup>1</sup>; mus-tach<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* (1893-1912) & *C. mus-tash<sup>1</sup>*; *E. mus-tash<sup>1</sup>*; *I. mus-tash<sup>1</sup>*; *M. mus-tash<sup>1</sup>*; *Standard* (1913) mus-tash<sup>1</sup>; *St. & Wr. mus-tash<sup>1</sup>*; *W. mus-tash<sup>1</sup>*. The difference between the English and the American pronunciation is due, no doubt, to spelling. In Eng. the word is spelt *moustache* and the first syllable is given the sound of *u* in full [The hair on the upper lip].

**mustachio:** mus-tash'i-ŋ<sup>1</sup>; mŋs-tach'i-ŋ<sup>2</sup>. *C. mus-tash'iŋ<sup>1</sup>*; *E. mus-tash'i-ŋ<sup>1</sup>*; *I. mus-tash'i-ŋ<sup>1</sup>*; *M. mus-tash'i-ŋ<sup>1</sup>*; *St. mus-tash'i-ŋ<sup>1</sup>*; *W. & Wr. mus-tash'i-ŋ<sup>1</sup>* [Mustache].

**musteline:** mus'ti-lin<sup>1</sup>; mŋs'te-lŋ<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & M.*; *E. & I. mus'te-lain<sup>1</sup>*; *St. mus-till'ain<sup>1</sup>*; *W. & Wr. mus'ti-lain<sup>1</sup>* [Weasel-like].

**Muth-labben:** mŋth'lab'en<sup>1</sup>; mŋth'lab'en<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**mutual:** miŋ'tiu-əl<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., M., & St., or miŋ'chu-əl<sup>1</sup>, Standard, C., & W.*; mŋ'tū-əl<sup>2</sup> or mŋ'chu-əl<sup>2</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated miŋ'tiu-əl<sup>1</sup>, while Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798) noted miŋ'chu-əl<sup>1</sup> [Shared or experienced alike; also, reciprocally related].

**my:** mai<sup>1</sup>; mŋ<sup>2</sup>. In England frequently, when unstressed, mi<sup>1</sup>. In the United States sometimes vulgarly corrupted ma<sup>1</sup>; ma<sup>2</sup>.

**Mycæ:** mik'a-lŋ<sup>1</sup>; mŋ'e-a-lŋ<sup>2</sup> [Mount. in Asia Minor].

**Mycenæ:** mai-si'nŋ<sup>1</sup>; mŋ-çē'nē<sup>2</sup> [Gr. city, destroyed 468 B. C.].

**myelitis:** mai'i-lai'tis<sup>1</sup> or -li'tis<sup>1</sup>; mŋ'e-li'tis<sup>2</sup> or -li'tis<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of the spinal cord].

**Myndus:** min'dus<sup>1</sup>; mŋn'dŋs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

[tism].

**myositis:** mai'o-sai'tis<sup>1</sup> or -si'tis<sup>1</sup>; mŋ'o-si'tis<sup>2</sup> or -si'tis<sup>2</sup> [Acute rheuma-Myra: mŋai'rə<sup>1</sup>; mŋ'ra<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**myrcin:** mir'i-sin<sup>1</sup>; mŋr'i-çŋn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., St., W., & Wr.*; *C. & M. mi-rai'sin<sup>1</sup>*; *I. mai'r-sin<sup>1</sup>* [A chemical product obtained from beeswax].

**Myrmidon:** mŋr'mi-dən<sup>1</sup>; mŋr'mi-don<sup>2</sup> [1. One of a warlike people of ancient Thessaly. 2. [m-] A petty officer of the law].

**myrrh:** mŋr<sup>1</sup>; mŋr<sup>2</sup> [A gum resin from certain Arabian trees].

**myrrhie:** mir'ik<sup>1</sup>; mŋr'ie<sup>2</sup>. *E., I., M., & St. mŋr'ik<sup>1</sup>* [Pert. to myrrh].

**myrrhine:** mir'in<sup>1</sup>; mŋr'in<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I. mŋr'in<sup>1</sup>* [Same as MURRINE].

**myself:** mai-self<sup>1</sup>; mŋ-self<sup>2</sup>. In England frequently when unemphatic, mi-self<sup>1</sup>; in the United States sometimes vulgarly ma-self<sup>1</sup>. By the earlier lexicographers the unemphatic form was indicated, Jameson (1827) alone giving the emphatic mai'self<sup>1</sup>.

2: wŋlf, dŋ; bŋŋt, bŋŋt; full, rŋle, cŋre, bŋt, bŋrn; ŋil, bŋy; ɡŋ, ɡem; ɦn; ɦin, ɦis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gr̥y*; hit, *hīt*; police, *obey*, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

**Mysia:** mish'i-a<sup>1</sup>; mysh'i-a<sup>2</sup> [District in Asia Minor].

**Mysore:** mai-sōr<sup>1</sup>; m̃y-sōr<sup>2</sup> [State in Brit. India and its capital].

**mystery:** mis'tər-<sup>1</sup>; m̃ys'ter-y<sup>2</sup> [Something beyond human knowledge; an unexplained or inexplicable phenomenon].

**mythological:** mith'o-lej'i-kəl<sup>1</sup>; m̃yth'o-lōg'i-cal<sup>2</sup>. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) mai-tho-lod'ji-kəl<sup>1</sup> [Port. to mythology].

**mythology:** mi-thol'o-ji<sup>1</sup>; my-thōl'o-gy<sup>2</sup>. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) mai-thol'o-ji<sup>1</sup> [A system of fictitious narratives presented as historic but without foundation in fact].

**mythopiasm:** mith'o-plazm<sup>1</sup>; m̃yth'o-plāsm<sup>2</sup>. *M. & Wr.* mai'tho-plazm<sup>1</sup> [Primitive narrative of which the myth was formed].

**Mytilene:** mit'i-li-nī<sup>1</sup>; m̃yt'i-lē-nē<sup>2</sup>. Same as MITYLENE.

**myxedema:** miks'i-dī-mā<sup>1</sup>; m̃yks'e-dē-mā<sup>2</sup> [A disease, usually of women, in which the connective tissue is converted into a gelatinous substance].

## N

**n:** en<sup>1</sup>; ěn<sup>2</sup>. This letter is represented in common spelling by:

(1) *n*, *nn*, as in *no*, *honor*, *on*, *banner*, etc.

(2) Unaccented *en* as in *heaven* (hev'n); *on* as in *lesson* (les'n), etc.

(3) *ñ* as in *ink* is merely a graphic variation of *ng*, used for brevity before *c*, *g*, *k*, *q*.

(4) *n* as in *ben* is found in French words, and is used to indicate that the preceding vowel has a nasal sound. To make it, send the sound of the vowel through the nose as much as possible. This sound in French is often represented by *ny* in common English spelling; but it should not be. Final *n* is sometimes silent, as in *condemn*, *con-temn*. See INTRODUCTION pp. xxix-xxxi.

There are a few words, almost all of Latin derivation, in which a final *n* appears unsounded. . . . In *autumn*, *column*, *condemn*, *hymn*, and *limn* the *n* is silent.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. iii, § 5, p. 167 [H. '09].

**Naalol:** nē'a-lel<sup>1</sup>; nā'a-lōl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Naam:** nē'am<sup>1</sup>; nā'ām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Naama:** nē'a-mā<sup>1</sup>; nā'a-mā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Naamah:** nē'a-mā<sup>1</sup>; nā'a-mā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Naaman:** nē'a-man<sup>1</sup>; nā'a-man<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Naamathite:** nē'am'e-thait<sup>1</sup>; nā'am'a-thīt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Naamites:** nē'a-[or nē'e]-[imait<sup>1</sup>; nā'a-[or nā-ā]-[imits<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Naara:** nē'a-ra<sup>1</sup>; nā'a-ra<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Naarah:** nē'a-ra<sup>1</sup>; nā'a-ra<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Naarai:** nē'a-rai<sup>1</sup>; nā'a-rai<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Naaran:** nē'a-ran<sup>1</sup>; nā'a-rān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Naarath:** nē'a-rath<sup>1</sup>; nā'a-rāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Naaratha:** nē-ar'a-thā<sup>1</sup>; nā-ār'a-thā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Naaria:** nē'a-rai'e<sup>1</sup>; nā'a-rī'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Naashon:** nē-ašh'en<sup>1</sup> or nē-a-shen<sup>1</sup>; nā-ašh'ōn<sup>2</sup> or nā'a-shōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Naathus:** nē'a-thus<sup>1</sup>; nā'a-thūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Nabajoth:** nē-bē'jeth<sup>1</sup>; nā-bā'jōth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Nabal:** nē'bal<sup>1</sup>; nā'bal<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nabarias:** nāb'a-rai'as<sup>1</sup>; nāb'a-rī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**nabob:** nē'beb<sup>1</sup>; nā'bōb<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) and Wright (1855) nē-beb<sup>1</sup> [An Anglo-Indian of great wealth].

**Naboth:** nē'beθ<sup>1</sup> or -bōθ<sup>1</sup>; nā'bōth<sup>2</sup> or -bōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nabuchodonosor:** nab'yū-ko-don'o-sor<sup>1</sup>; nāb'yū-eo-dōn'o-sōr<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Nabuthians:** nab'yū-thi'enz<sup>1</sup>; nāb'yū-thē'anz<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Nachon:** nē'ken<sup>1</sup>; nā'eōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nacot** (R. V.).—**Nachor:** nē'ker<sup>1</sup>; nā'eōr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nadab:** nē'dab<sup>1</sup>; nā'dāb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nadabath:** nād'a-bath<sup>1</sup>; nā'd'a-bāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible (Ap.) and (R. V.)].—**Nadabatha:** nā-dab'a-thā<sup>1</sup>; nā-dāb'a-thā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Nadabia:** nād'a-bai'e<sup>1</sup>; nā'd'a-br'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Nadaboth:** nā-dab'eθ<sup>1</sup>; nā-dāb'ōth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**nadir:** nē'dar<sup>1</sup>; nā'dīr<sup>2</sup> [The inferior pole of the horizon].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, gr̥y, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊslɪ; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪʊ = feud; ʧɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

**Nadir**<sup>2</sup>: nā'dɪr<sup>1</sup>; nā'dɪr<sup>2</sup> [Pers. usurper].

**Naegeli**: nē'gə-lɪ<sup>1</sup>; nā'gə-lɪ<sup>2</sup> [Swiss composer (1773-1836)].

**Nagari**: nā'gə-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; nā'gə-rɪ<sup>2</sup> [A class of vernacular alphabets of India].

**Nagasaki**: nā'gu-sū'kɪ<sup>1</sup>; nā'gū-sā'kɪ<sup>2</sup> [Jap. seaport].

**Nagge**: nag'ɪ<sup>1</sup>; nāg'ɛ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Naggai**: nag'ɑɪ<sup>1</sup>; nāg'ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Nahabi**: nē'hə-baɪ<sup>1</sup>; nā'ha-bɪ<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Nahaliel**: nē'hə'li-el<sup>1</sup> or -hal'ɪ-el<sup>1</sup>; nā-hā'li-əl<sup>2</sup> or -hāl'ɪ-əl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nahalal** (R. V.), **Nahallal**: nē'hal-al<sup>1</sup>; nā'hāl-āl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Naham**: nē'ham<sup>1</sup>; nā'hām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nahamani**: nē'hə-mē'nɪ<sup>1</sup> or nē-ham'ə-nɪ<sup>1</sup>; nā'ha-mā'nɪ<sup>2</sup> or nā-hām'a-nɪ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Nahant**: nə-hant'<sup>1</sup>; nā-hānt'<sup>2</sup> [Village and peninsula in Mass.].

**Nahari**: nē'hə-raɪ<sup>1</sup>; nā'ha-rɪ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nahash**: nē'hash<sup>1</sup>; nā'hāsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nahath**: nē'hath<sup>1</sup>; nā'hāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nahbi**: nā'baɪ<sup>1</sup>; nā'bɪ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nahor**: nē'her<sup>1</sup>; nā'hōr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nahshon**: nā'shan<sup>1</sup>; nā'shon<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Nahum**: nē'hūm<sup>1</sup>; nā'hūm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Nalad**: nē'yəd<sup>1</sup> or nai'ad<sup>1</sup>; nā'yad<sup>2</sup> or nɪ'əd<sup>2</sup>. *M.* nē'ad<sup>1</sup>; *C. & W.* nē'yad<sup>1</sup> [In myth, a water-nymph].

**Naldus**: nē'ɪ-dʊs<sup>1</sup>; nā'ɪ-dʊs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**naif**: nɑ-ɪf'<sup>1</sup>; nā-ɪf'<sup>2</sup> [Natural; artless].

**nail**: nēɪ<sup>1</sup>; nāl<sup>2</sup>; *not* nail<sup>1</sup> as sometimes heard in southern England [1. A horny covering of the finger or toe. 2. A pointed piece of metal used usually to fasten one piece of wood to another].

**Nain**: nē'in<sup>1</sup>; nā'in<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Naloth**: nē'yəfh<sup>1</sup> or nai'əfh<sup>1</sup>; nā'yəth<sup>2</sup> or nɪ'əth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**naissant**: nē'sān'<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, or nēs'sənt<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., I., M., & W.*; nā'sān'<sup>2</sup> or nās'sant<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* nē-sən'<sup>1</sup> [Rising or coming forth: heraldic term].

**naive**: nā-iv'<sup>1</sup>; nā-iv'<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C., I., M., & W.*; *E.* nē-iv'<sup>1</sup>; *St.* nā-iv'<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* na'iv<sup>1</sup> [Characterized by simplicity].

**naively**: nā-iv'hɪ<sup>1</sup>; nā-iv'ly<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C., I., & W.*; *E.* nē-iv'hɪ<sup>1</sup>; *M.* na-iv'-hɪ<sup>1</sup>; *St.* nā-iv-hɪ<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* nā-iv-hɪ<sup>1</sup> [In a naive manner].

**naiveté** [Fr.]: nā'iv'tē<sup>1</sup>; nā'iv'tē<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C., St., & W.*; *E.* nē-iv'tē<sup>1</sup>; *I.* nā-iv'tē<sup>1</sup>; *M.* nā-iv-tē<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* nā'iv-tē<sup>1</sup> [The quality of being naive].

**naked**: nē'ked<sup>1</sup>; nā'kēd<sup>2</sup>; *not* nē'kid<sup>1</sup>, *nor* nek'ed<sup>1</sup> [Nude; not covered].

**name**: nēm<sup>1</sup>; nām<sup>2</sup>.

**Namuel**: nə-miū'el<sup>1</sup>; nā-mū'el<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Namur**: nā'mür'<sup>1</sup>; nā'mür'<sup>2</sup> [Belg. province and city].

**Nana**: nā'na<sup>1</sup>; nā'nā<sup>2</sup> [A girl of the slums who figures as heroine in Émile Zola's realistic novel of the same name].

**Nana-Sahib**: nā'nə-sā'ib<sup>1</sup>; nā'nə-sā'ib<sup>2</sup> [Hindu leader (1825?-1860?) of the Indian Mutiny (1857)].

**Nance**: nans<sup>1</sup>; nānç<sup>2</sup> [A familiar form of the names ANN and NANCY].

**Nancy**<sup>1</sup>: nan'sɪ<sup>1</sup>; nān'çy<sup>2</sup> [A diminutive of ANN].

**Nancy**<sup>2</sup>: nān'sɪ<sup>1</sup>; nān'çy<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes Anglicized nan'sɪ<sup>1</sup> [Fr. cathedral

2: wɒlf; dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊm; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʧɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Nanea**: *nä-ní'ä*<sup>1</sup>; *nä-né'a*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha]. **Nanæa**<sup>†</sup> (R. V.).

**nankeen**: *nan-kin'*<sup>1</sup>; *nän-kén'*<sup>2</sup>. Jameson (1827) *nan'kin'*<sup>1</sup> [A Chin. fabric].

**Nanking**: *nan'kin'*<sup>1</sup>; *nän'king'*<sup>2</sup> [Chin. city and treaty port].

**Nannette**: *nan-et'*<sup>1</sup>; *nän-ët'*<sup>2</sup> [A diminutive of ANN].

**Nansen**: *nän'sen'*<sup>1</sup>; *nän'sén'*<sup>2</sup> [Arctic explorer (1861- )].

**Nantes**: *nän't*<sup>1</sup>; *nän't'*<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes Anglicized *nants'* [Fr. cathedral city].

**Nantwich**: *nan'tich'*<sup>1</sup> or *nant'wich'*<sup>1</sup>; *nän'tich'*<sup>2</sup> or *nänt'wich'*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. market-town]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

**Naomi**: *nē-ō'mi'*<sup>1</sup>; *nä-ō'mi'*<sup>2</sup> [Bible and feminine personal name].

**nap**: *nap'*<sup>1</sup>; *näp'*<sup>2</sup> [The rough outer surface of a textile fabric].

**nape**: *nēp'*<sup>1</sup>; *näp'*<sup>2</sup>; *not nap'*<sup>1</sup> [The back of the neck].

**napery**: *nē'par-i'*<sup>1</sup>; *nä'per-y'*<sup>2</sup> [Household or personal linen].

**Naphish**: *nē'fish'*<sup>1</sup>; *nä'fish'*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Naphisi**: *na'f'i-sai'*<sup>1</sup>; *nä'f'i-si'*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Naphtali**: *na'f'te-lai'*<sup>1</sup>; *nä'f'te-li'*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**naphtha**: *na'f'thā'*<sup>1</sup>; *nä'f'thā'*<sup>2</sup>. *I., St., & Wr.* *na'f'thā'*<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation noted also by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), Smart (1857). Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1750) indicated *na'f'thā'*.

The spelling, originally *naphta* (1572), varied to *nepta* (1605), *naphtha* (1698)—used by Phillips, Kersey, and Johnson—and *naphin* (1753). It was spelt *napthe* and *napha* by Blount ("Glossographia," 1656), and he defined it, "a kind of marly or chalky clay, whereunto if fire be put, it kindleth in such wise, that if a little water be cast thereon, it burns more vehemently; liquid or softer bitumen." Coles (1676) spelt the word *naphthe*, *-tha*; Cocker (1715) *naphthe*; Bailey (1724) and Fenning (1760) *nap'tha*.

**naphthalize**: *na'f'thā-laiz'*<sup>1</sup>; *nä'f'thā-liz'*<sup>2</sup>. See NAPHTHA [To mix with

**Naphthar**: *na'f'thar'*<sup>1</sup>; *nä'f'thär'*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Naphtuhim**: *na'f-tiū'-hum'*<sup>1</sup>; *nä'f-tū'him'*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Napier**: *nēp'yār* or *nē-pir'*<sup>1</sup>; *näp'yēr* or *nä-pēr'*<sup>2</sup> [Brit. general (1782-1853)].

**Napier**: *nē'par'*<sup>1</sup>; *nä'per'*<sup>2</sup> [Scot. mathematician (1550-1617)].

**napiform**: *nē'pi-fōrm'*<sup>1</sup>; *nä'pi-fōrm'*<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* *na'p'i-fōrm'*<sup>1</sup> [Turnip-shaped].

**Napoleon**: *nä-pō'li-än'*<sup>1</sup>; *na-pō'le-on'*<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Fr.

**Napoléon**: *na'pō'le'än'*<sup>1</sup>; *nä'pō'le'än'*<sup>2</sup>; It. **Napoleone**: *na-pō'le-ō'nē'*<sup>1</sup>; *nä-pō'le-ō'nē'*<sup>2</sup>.

**Napoli**: *nä'po-li'*<sup>1</sup>; *nä'po-li'*<sup>2</sup>. Same as NAPLES.

**Narcissus**: *nar-sis'us'*<sup>1</sup>; *när-çis'üs'*<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Fr. **Narcisse**: *nar'sis'*<sup>1</sup>; *när'çis'*<sup>2</sup>; Gr., It. **Narcisso**: *nar-chis'so'*<sup>1</sup>; *när-chis'so'*<sup>2</sup>.

**narcotin, narcotine**: *när'ko-tin'*<sup>1</sup>, *-tin* or *-tīn'*<sup>1</sup>; *när'eo-tin'*<sup>2</sup>, *-tīn* or *-tīn'*<sup>2</sup> [A poisonous crystalline alkaloid].

**nares** (*n. pl.*): *nē'rīz'*<sup>1</sup>; *nä'rēz'*<sup>2</sup> [L., the nostrils].

**Nares**: *närz'*<sup>1</sup>; *närz'*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. Arctic explorer].

**narghile** [Turk.]: *när'gi-lē'*<sup>1</sup>; *när'gi-lē'*<sup>2</sup> [An Oriental water-pipe for tobacco=

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**narrate:** na-rēt<sup>1</sup>; nā-rāt<sup>2</sup>. Formerly nar'ēt<sup>1</sup>, and so noted by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Walker (1806), Webster (1825), Worcester (1839). The later form, and one at present in use, was noted by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Knowles (1833), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1853), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) [To give an account of; relate].

**Narvaez:** nar-vā'ēch<sup>1</sup>; nār-vā'ēth<sup>2</sup> [Sp. general (1470-1528)].

**narwhal:** nūr'hwəl<sup>1</sup>; nār'hwal<sup>2</sup> [A unicorn=whale]. See WH.

**nasal:** nē'zəl<sup>1</sup>; nā'sal<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the nose]. See S.

**Nasbas:** nās'bas<sup>1</sup>; nās'bās<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Nasby, Petroleum V.:** naz'bi<sup>1</sup>; nās'by<sup>2</sup> [Pen-name of D. R. Locke (1833-88)]. Compare NASEBY.

**nascent:** nas'ent<sup>1</sup>; nās'ent<sup>2</sup>. Frequently, but erroneously, nē'sent<sup>1</sup>, perhaps by confusion with natal. So also with its relatives nas'cence, nas'cen-cy [Beginning to exist]. [Charles I. (1645)].

**Naseby:** nēz'bi<sup>1</sup>; nās'by<sup>2</sup> [Eng. village near which Cromwell defeated

**Nasi:** nē'sui<sup>1</sup>; nā'si<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Nasia:** nē-sui'ə<sup>1</sup>; nā-si'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**nasiform:** nē'zi-fērm<sup>1</sup>; nā'si-fōrm<sup>2</sup>. St. & Wr. naz'i-fērm<sup>1</sup> [form of a nose]. [Having the

**Nasith:** nē'siθ<sup>1</sup>; nā'siθ<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Nasmyth:** nē'smiθ<sup>1</sup>; nā'smyθ<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family name].

**Nasor:** nē'ser<sup>1</sup>; nā'sör<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Nassau:** nas'ə<sup>1</sup> or nas'ou<sup>1</sup>; nās'ə<sup>2</sup> or nās'ou<sup>2</sup> [1. A county in Fla. or N. Y. 2. A city, the capital of the Bahama Islands. 3. A former Ger. duchy].

**Nassr-ed-Din:** nā'sr-ed-dīn<sup>1</sup>; nā'sr-ēd-dīn<sup>2</sup> [Shah of Persia (1831-96)].

**nasturtium:** nas-tūr'shi-um<sup>1</sup>, C., E., I., & M., or nas-tūr'shum<sup>1</sup>, Standard & St.; nās-tūr'shi-um<sup>2</sup> or -shūm<sup>2</sup>; W. nas-tūr'shem<sup>1</sup>; Wr. nas-tūr'ti-um<sup>1</sup> [A flowering plant with handsome scarlet, orange, crimson, yellow, or spotted flowers].

**nasute:** nē'siut<sup>1</sup>; nā'sūt<sup>2</sup>, Standard, E., I., W., & Wr.; C. nē-siūt<sup>1</sup> [Having a large nose or snout].

**natal:** nē'təl<sup>1</sup>; nā'tal<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to one's birth].

**Natal:** nē-tal<sup>1</sup>; nā-tāl<sup>2</sup> [S.-Afr. province].

**natatorium:** nē'ta-tō'ri-um<sup>1</sup>; nā'ta-tō'ri-um<sup>2</sup> [A swimming-bath].

**Natchitoches:** nāch'i-tēch'ez<sup>1</sup> or nak'i-tēsh<sup>1</sup>; nāch'i-tōch'ēs<sup>2</sup> or nā'e-i-tōch<sup>2</sup> [Am.-Ind. tribe].

**Nathan:** nē'chan<sup>1</sup>; nā'than<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name]. Fr. na'tān<sup>1</sup>; nā'tān<sup>2</sup>; G. nā'tan<sup>1</sup>; nā'tān<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Natan:** na-tān<sup>1</sup>; nā-tān<sup>2</sup>.

**Nathanael:** nē-čan'a-el<sup>1</sup>; nā-thān'a-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name]. **Nathaniel:** na-tō'nī-el<sup>1</sup>; nā-tā'nī-ēl<sup>2</sup>; Fr. na'ta'nyel<sup>1</sup>; nā'tā'nyel<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Natanael:** nā'ta-na-el<sup>1</sup>; nā'tā-nā-ēl<sup>2</sup>.

**Nathanla:** nāth'a-nai'ə<sup>1</sup>; nāth'a-nī'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Nathanias:** nāth'a-nai'as<sup>1</sup>; nāth'a-nī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Nathan-melech:** nē'chen-mēlek<sup>1</sup>; nā'than-mēlēc<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**natheless** (adv. & prep.): nēfh'les<sup>1</sup>; nāth'lēc<sup>2</sup> [Nevertheless].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊll, rʌle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præ; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

**nathless** (*prep.*): nath'les<sup>1</sup>; nãth'les<sup>2</sup> [In spite of; notwithstanding].

**Natick**: nē'tik<sup>1</sup>; nã'tik<sup>2</sup> [A town in Mass.].

**nation**: nē'shen<sup>1</sup>; nã'shōn<sup>2</sup>. Colloquially nē'shən<sup>1</sup>. [A people organized as a body politic].

**national**: nash'en-əl<sup>1</sup>; nãsh'on-əl<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries, and by most of the earlier ones except Webster (1828-1863) and Knowles (1835), who recorded nē'shun-əl<sup>1</sup>, a New England provincial pronunciation which violates the rule that a derivative from a word whose vowel is long shortens the vowel of the parent word. These remarks apply also to its relatives **nationality**, **nationalize**.

**natrolite**: nat'ro-lait<sup>1</sup>; nãt'ro-lit<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; *E.* nat'ru-lait<sup>1</sup>; *I.* nē'trel-ait<sup>1</sup>; *St.* nē'tro-lait<sup>1</sup> [A white or colorless mineral].

**natural**: nat'yu-rəl<sup>1</sup> or nach'u-rəl<sup>1</sup>; nãt'yū-rəl<sup>2</sup> or nãch'u-rəl<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to nature; innate; inborn].

**naturalization**: nat'yu-rəl-i-zē'shən<sup>1</sup> or nach'u-rəl-i-zē'shən<sup>1</sup>; nãt'yū-rəl-i-zā'shōn<sup>2</sup> or nãch'u-rəl-i-zā'shōn<sup>2</sup>. In England the antepenultimate *i* is pronounced as in "aisle" [The act of admitting an alien to citizenship].

**naturalize**: nat'yu-rəl-aiz<sup>1</sup> or nach'u-rəl-aiz<sup>1</sup>; nãt'yū-rəl-iz<sup>2</sup> or nãch'u-rəl-iz<sup>2</sup> [To make natural; adopt as native].

**nature**: nē'chur<sup>1</sup> or -tiur<sup>1</sup>; nã'chur<sup>2</sup> or -tūr<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777) and Smart (1840) nē'tiur<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Wright (1855) nē'chur<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) nē'churi<sup>1</sup>; Scott (1797) nē'tyur<sup>1</sup>; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Craig (1849) nē'tiur<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) nē'tyur<sup>1</sup>. Toward the close of the 18th century the pronunciation *naytur* was affected by polite society and condemned as vulgar by Walker (1791) and also by Savage as late as 1833. Nares considered this matter more carefully in 1780. See below. [The existing universe with all that it contains].

*T* like *ch* soft.—I know not whether we ought . . . to give way to this pronunciation, which has been creeping in upon us very perceptibly for some years past. It has become almost a rule to pronounce *t* like *ch* whenever it is followed by an *u*, as in *fortune*, *importune*, *actuate*, *effectual*, *nature*, *tune*, *tumid*, *tumult*, etc. Some of these are more confirmed by usage than others; thus the terminations *-tune* and *-ture* are almost universally spoken with the sound of *ch* instead of *t*, as *nachure*, *forchune*, *picchure*, and the contrary pronunciation has even been ridiculed, as low-lived, . . . and marked by a false orthography *nater*, *pickter*. *Nature*, so pronounced, will scarcely offend any ear, though the *t* be made hard. In most of the other instances it is somewhat affected to give the sound of *ch* to the *t*; or rather, perhaps, vulgar.  
NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* p. 129 [London, 1784].

**Naugatuck**: nō'gə-tuk<sup>1</sup>; nã'gə-tūk<sup>2</sup> [Town in Conn.].

**naught**: nōt<sup>1</sup>; nãt<sup>2</sup>—the *g* and *h* are silent [Not anything]. [duct].

**naughty**: nō'ti<sup>1</sup>; nã'ty<sup>2</sup>—the *g* and *h* are silent [Guilty of improper conduct].

**Naum**: nē'um<sup>1</sup>; nã'um<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**nausea**: nō'shi-ə<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, M., St., Wr., or* nō'si-ə<sup>1</sup>, *E.*; nã'she-ə<sup>2</sup> or nã'se-ə<sup>2</sup>. *C.* nē'shiə<sup>1</sup>; *I. & W.* nē'shi-ə<sup>1</sup> [An affection of the stomach].

**nauseous**: nō'shūs<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., & I., or* nō'shəs<sup>1</sup>, *M., W., & Wr.*; nã'shūs<sup>2</sup> or nã'shus<sup>2</sup>. *C.* nē'shius<sup>1</sup>; *St.* nē'shi-us<sup>1</sup> [Exciting nausea; loathsome].

**Nausicaa**: nō-sik'i-ə<sup>1</sup> or nau-sik'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; nã-si'e-a-a<sup>2</sup> or nou-si'e-a-a<sup>2</sup> [In Homer's "Odyssey," a maiden who finds the shipwrecked Odysseus].

**nautch**: nōch<sup>1</sup>; nãch<sup>2</sup> [Hindu dance or dancer].

**Navaho, Navajo**: nav'a-hō<sup>1</sup>; nãv'a-hō<sup>2</sup> [Am.-Indian tribe].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præ, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = iend; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Nave:** nē'vɪ<sup>1</sup>; nā've<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Navesink:** nav'ə-sɪŋk<sup>1</sup> or nē'və-sɪŋk<sup>1</sup>; nāv'e-sɪŋk<sup>2</sup> or nā've-sɪŋk<sup>2</sup> [Hills in New Jersey extending from Raritan Bay to Sandy Hook].

**Nazarene:** naz'ə-rɪn<sup>1</sup>; nāz'a-rēn<sup>2</sup>. *St. naz'a-rɪn*<sup>1</sup> [An inhabitant of Nazareth; a Christian].

**Nazareth:** naz'ə-rēth<sup>1</sup>; nāz'a-rēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible city of Galilee, Palestine].

**Nazarite:** naz'ə-raɪt<sup>1</sup>; nāz'a-rɪt<sup>2</sup> [1. Hebrew devotee. 2. A Nazarene]. This spelling is traced to the Geneva Bible (1560): "When a man or woman doeth separate them selves to vowe a vowe of a *Nazarite*."—*Numbers* vi, 2. The form *Nazarite* is a modern refinement in an effort to distinguish the first meaning from the second.

**Nazimova:** na-zɪ'mo-və<sup>1</sup>; nā-zɪ'mo-vā<sup>2</sup> [Russ. actress (1879- )].

**Neah:** nɪ'ə<sup>1</sup>; nē'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Neanderthal:** nē-ān'dər-tal<sup>1</sup>; nē-ān'der-tāl<sup>2</sup> [Prus. valley; skull found <sup>[there].</sup>]

**Neapolis:** nɪ-əp'o-lɪs<sup>1</sup>; nē-āp'o-lɪs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Nearctic:** nɪ-ārktɪk<sup>1</sup>; nē-āre'tɪk<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the northern part of the New <sup>[World].</sup>]

**Neariah:** nɪ'ə-raɪ'ā<sup>1</sup>; nē'a-rɪ'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nebahaz:** neb'ə-haz<sup>1</sup>; nēb'a-hāz<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Nebai:** nɪ'baɪ<sup>1</sup>; nɪ-bē'āɪ<sup>1</sup>, or neb'ā-āɪ<sup>1</sup>; nē'bɪ<sup>2</sup>, nē-bā'ɪ<sup>2</sup>, or nēb'a-ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nebajoth:** nɪ-bē'jəθ<sup>1</sup> or -baɪ'əθ<sup>1</sup>; nē-bā'jəθ<sup>2</sup> or -bɪ'əθ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nebal-lat:** m-bal'at<sup>1</sup>; nē-bāl'āt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nebat:** nɪ'bat<sup>1</sup>; nē'bāt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nebō:** nɪ'bo<sup>1</sup>; nē'bo<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nebuchadnezzar:** neb'yū-kəd-nez'ər<sup>1</sup>; nēb'yū-eəd-nēz'ər<sup>2</sup>. Same as NEBUCHADREZZAR. —**Nebuchadrezzar:** neb'yū-kəd-rez'ər<sup>1</sup>; nēb'yū-eəd-rēz'ər<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nebushasban:** neb'yū-shas'ban<sup>1</sup>; nēb'yū-shās'bān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nebushaz-ban:** (R. V.)—**Nebuzaradan:** neb'yū-zar-ədən<sup>1</sup> or -zār'ə-dan<sup>1</sup>; nēb'yū-zār-ədān<sup>2</sup> or -zār'ə-dān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**necessarily:** nes'e-sē'ri-hɪ<sup>1</sup>; nēc'ē-sā'ri-ly<sup>2</sup> [As a necessary result].

**necessary:** nes'e-sē-ri<sup>1</sup>; nēc'ē-sā-ry<sup>2</sup>; *not* nes'es-ē-ri<sup>2</sup> [That can not be done without].

**Nechao:** nek'ɪ-ō<sup>1</sup>; nēc'a-ō<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Necho:** nɪ'ko<sup>1</sup>; nē'eo<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. **Necot** (R. V.).—**Necodan:** nɪ-kō'den<sup>1</sup>; nē-ēō'dan<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Necoda:** nɪ-kō'da<sup>1</sup>; nē-ēō'da<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**necrologic:** nek'ro-lej'ɪk<sup>1</sup>; nēc'ro-lōg'ɪk<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to necrology].—**necrologist:** nɪ-krol'o-jɪst<sup>1</sup>; nē-crōl'o-gɪst<sup>2</sup>.—**necrology:** nɪ-krol'o-jɪ<sup>1</sup>; nē-crōl'o-gy<sup>2</sup> [A list of deaths or an account of the dead].

**necromancer:** nek'ro-man'sər<sup>1</sup>; nēc'ro-mān'çər<sup>2</sup> [One who practises necromancy].—**necromancy:** nek'ro-man'sɪ<sup>1</sup>; nēc'ro-mān'çɪ<sup>2</sup> [Art of foretelling the future; magic].

**necropolis:** nek-rəp'o-lɪs<sup>1</sup>; nēc-rəp'o-lɪs<sup>2</sup>; *not* nɪ-krəp'o-lɪs<sup>2</sup> [A city of the <sup>[dead; a cemetery].</sup>]

**necrosis:** nek-rō'sɪs<sup>1</sup>; nēc-rō'sɪs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., M., St., W.; Standard* (1913) & *Wr.* nɪ-krō'sɪs<sup>1</sup>; *I.* nɪ-krō'sɪs<sup>2</sup> [Death or gradual decay of a part of the body].

**nectarean:** nek-tē'ri-ən<sup>1</sup>; nēc-tā're-ən<sup>2</sup>. Same as NECTAREOUS.

**nectareous:** nek-tē'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; nēc-tā're-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Of the nature of nectar].

**nectarine:** nek'tər-in<sup>1</sup> or -ɪn<sup>1</sup>; nēc'tar-ɪn<sup>2</sup> or -ɪn<sup>2</sup> [A variety of downless peach].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōok bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.



1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

**Nedabalah:** ned'ə-bai'ūl; ned'a-bi'ū<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [married woman].

**née** [Fr.]: nē<sup>1</sup>; ne<sup>2</sup> [Literally, born: used to indicate the maiden name of a

**need:** nid<sup>1</sup>; nēd<sup>2</sup> [A lack of something; as, a need of food].

**Neemias:** ni'ī-mai'as<sup>1</sup>; nē'e-mī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**ne'er:** nār<sup>1</sup>; nēr<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), *I.*, & *St.* nīr<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Wright (1835) nēr<sup>1</sup> [Never: a contraction].

**négligé, negligée** [Fr.]: nē'glī'zē<sup>1</sup>; ne'glī'zhe<sup>2</sup> [Unceremonious attire].

**negotiable:** ni-gō'shi-ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; ne-gō'shi-a-bl<sup>2</sup>. Frequently ni-gō'sha-bl<sup>1</sup>. [See NEGOTIATE. [tiation].

**negotiate:** ni-gō'shi-ēt<sup>1</sup>; ne-gō'shi-āt<sup>2</sup> [To arrange for or discuss in nego-

**negotiation:** ni-gō'shi-ē'shān<sup>1</sup>; ne-gō'shi-ā'shōn<sup>2</sup> [The act of arranging with another for the sale, transfer, etc., as of goods].

**negotiator:** ni-gō'shi-ē'ter<sup>1</sup>; ne-gō'shi-ā'tōr<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) and Wright (1835) nī-go-shē'ter<sup>1</sup> [One who negotiates].

**Negrillo** [Sp.]: nē-grī'lyō<sup>1</sup>; ne-grī'lyō<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ne-grī'lyō<sup>1</sup>; *E.* & *I.* ne-grī'lō<sup>1</sup>; *M.* nī-grī'lō<sup>1</sup>; *W.* & *Wr.* nī-grī'lō<sup>1</sup> [A dwarfish African negro].

**Negrito:** ni-grī'tō<sup>1</sup>; ne-grī'tō<sup>2</sup>. *C., E., & I.* ne-grī'tō<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ne-grai'tō<sup>1</sup>; *W.* nī-grī'tō<sup>1</sup> [One of the dwarfish woolly-haired negro people of Malaysia].

**Negropont:** nī'gro-pent<sup>1</sup>; nē'gro-pōnt<sup>2</sup> [The island of Eubœa]. Variant **Negroponte:** nī'gro-pōn'ti<sup>1</sup>; nē'gro-pōn'te<sup>2</sup>.

**Nehelamite:** ni-hel'ə-mait<sup>1</sup> or nī'hi-lē'mait<sup>1</sup>; ne-hēl'a-mīt<sup>2</sup> or nē'he-lā'mīt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nehemia:** nī'hi-mai'at; nē'he-mī'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Nehemiah:** nī'hi-mai'at; nē'he-mī'as<sup>2</sup> [1. Bible and masculine personal name. 2. A historic book of the Old Testament]. Dan. G. **Nehemias:** nē'he-mī'as<sup>1</sup>; ne'he-mī'as<sup>2</sup>; D. **Nehemia:** nē'hē-mī'at; ne'he-mī'as<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Néhémie:** nē'hē'mī'at; ne'g'mā<sup>2</sup>; It. **Neemia:** nē'hē-mī'at; ne'g-mī'as<sup>2</sup>; L. **Nehemias:** nī'hi-mai'as<sup>1</sup>; nē'he-mī'as<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Nehemias:** nē'hē-mī'as<sup>1</sup>; ne'g-mī'as<sup>2</sup>.

**Nehemias:** nī'hi-mai'as<sup>1</sup>; nē'he-mī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Nehiel:** nī'hi-el<sup>1</sup>; nē'hi-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Nehum:** nī'hum<sup>1</sup>; nē'hūm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nehushta:** ni-hush'te<sup>1</sup>; ne-hūsh'ta<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Neiel:** ni-ai'el<sup>1</sup>; ne-i'el<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**neigh:** nē<sup>1</sup>; ne<sup>2</sup> [The cry of a horse].

Many words terminate in *gh*, in which situation those letters doubtless were originally the mark of the guttural aspirate, a sound long lost entirely among the inhabitants of the southern parts of Britain. It is still retained by our northern neighbours.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* p. 105 [London, 1784].

**neighbor, neighbour:** nē'bar<sup>1</sup>; ne'bor<sup>2</sup> [One who lives near another].

A digraph which is encountered . . . frequently . . . is *gh*, both at the end and in the middle of words. . . . It once stood for something. . . . But the guttural sound it indicated disappeared long ago. . . . It serves now no other purpose than to act as a sort of tombstone to mark the place where lie the unsightly remains of a dead and forgotten pronunciation.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. II, § 5, p. 181 [N. '09].

**neighboring:** nē'bar-īn<sup>1</sup>; ne'bor-ing<sup>2</sup>—a word of three syllables.

**Nell:** nīl<sup>1</sup>; nēl<sup>2</sup> [A Celtic family name of Scandinavian origin].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt. ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊslɪ = out; ɔɪ; ɪu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**neither**: nɪ'thər<sup>1</sup> or nɑɪ'thər<sup>1</sup>; nē'ther<sup>2</sup> or nī'ther<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1757) and Johnston (1764) indicated the latter, which, notwithstanding the opposition of the rest of the authorities, has made increasing progress. Favored by the fashionable world, which frequently prefers to be eccentric rather than correct, it is now heard as frequently as *neither*, yet it defies analogy. See EITHER [Not either].

**Nekeb**: nɪ'keb<sup>1</sup>; nē'keb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nekoda**: nɪ-kō'də<sup>1</sup>; ne-kō'də<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Neleus**: nɪ'liūs<sup>1</sup>; nē'lūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the son of Poseidon].

**Nemea**: nɪ-mī'ə<sup>1</sup>; ne-mē'a<sup>2</sup> [Gr. vale and city].

**Nemean**: nɪ-mī'ən<sup>1</sup>; ne-mē'an<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., M., & W.; C. & Wr.* nɪ-mi-ən<sup>1</sup>; St. nem-ī'an<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Nemea]. [vengeance].

**Nemesis**: nem-ī-sis<sup>1</sup>; nēm'e-sīs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, goddess of chastisement and

**Nemrod**: nem'rəd<sup>1</sup>; nēm'rōd<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Nemuel**: nem'yu-el<sup>1</sup> or nɪ-miū'el<sup>1</sup>; nēm'yu-əl<sup>2</sup> or ne-mū'el<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [good usage].

**neologist**: nɪ-el'o-jizm<sup>1</sup>; ne-əl'o-gīzm<sup>2</sup> [Word or phrase unsanctioned by

**neologism**: nɪ-el'o-jist<sup>1</sup>; ne-əl'o-gīst<sup>2</sup> [A coiner of new words]. [words].

**neologize**: nɪ-el'o-jəɪz<sup>1</sup>; ne-əl'o-gīz<sup>2</sup> [To coin new words or new meanings of

**neophyte**: nɪ'o-faɪt<sup>1</sup>; nē'o-fīt<sup>2</sup> [A recent convert].

**Neoptolemus**: nɪ'ɒp-tel-ī-mus<sup>1</sup>; nē'ɒp-tōl'e-mūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, son of Achilles and Deidamia]. [Ironic view of a temple].

**neorama**: nɪ'o-rā-mə<sup>1</sup>; nē'o-rā-ma<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* nɪ-o-rē-mə<sup>1</sup> [An interior pano-

**nepenthe**: nɪ-pen'thi<sup>1</sup>; ne-pēn'the<sup>2</sup>.

*Nepenthe*, an herb which being steeped and drank in wine, expelleth sadness.

HENRY COCKERAM *The English Dictionaries* s. v. [London, 1623].

**Nepheg**: nɪ'feg<sup>1</sup>; nē'fēg<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Nephelococcygia**: nɛf'ɪ-lo-kək-sij-ī-ə<sup>1</sup>; nɛf'e-lo-ɛɛ-çy-gī-a<sup>2</sup> [An imaginary city built in the clouds by "The Birds" of Aristophanes].

**nephew**: nɛf'yu<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W., or nev'yu<sup>1</sup>, C., E., I., M., St., & W.; nɛf'yu<sup>2</sup> or nēv'yu<sup>2</sup>*. The pronunciation nɛf'yu<sup>1</sup> was indicated by Perry (1777), and is accepted as standard in the United States, but Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) noted nev'yu<sup>1</sup>, which is accepted as standard in England.

**Nephi**: nɪ'fai<sup>1</sup>; nɛ'fī<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Nephillim**: nɛf'ɪ-lim<sup>1</sup>; nɛf'ɪ-līm<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Nephis**: nɪ'fis<sup>1</sup>; nɛ'fis<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Nephish**: nɪ'fɪsh<sup>1</sup>; nɛ'fɪsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nephishesim**: nɪ-fɪsh'ɪ-sim<sup>1</sup>; ne-fɪsh'e-sim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nephisim**: nɛf'ɪ-sim<sup>1</sup>; nɛf'ɪ-sīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [mineral].

**nephrite**: nɛf'raɪt<sup>1</sup>; nɛf'rit<sup>2</sup>. *E.* nɪ'frait<sup>1</sup> [A hard, white to dark-green

**nephritic**: nɪ-frit'ɪk<sup>1</sup>; ne-frɪt'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the kidneys]. [kidneys].

**nephritis**: nɪ-fraɪ'tɪs<sup>1</sup> or -frɪ'tɪs<sup>1</sup>; ne-frɪ'tɪs<sup>2</sup> or -frɪ'tɪs<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of the

**Nephtal**: nɛf'tə-lai<sup>1</sup>; nɛf'tə-lī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Nephtal**: nɛf'thai<sup>1</sup>; nɛf'thi<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Nephtalla**: nɛf'tə-lai<sup>1</sup>; nɛf'tə-lī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Nephtalim**: nɛf'tə-lim<sup>1</sup>; nɛf'tə-līm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nephtuati**: nɛf'thiū'a-tai<sup>1</sup>; nɛf'thiū'a-tī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Nephtoa**: nɛf'tō'a<sup>1</sup> or nɛf'to-a<sup>1</sup>; nɛf'tō'a<sup>2</sup> or nɛf'to-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Nephtoa**: nɛf'to-a<sup>1</sup>; nɛf'to-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nephtulim**: nɛf'tiu-im<sup>1</sup>; nɛf'tū-īm<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Nepshesim**: nɪ-fɪū'shɪ-sim<sup>1</sup>; ne-fū'she-sim<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Nepshisim**: nɪ-fɪū'sim<sup>1</sup>; ne-fū'sim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Nepos**: nɪ'pɛs<sup>1</sup>; nɛ'pɔs<sup>2</sup> [Rom. author, who lived in the 1st century].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

**nepotism:** nep'ō-tizm<sup>1</sup>; nēp'ō-tizm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.*; *E.* nē'put-izm<sup>1</sup>; *I.* nē'pet-izm<sup>1</sup>; *M.* & *W.* nēp'ō-tizm<sup>1</sup>; *St.* nep'ō-tizm<sup>1</sup> [Favoritism extended toward nephews or other relatives].

**Neptune:** nep'tiūm<sup>1</sup>; nēp'tūn<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation nep'chūn<sup>1</sup> is slovenly and should be discouraged [Roman god of the sea; also, a planet]. Compare *NATURE*.

**Ner:** nūr<sup>1</sup>; nēr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Neregel:** ner'ī-gel<sup>1</sup>; nēr'e-gēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Nereid:** nī'ri-id<sup>1</sup>; nē're-id<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a sea-nymph].—**Nereides:** nī'ri-idiz<sup>1</sup>; nē're-i-dēz<sup>2</sup> [Pl. of *NEREID*].

**Nereus:** nī'ri-us<sup>1</sup> or nī'rūs<sup>1</sup>; nē're-ūs<sup>2</sup> or nē'rys<sup>2</sup> [In class. myth, a sea-god, who ruled the Aegean sea].

**Nergalsharezer:** nūr'gal-shā-rī'zər<sup>1</sup>; nēr'gal-sha-rē'zer<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Neri<sup>1</sup>:** nē'ri<sup>1</sup>; nē'rī<sup>2</sup> [It. saint (1515-95)].

**Neri<sup>2</sup>:** nī'rai<sup>1</sup>; nē'rī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Neriah:** ni-rai'ū<sup>1</sup>; ne-rī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nerias:** ni-rai'as<sup>1</sup>; ne-rī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha]. [mollusk].

**nerite:** ner'ait<sup>1</sup>; nēr'it<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* & *I.*; *C.*, *E.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *W.* nī'rait<sup>1</sup> [A

**nervine:** nūr'vin<sup>1</sup> or nūr'vain<sup>1</sup>; nēr'vin<sup>2</sup> or nēr'vin<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. *W.* nūr'vin<sup>1</sup> [A medicine operating on the nerves].

**nervose:** nūr'vōs<sup>1</sup> or nūr-vōs<sup>1</sup>; nēr'vōs<sup>2</sup> or nēr-vōs<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the nerves].

**nescience:** nesh'ī-əns<sup>1</sup>; nēsh'ī-ənc<sup>2</sup>. *C.* nesh'ians<sup>1</sup>; *E.* nī'shi-əns<sup>1</sup>; *I.* nī'shi-əns<sup>1</sup>; *St.* & *W.* nesh'ī-əns<sup>1</sup> [Lack of knowledge].

**nestle:** nes'<sup>1</sup>; nēs'<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent [To lie cozily and snugly, as in a nest].

**Nethaneel:** ni-čan'ē-el<sup>1</sup>; ne-thān'e-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nethanel:** ni-čan'el<sup>1</sup>; ne-thān'el<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Nethaniah:** neth'ā-nai'ā<sup>1</sup>; nēth'ā-nī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Nèthe:** nēt<sup>1</sup>; nēt<sup>2</sup> [Belg. river].

**nether:** neth'ər<sup>1</sup>; nēth'er<sup>2</sup>; *not* nefh'ər<sup>1</sup> [Situated at the lowest part].

**Netophah:** ni-tō'fə<sup>1</sup>; ne-tō'fa<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Netophas:** ni-tō'fas<sup>1</sup>; ne-tō'fas<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Netophathi:** ni-tef'a-thai<sup>1</sup>; ne-tōf'a-thi<sup>2</sup>.—**Netophathite:** ni-tef'a-thait<sup>1</sup>; ne-tōf'a-thit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Netophati:** ni-tef'a-tai<sup>1</sup>; ne-tōf'a-ti<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Netupha:** ni-tū'fə<sup>1</sup>; ne-tū'fa<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible]. [city].

**Neuchâtel, Neufchâtel:** nū'shū'tel<sup>1</sup>; nū'ghā'tēl<sup>2</sup>—the *f* is silent [Swiss

**Neumann:** niū'man<sup>1</sup> or (*Ger.*) nei'man<sup>1</sup>; nū'man<sup>2</sup> or (*Ger.*) nōi'män<sup>2</sup> [Bohemian prelate (1811-60), Bishop of Philadelphia].

**neuralgia:** niu-ral'ji-a<sup>1</sup>; nū-rāl'gi-a<sup>2</sup>; *not* niu-ral'ji<sup>1</sup>, *nor* niu-ral'jə<sup>1</sup>, which is far too frequently heard [Acute pain along the course of a nerve].

**neurasthenia:** niū'ras-thī'ni-a<sup>1</sup> or niu-ras'thi-nai'ā<sup>1</sup>; nū'ras-thē'ni-a<sup>2</sup> or nū-rās'the-nī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Derangement of the nervous system].—**neurasthenic:** niū'ras-thē'nīk<sup>1</sup>; nū'ras-thē'nīc<sup>2</sup>. [nerve].

**neuritis:** niu-rai'tis<sup>1</sup> or -rī'tis<sup>1</sup>; nū-rī'tis<sup>2</sup> or -rī'tis<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of a

**neurosis:** niu-rō'sis<sup>1</sup>; nū-rō'sis<sup>2</sup> [Disease of the nerves].

**neuter:** niū'tər<sup>1</sup>; nū'ter<sup>2</sup>—pronounce *eu* as in "feud," *not* as *u* in "rule" [Neither masculine nor feminine; sexless].

**neutral:** niū'trəl<sup>1</sup>; nū'trəl<sup>2</sup>. See *NEUTER* [Having no decided character; friendly to each of two belligerents].

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

**Neuve Chappelle:** nūv shā'pel<sup>1</sup>; nūv chā'pēl<sup>2</sup> [Fr. village].

**Nevada:** nū-vā'dā<sup>1</sup>; ne-vā'dā<sup>2</sup> [State of the United States].

**new:** niū<sup>1</sup>; nū<sup>2</sup>; *not* nū<sup>1</sup> [Recently come into existence, possession, or use].

**Newcastle:** niū'kās-l<sup>1</sup>; nū'eās-l<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent [One of several British or American towns].

**Newfoundland:** niū'fənd-land<sup>1</sup>; nū'fund-lānd<sup>2</sup>. This is the pronunciation given to the name of this British colony by the islanders themselves. In England niū-fəund'land<sup>1</sup> is commonly heard. In the United States niū'fənd-land<sup>1</sup> is the pronunciation for the island-name, but when used attributively niū-fəund'land<sup>1</sup>, as in *Newfound'land* dog. [bridge, Eng., in 1871].

**Newnham:** niūn'am<sup>1</sup>; nūn'am<sup>2</sup> [A college for women founded near Cam-]

**New Orleans:** niū ōr'h-ənz<sup>1</sup>; nū ōr'le-ənz<sup>2</sup>. Vulgarly ōr'linz<sup>1</sup> [City in La.].

**news:** niūz<sup>1</sup>; nūz<sup>2</sup>; *not* niūz<sup>1</sup>—so also with its compounds **news-agent**, **newsboy**, **news-letter**, **newsman**, **newspaper**, etc.

**New York:** niū yōrk<sup>1</sup>; nū yōrk<sup>2</sup>; *not* nū yōrk<sup>1</sup> [A State of the United States and its chief city].

**Neziah:** nū-zāi'ā<sup>1</sup>; ne-zī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nezib:** nī'zib<sup>1</sup>; nē'zīb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Nez Percés:** nē pār'sē<sup>1</sup> or pūr'sēz<sup>1</sup>; nē pēr'gē<sup>2</sup> or pēr'gēs<sup>2</sup> [Amerind tribe].

**ng:** A consonantal digraph which, in English, is used for two different sounds as heard in *singer* and *finger*. In this book the first is indicated by η in Key 1 and by ng in Key 2; the second by ng in Key 1 and by ng̃ in Key 2. See page xxix. The digraph *ng* is oftenest the sign of the elementary palatal nasal sound in *sing*; but sometimes between two vowels is *nj*, as in *singe* (sinj<sup>1</sup>; sing<sup>2</sup>), or *ng-g* as in *finger* (fin'ger<sup>1</sup>; fin'ger<sup>2</sup>). It is represented in common spelling by:

(1) *ng*, final, as in *sing*, *wrong*, and in derivatives, *singer*, *wronging*.

(2) *n*, accented before *g*, as in *anger*, *single*; accented before *c* that has a *k* sound, as in *puncture*, *anchor*, or before *k*, as in *sink* (singk=sink<sup>1</sup>; sīpk<sup>2</sup>). Compare *G*.

**Niagara:** nai-ag'ə-rə<sup>1</sup>; nī-āg'a-ra<sup>2</sup> [1. N.-Am. river and falls. 2. A county in N. Y. 3. Canadian town].

**Niall:** nī'al<sup>1</sup>; nī'al<sup>2</sup> [King of Ireland (379 A. D.) who aided in the conquest of Scotland and the plundering of England and Gaul. See HYDE "Literary Hist. of Ireland," p. 34].

**Niam-Niam, Nyam-Nyam:** nyām<sup>1</sup>=nyām<sup>1</sup>; nyām<sup>2</sup>=nyām<sup>2</sup> [Afr. tribe].

**Nibelung:** nī'bə-luŋ<sup>1</sup>; nī'be-luŋ<sup>2</sup> [In Ger. myth, one of a supernatural race].—**Nibelungen:** nī'bə-luŋ'en<sup>1</sup>; nī'be-luŋ'en<sup>2</sup> [Pl. of NIBELUNG].

**Nibelungenlied:** nī'bə-luŋ'en-līt<sup>1</sup>; nī'be-luŋ'en-līt<sup>2</sup> [Ger. epic].

**Nibhaz:** nib'haz<sup>1</sup>; nīb'hāz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Nibshan:** nib'shan<sup>1</sup>; nīb'shān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nicanor:** nai-kē'ner<sup>1</sup>; nī-eā'nōr<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Nicaragua:** nik'a-rā'gwa<sup>1</sup>; nīe'a-rā'gwa<sup>2</sup>. In Eng. frequently nik'a-rag'-u-ə<sup>1</sup> [Cent.-Am. country and lake].

**nice:** nais<sup>1</sup>; nīq<sup>2</sup> [Refined and pure in tastes and habits].

**Nice:** nīs<sup>1</sup>; nīq<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. spt. 2. A town in Asia Minor].

**Nicene:** nai'sin<sup>1</sup>; nī'çen<sup>2</sup>. *I. & St.* nai-sin<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Nice or to Nicæa].

**nicety:** nai's-tī<sup>1</sup>; nī'çe-ty<sup>2</sup> [Delicacy of feeling; precision].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**niche**: nich<sup>1</sup>; nich<sup>2</sup> [A recess or nook].

**Nicholas, Nicolas**: nik'o-las<sup>1</sup>; nî'e'o-las<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. D. **Nicolaas**: nî'ko-las<sup>1</sup>; nî'eo-las<sup>2</sup>; **Klaas**: klās<sup>1</sup>; klās<sup>2</sup>; Fr. **Nicolas**: nî'kō'lā<sup>1</sup>; nî'eo'lā<sup>2</sup>; **Nicole**: nî'kō'l<sup>1</sup>; nî'eo'l<sup>2</sup>; G. **Nicolaus, Nikolaus**: nî'ko-laus<sup>1</sup>; nî'eo-lous<sup>2</sup>; Hung. **Miklos**: mî'klōsh<sup>1</sup>; mî'klōsh<sup>2</sup>; It. **Niccolo**: nî'ko-lō<sup>1</sup>; nî'eo-lō<sup>2</sup>; **Nicola**: nî'ko-lā<sup>1</sup>; nî'eo-lā<sup>2</sup> (fem.); L. **Nicolaus**: nî'ko-lē'us<sup>1</sup>; nî'eo-lā'ūs<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Nicolao**: nî'ko-lā'ō<sup>1</sup>; nî'eo-lā'ō<sup>2</sup>; Rus. **Nicolai**: nî'ko-lā'ī<sup>1</sup>; nî'eo-lā'ī<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Nicolas**: nî'ko-lās<sup>1</sup>; nî'eo-lās<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Nils**: nîls<sup>1</sup>; nîls<sup>2</sup>.

**Nicodemus**: nik'o-dī'mus<sup>1</sup>; nî'e'o-dē'mūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [Rev. ii, 6, 15].

**Nicolaitan**: nik'o-lē'i-tan<sup>1</sup>; nî'e'o-lā'i-tan<sup>2</sup> [One of an early heretical sect: Nicolaites: nik'o-lē'aits<sup>1</sup>; nî'e'o-lā'īts<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Nicolas**: nik'o-las<sup>1</sup>; nî'e'o-las<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name].

**Nicolette**. See under AUCASSIN. [astronomer and explorer (1786-1843)].

**Nicollet**: nî'ko'lē<sup>1</sup>; nî'eo'lē<sup>2</sup> (French); nik'o-let<sup>1</sup>; nî'e'o-lēt<sup>2</sup> (U. S.) [Fr. **Nicomachean**: nî-kēm'a-kī'an<sup>1</sup>; nî-eōm'a-eē'an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Nicomachus].

**Nicomachean**: nî-kēm'a-kī'an<sup>1</sup>; nî-eōm'a-eē'an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Nicomachus].  
**Nicomachus**: nî-kēm'a-kus<sup>1</sup>; nî-eōm'a-eūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. mathematician (2d cent. B. C.)].

**Nicopolis**: nî-kēp'o-lis<sup>1</sup>; nî-eōp'o-līs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Nicot**: nî'kō<sup>1</sup>; nî'eō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. lexicographer (1530-1600)].

**nicotian**: nî-kō'shān<sup>1</sup> or nî-kō'shī-an<sup>1</sup>; nî-eō'shān<sup>2</sup> or nî-eō'shī-an<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pert. to tobacco].

**nicotin, nicotine**: nik'o-tin<sup>1</sup> or -tīn<sup>1</sup>; nî'e'o-tīn<sup>2</sup> or -tīn<sup>2</sup> [A poisonous liquid alkaloid].

**niece**: nîs<sup>1</sup>; nēç<sup>2</sup> [A brother's or sister's daughter].

**Niemcewicz**: nî'em-tse'vich<sup>1</sup>; nî'ēm-tse'vich<sup>2</sup> [Pol. historian, poet (1757-1841)]. [1833].

**Nieppe**: nî'eps<sup>1</sup>; nî'ēp<sup>2</sup> [Fr. chemist and inventor in photography (1765-1833)].

**Nietzsche**: nîch'a<sup>1</sup>; nēch'e<sup>2</sup> [Ger. philosopher (1844-1900) who died insane].

**Nigel**: nai'jēl<sup>1</sup>; nî'gēl<sup>2</sup>; not nig'l<sup>1</sup> [Hero of Scott's novel, "The Fortunes of Nigel"].

**Niger**: nai'jār<sup>1</sup>; nî'ger<sup>2</sup> [River of West Afr.].

**Nigeria**: nai-jī'ri-a<sup>1</sup>; nî-gē'ri-a<sup>2</sup> [British West-Afr. territory].

**nigh**: nai<sup>1</sup>; nî<sup>2</sup>—the digraph *gh* is silent. See GH.

**night**: nait<sup>1</sup>; nit<sup>2</sup>—the digraph *gh* is silent. See GH.

**nigrescence**: nai-gres'ens<sup>1</sup>; nî-grēs'ens<sup>2</sup>; C., E., M., W., & Wr.; I. & St. nai-gres'ens<sup>1</sup>; Standard, nî-gres'ens<sup>2</sup>; nî-grēs'ens<sup>2</sup>. The Standard's preference is supported by ten out of twenty-five members of that work's Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations [The act or process of becoming black].

**nigrescent**: nai-gres'ant<sup>1</sup>; nî-grēs'ent<sup>2</sup> [Growing black].

Nt has the *i* long in *nigrescent*. The first *i* in *nigrification*, though marked long by Mr. Sheridan, is shortened by the secondary accent, and ought to be pronounced as if divided into *nîg-ri-fi-cation*. WALKER Critical Pronouncing Dictionary Note 130 [London, 1791].

**nigrification**: nîg'ri-fi-kē'shān<sup>1</sup>; nîg'ri-fi-cā'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of making black].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, ǵl; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**nihilist**: nai'hil-ist<sup>1</sup>; nī'hil-ist<sup>2</sup>. In this word and its relatives **nihilism**, **nihilistic**, care should be taken to aspirate the *h* [One who denounces existing social and political institutions].

**Nike**: nai'kī<sup>1</sup>; nī'kē<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the goddess of victory].

**nilgau**: nil'gau<sup>1</sup>; nīl'gou<sup>2</sup> [A species of antelope].

**nimbose**: nim'bōs<sup>1</sup>; nīm'bōs<sup>2</sup>. *W'r.* nim'bōs<sup>1</sup> [Characterized by clouds].

**Nimrah**: nim'rā<sup>1</sup>; nīm'rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nimrim**: nim'rim<sup>1</sup>; nīm'rim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

—**Nimrod**: nim'rōd<sup>1</sup>; nīm'rōd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nimshi**: nim'shai<sup>1</sup>; nīm'shi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nineve**: nin'vā<sup>1</sup>; nīn'e-ve<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Nineveh**: nin'vā<sup>1</sup>; nīn'e-ve<sup>2</sup> [An ancient city; capital of Assyria].

**Ninive**: nin'vā<sup>1</sup>; nīn'i-ve<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

[of 12 children].

**Niole**: nai'o-bī<sup>1</sup>; nī'o-bē<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, daughter of Tantalus, and mother

**Niphs**: nai'fis<sup>1</sup>; nī'fis<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Nippon** [Jap.]: nip'pōn<sup>1</sup>; nīp'pōn<sup>2</sup> [The "land of the rising sun," Japan].

**Nirvana**: nīr-vā'na<sup>1</sup>; nīr-vā'na<sup>2</sup> [In Eastern religions, the extinction of all personal desires and passions in the attainment of a perfect impersonal beatitude].

**Nisan**: nai'san<sup>1</sup> or nī-sān<sup>1</sup>; nī'sān<sup>2</sup> or nī-sān<sup>2</sup> [Bible. The Jewish month of Abib: so called after the captivity].

**nisi** [L.]: nai'sī<sup>1</sup>; nī'sī<sup>2</sup> [In law, "unless"].

**Nisroch**: nis'rōk<sup>1</sup>; nīs'rōē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**nisus** [L.]: nai'sus<sup>1</sup>; nī'sūs<sup>2</sup> [Exercise of power in endeavoring to act].

**nitid**: nit'id<sup>1</sup>; nīt'id<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1805) and Knowles (1835) nai'tid<sup>1</sup> [Shining; glossy].

**nitrogen**: nai'tro-jen<sup>1</sup>; nī'tro-gēn<sup>2</sup>. Professor Lounsbury tells us ("The Standard of Pronunciation in English," p. 247) that Walker wrote "both the learned and the unlearned coxcombs conspire to pronounce this word as well as *hydrogen* with the *g* hard" [A colorless, gaseous element found in the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms].

**nitrogenize**: nai'tro-jen-aiz<sup>1</sup>; nī'tro-gēn-iz<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & I.*; *C., M., St., & W.* nai-trej'i-naiz<sup>1</sup>; *E.* nī-trej'en-aiz<sup>1</sup>; *W'r.* nai'tro-jin-aiz<sup>1</sup> [To treat or combine with nitrogen].

[pare GLYCERIN.]

**nitroglycerin**: nai'tro-glis'ar-in<sup>1</sup>; nī'tro-gl'lyç'er-in<sup>2</sup> [An explosive].

**niveous**: niv'v-us<sup>1</sup>; nīv'e-ūs<sup>2</sup>. *C. & I.* nai'vi-us<sup>1</sup>; *M.* niv'i-as<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) niv'yus<sup>1</sup> [Snowy].

[Fr. republic].

**Nivōse**: nī'vōz<sup>1</sup>; nī'vōz<sup>2</sup> [The fourth month in the calendar of the first

**Nizam**: nī-zūm<sup>1</sup>; nī-zām<sup>2</sup> [A native ruler of Hyderabad, India].

**Nizhni Novgorod**: nīz'nī nev'go-rōd<sup>1</sup>; nīzh'nī nōv'go-rōd<sup>2</sup> [Rus. govt. and its capital].

**Noachian**: no-ē'ku-an<sup>1</sup>; no-ā'ei-an<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to Noah].—**Noachite**: nō'-a-kait<sup>1</sup>; nō'a-eit<sup>2</sup> [A descendant of Noah].

**Noadala**: no-ad'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; no-ād'a-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Noadiah**: nō'a-dai'<sup>1</sup>; nō'a-dī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Noadiah**: nō'a-dai'<sup>1</sup>; nō'a-dī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, g-m; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**Noah:** nō'ā¹; nō'ā² [Bible and masculine personal name]. **D. Noach:** nō'ā¹; nō'ā²; **F. Noé:** nō'ē¹; nō'ē²; **G. Noah:** nō'ā¹; nō'ā²; **Sw. Noa:** nō'ā¹; nō'ā².

**Noailles (de):** də nō'āi'yā¹; də nō'ī'ye² [Famous family of Fr. churchmen, soldiers, diplomats, authors, etc. (17th to 20th cent.)].

**Nob:** nob¹; nob² [Bible].—**Nobah:** nō'bā¹; nō'ba² [Bible].—**Nobai:** nō'-bai¹; nō'bī² [Bible (R. V.)].

**Nobel:** nobel¹; nobel² [Sw. inventor (1833-96), founder of the Nobel <sup>[prize]</sup>].

**noble:** nō'bl¹; nō'bl² [Exalted in character or quality].

**noblesse** [Fr.]: nobles¹; nobles² [The nobility].—**noblesse oblige** [Fr.]: nō'bles¹; nō'blis¹; nō'blēs¹; nō'bliz¹² [Nobility obliges: a phrase implying that nobility of birth makes a high standard of conduct obligatory].

**Noctes Ambrosianæ** [L.]: nek'tiz am-brō'ʒi-ē'nī¹ or -zi-ē'nī¹; nō'e'tēs ām-brō'ʒi-ā'nē² or -gi-ā'nē² ["Ambrosian Nights," dialogs written by John Wilson].

**nocturne:** nek'tūrn¹; nō'e'tūrn² [A musical composition appropriate to the evening or night].

**nocuous:** nek'yū-us¹; nō'e'yū-ūs² [Venomous].

**Nod:** ned¹; nōd² [Bible].—**Nodab:** nō'dab¹; nō'dāb² [Bible].

**node:** nōd¹; nōd² [A knob or swelling].

**Nodier:** nō'dyē¹; nō'dyē² [Fr. romancer (1780-1844)].

**nodose:** nō'dōs¹; nō'dōs², *Standard, C., & W.; E., I., M., St., & Wr.* nō-dōs¹ [Having knobs or nodes].

**nodule:** ned'yūl¹; nōd'yul². So also **nod'u-lus**. Sheridan (1780) and Jones (1798) ned'yūl¹; Walker (1791) ned'yūl¹ [A little knot, lump, or node].

**Noe:** nō'ī¹; nō'ē² [Bible].—**Noeba:** nō'ī-bā¹; nō'e-ba² [Apocrypha].

**Noel:** nō'el¹; nō'ēl² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Noël:** nō'el¹; nō'ēl²; **It. Notale:** nō-tā'le¹; nō-tā'le²; **L. Natalis, Noellus:** nā-tā'lis¹; nō-tā'lis²; **Na-tā'lis²:** nō-tā'lis²; **Pg. Sp. Natal:** nā-tā'li¹; nā-tā'li².

**Noema:** nō'ī-mā¹; nō'e-mā² [Douai Bible].—**Noeman:** nō'ī-man¹; nō'e-mān² [Douai Bible].—**Noemi:** nō'ī-mai¹; nō'e-mī² [Douai Bible].—**Nogah:** nō'ga¹; nō'ga² [Bible].—**Nohah:** nō'hā¹; nō'hā² [Bible].

**noise:** noiz¹; nōis² [A loud sound of any kind].

**noisome:** nei'səm¹; nōi'som² [Very offensive; as, a *noisome* odor].

**Nokomis:** no-kō'mis¹; no-kō'mis² [In Longfellow's "Hiawatha," the grandmother of Hiawatha].

**nolle prosequi** [L.]: nel¹ pres¹-kwai¹; nōl'e prōs'e-kwi² [In law, an entry of discontinuance of action].

**nomad:** nem'əd¹; nōm'ad². *I.* nō'mad¹, which is more generally heard notwithstanding that the dictionaries indicate the first [One who belongs to a tribe that moves from place to place].—**nomadic:** no-mad'ik¹; no-mād'ic².—**nomadize:** nem'əd-aiz¹; nōm'ad-iz² [To live like a nomad]. <sup>[town]</sup>.

**Nombre-de-Dios:** nōm'brē-dē-dī'ōs¹; nōm'brē-dē-dī'ōs² [Mex. mining <sup>[town]</sup>].

**nom de guerre** [Fr.]: nōn də gār¹; nōn də gēr² [An assumed name; forming ly and literally a war-name].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; ɡo; ɪŋ = sing; chin, this.

**nom de plume** [Fr.]: nōn də plūm<sup>1</sup>; nōn de plūm<sup>2</sup> [A pen-name].

**Nome**<sup>1</sup>: nōm<sup>1</sup>; nōm<sup>2</sup> [City in Alaska].

**nome**<sup>2</sup>: nōm<sup>1</sup>; nōm<sup>2</sup> [A province of modern Greece].

**nomenclatural**: nō'men-klē'tiur-əl<sup>1</sup>; nō'mēn-elā'tū-rāl<sup>2</sup>, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *St.*; *Standard* & *C.* nō'men-klē'chu-rəl<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* nō-mən-klēt'yū-rəl<sup>1</sup> [Relating to nomenclature]. Compare **NATURE**.

**nomenclature**: nō'men-klē'tiur<sup>1</sup>; nō'mēn-elā'tūr<sup>2</sup>, *E.* & *I.*; *C.* & *Standard* nō'men-klē'chur<sup>1</sup>; *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* nō'men-klē-tiur<sup>1</sup>; *St.* nō'men-klē'tiur<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777) and Jones (1798) indicated nō-men-klē'tiur<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) nō-men-klē'chur<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) nō-men-klē'chiur<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) nō-men-klēt'yur<sup>1</sup>; Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) nō'men-klē-tiur<sup>1</sup> [A system of names or of naming applied to subjects of scientific study, as botany]. Compare **NATURE**.

**nominative**: nēm'ī-nə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; nōm'ī-na-tiv<sup>2</sup>—a word of four syllables, *not* three as frequently heard in school [Naming or being the subject of a sentence].

**Non**: nēn<sup>1</sup>; nōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**nonage**<sup>1</sup>: nēn'ij<sup>1</sup>; nōn'ag<sup>2</sup> [The period of legal infancy].

**nonage**<sup>2</sup>: nō'ni<sup>1</sup>; nō'nag<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*; *C.* nō'naj<sup>1</sup>; *E.* & *I.* nēn'ij<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* nēn'aj<sup>1</sup> [A ninth part].

**nonagenarian**: nēn'a-ju-nē'ri-ən<sup>1</sup>; nōn'a-ge-nā'ri-ən<sup>2</sup> [A person whose age is between ninety and ninety-nine].

**nonce**: nēns<sup>1</sup>; nōnç<sup>2</sup> [Present time or occasion].

**nonchalance**: nēn'shə-ləns<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) nēn'shā'lāns<sup>1</sup>; nōn'çha-lanç<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) nōn'çhā'lānç<sup>2</sup> [A state of mind indicating unconcern].

**nonchalant**: nēn'shə-lənt<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) nēn'shā'lān<sup>1</sup>; nōn'çha-lant<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) nōn'çhā'lān<sup>2</sup> [Characterized by indifference].

**none**: nūn<sup>1</sup>; nōn<sup>2</sup>. Webster (1847) nōn<sup>1</sup> [Not any].

**Nones**: nōnz<sup>1</sup>; nōns<sup>2</sup> [In the ancient Roman calendar, the ninth day before the ides]. Compare **IDES**.

**nonjuror**: nēn-jū'rar<sup>1</sup>; nōn-ju'ror<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *W.*; *E.* nēn-jū'rər<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* nēn'jū-rər<sup>1</sup>. The first was indicated by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Wright (1855); the second, by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [In Eng. church history, a clergyman who refused to take the oath of allegiance after the revolution of 1688].

**nonpareil**: nēn'pə-rel<sup>1</sup>; nōn'pə-rəl<sup>2</sup> [Having no equal].

**nook**: nuk<sup>1</sup>; nōk<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* nūk<sup>1</sup> [A corner, as of a room or of a house].

**Nooma**: nō'o-mā<sup>1</sup>; nō'o-ma<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**noose**: nūs<sup>1</sup>; nōōs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *W.*; *E.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* nūz<sup>1</sup>, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [A running knot].

**Noph**: nef<sup>1</sup>; nōf<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Nophah**: nō'fā<sup>1</sup>; nō'fā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Nora**: nō'rā<sup>1</sup>; nō'ra<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name; dim. of **ELEANOR**, **HONORA**, **LEONORA**]. **Norah**†.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʉl, cūre, bʉt, bʉrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.



1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**Nord:** nŕr¹; nŕr²; *not* nŕrd¹—the *o* coming before *r* is broadened and the final *d* silent [1. Haitian President. 2. A department of France].

**Nordau:** nŕr'dau¹; nŕr'dou² [Fr. physician, born in Austria (1849)].

**Nordenskiöld:** nŕr'den-skyöld¹ or nŕr'en-shŭl¹; nŕr'den-skyöld² or nŕr'-rŕn-shŭl¹/² [Sw. explorer (1832-1901) who accomplished the Northeast passage].

**Nordica:** nŕr'di-kæ¹; nŕr'di-ea²; *not* nŕr-di'kæ¹ [Lillian Norton, Am. operatic singer (1859-1914)].

**Norma:** nŕr'ma¹; nŕr'mæ²; *not* nŕr'mæ¹ [A feminine personal name; also, the heroine of an opera by Bellini].

**north:** nŕrth¹; nŕrth². In nautical cant the final *th* of this word, and its relatives and compounds, is not pronounced [One of the four cardinal points of the compass—that which lies at the left hand of a person facing the rising sun].

**Northampton:** nŕrth-amp'tan¹; nŕrth-amp'ton² [1. Eng. shire and town. 2. Any one of three counties in the United States: (1) N. C.; (2) Penn.; (3) Va. 3. A city in Mass.].

**norther:** nŕrth'ær¹; nŕrth'er² [A north wind or gale].—**northern:** nŕrth'-ær¹; nŕrth'ern² [Pert. to the north].

**nothing:** nŕrth'ing¹, *Standard, St., W., & Wr., or nŕrth'ing¹, C., E., I., & M.*; nŕrth'ing² or nŕrth'ing². The first indicates modern American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Difference of latitude measured toward the north].

**Norumbega:** nŕr'um-bi'gæ¹; nŕr'um-bŕ'gæ² [A country, city, and river on the New England coast, occupied by the Norsemen before the 14th century].

**Norwich:** nŕr'ich¹; nŕr'ich²—the *w* is silent [Eng. city]. See GREENWICH¹.

**Norwich:** nŕr'wich¹; nŕr'wich² [City in Conn.; town in N. Y.]. Compare GREENWICH².

**nose:** nŕz¹; nŕz². So also with its relatives **nose'bleed**², **nose'burn**², **nose'gay**, **nose'less**, etc. [The organ through which one smells].

**nosology:** no-sel'o-jŭ¹; no-sŕl'o-gy². Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844) no-zel'o-jŭ¹. See G [The systematic classification of diseases].

**nostalgia:** nes-tal'ji-a¹; nŕs-tål'gi-a². See G [Homesickness].

**nostrificate:** nes-trif'i-kŕt¹; nŕs-trif'i-eät². *C., M., & W.* nes'tri-fi-kŕt¹ [To accept as our own: said of diplomas, etc., given by another institution].

**notable:** nŕt'a-bl¹; nŕt'a-bl². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) net'a-bl¹ [Worthy of note; remarkable].

**notable:** net'a-bl¹; nŕt'a-bl² [Exercising care and skill; prudent].

**noteworthy:** nŕt'wŭr'thi¹; nŕt'wŭr'thy². Care should be taken to mark both primary and secondary stresses in this word [Deserving observation or notice].

**Nottingham:** net'ing-am¹; nŕt'ing-am²—the *h* is silent [Eng. town]. Compare BEAUCHAMP. [Eng. county].

**Nottinghamshire:** net'ing-am-shŭr¹; nŕt'ing-am-shŭr²—the *h* is silent

**Notus:** nŕtus¹; nŕtus² [L., the south or southwest wind].

**nounenal:** nŭ'mi-næl¹, *Standard, C., & W., or nau'mi-næl¹, E., I., M., & W.*; nŭ'me-nal² or nou'me-nal². The first indicates modern American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [Pert. to a thing in itself].

2: ärt, äpe, fárt, fáre, fást, what, äll; mŕ, gŕt, præy, fŕn; hit, ice; i=ŕ; i=ŕ; gŕ, nŕt, ŕr, wŕn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl. iū = toad; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**noumenon:** nū'mi-nən<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W.*, or nau'mi-nən<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., St., & W.*; nu'me-nən<sup>2</sup> or nou'me-nən<sup>2</sup>. *C.* no-ū-me-nen<sup>1</sup>; *M.* nau'ma-nen<sup>1</sup> [An object in itself, not relatively to us].

**Nourmahal:** nūr'mā-hal<sup>1</sup>; nūr'mā-hāl<sup>2</sup> [In Moore's "Lalla Rookh," a favorite of the Sultan Selim, "the light of the palace"].

**nous:** nous<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., M., St., & W.*, or nūs<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; nous<sup>2</sup> or nus<sup>2</sup>. Altho the second is to be preferred, and is noted by the American dictionaries, usage persistently violates lexicographical record [Intellect].

**Novatian:** no-vē'shan<sup>1</sup>; no-vā'shan<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, W., & W.*; *C.* no-vē'shan<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., M., & St.* nō-vē'shr-en<sup>1</sup> [In church history, a Roman presbyter of the 3d century].

**novel:** nev'el<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., I., & St., or nev'al<sup>1</sup>, E., M., W., & W.*; nōv'el<sup>2</sup> or nōy'el<sup>2</sup>. Avoid nev'l<sup>1</sup> as slovenly; Walker characterized it "vulgar" [New; of recent introduction or origin].

**novenary:** nev'i-nē-rī<sup>1</sup>; nōv'e-nā-ry<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780) nov'en-ā-rī; Johnson (1755), Entick (1764) nov'en-ā-ry<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) and Wright (1855) nō'ven-ār-ī<sup>1</sup> [Relating to the number nine].

**novene:** no-vīn<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & C.*, or nō'vīn<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., M., W., & W.*; no-vēn<sup>2</sup> or nō'vēn<sup>2</sup> [Proceeding by nines].

**novice:** nov'is<sup>1</sup>; nōv'ig<sup>2</sup> [A beginner].

**novitiate:** no-vīsh'ī-ēt<sup>1</sup>; no-vīsh'ī-āt<sup>2</sup> [The state of being a novice].

**now:** nau<sup>1</sup>; now<sup>2</sup> [The present time].

**noway:** nō'wē<sup>1</sup>; nō'wā<sup>2</sup> [Not at all; not in any manner].

**nowed:** naud<sup>1</sup>; nowd<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *E.* nau'ed<sup>1</sup>; *I. & W.* nū'ed<sup>1</sup>; *W.* nū'id<sup>1</sup> [Twisted or knotted, as a serpent in heraldic device].

**Nowel:** nō'el<sup>1</sup>; nō'ēl<sup>2</sup> [An early form of *Noel*, Christmas].

**nowhere:** nō'hwār<sup>1</sup>; nō'hwēr<sup>2</sup> [In no place or state]. See WH.

**nowhither:** nō'hwīth'ār<sup>1</sup>; nō'hwīth'er<sup>2</sup> [In no direction]. See WH.

**Nōx** [L.]: nek's<sup>1</sup>; nōks<sup>2</sup> [In classic myth, the goddess of night].

**noxious:** nek'shus<sup>1</sup>; nōk'shūs<sup>2</sup> [Causing injury to health or morals].

**Noyon:** nwā'yōn<sup>1</sup>; nwā'yōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town, birthplace of Calvin].

**Nozze di Figaro:** nōd'zē dī fī'gā'rō<sup>1</sup>; nōd'zē dī fī'gā'rō<sup>2</sup> [Opera by Mozart].

**nu:** nū<sup>1</sup>; nū<sup>2</sup> [The thirteenth letter in the Gr. alphabet].

**nu:** niu<sup>1</sup>; nū<sup>2</sup>.

NOTE. When these letters form the first syllable of a word they are generally pronounced as *new*, and not as *noo*, which is a vulgarism.

**nuance** [Fr.]: nū'āns<sup>1</sup>; nū'āng<sup>2</sup> [A shade of difference in color].

**nucleolar:** niu-klī'o-lār<sup>1</sup>; nū-elē'o-lār<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, I., St., & W.*; *C.* niū'klī-o-lār<sup>1</sup>; *M.* niu-klī'e-lār<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to a nucleolus].

[the nucleus of a cell].

**nucleolus:** niu-klī'o-lūs<sup>1</sup>; nū-elē'o-lūs<sup>2</sup> [A well-defined particle found in

**nucleus:** niū'klī-ūs<sup>1</sup>; nū-elē-ūs<sup>2</sup> [A center of growth].

**Nueces:** nwē'ses<sup>1</sup>; nwe'çes<sup>2</sup> [River and county in Tex.].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, çʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

**nugatory:** niū'gā-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; nū'gā-to-ry<sup>2</sup> [Having no power].

**Nugent:** niū'jent<sup>1</sup>; nū'gēnt<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**nuisance:** niū'sāns<sup>1</sup>; nū'sanç<sup>2</sup> [That which vexes or irritates].

**numb:** num<sup>1</sup>; nūm<sup>2</sup>—the *b* is silent [Destitute of the power of sensation or feeling]. See COMB.

**numbedness:** num'ed-nes<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., I., M., & Wr. or numd'nes<sup>1</sup>, C., St., & W.; nūm'ed-nēs<sup>2</sup> or nūmd'nēs<sup>2</sup>—the *b* is silent. Same as NUMBNESS.—*  
**numbness:** num'nes<sup>1</sup>; nūm'nēs<sup>2</sup>—the *b* is silent [The state of being numb].

**Numenius:** niu-mī'nī-us<sup>1</sup>; nū-mē'nī-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**numismatic:** niū'mis-mat'ik<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & I., or niū'miz-mat'ik<sup>1</sup>, M., W., & Wr.; nū'mis-māt'ie<sup>2</sup> or nū'miz-māt'ie<sup>2</sup>. St. niū'mis-mat'ik<sup>1</sup>. Jameson (1827) and Todd (1827) nu-miz'ma-tik<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to coins or medals].*

**numismatist:** niu-mis'ma-tist<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., & St., or niu-miz'ma-tist<sup>1</sup>, M., W., & Wr.; nū-mis'ma-tist<sup>2</sup> or nū-miz'ma-tist<sup>2</sup> [An expert in numismatics].*

**Nun<sup>1</sup>:** nun<sup>1</sup>; nūn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Nun<sup>2</sup>:** nūn<sup>1</sup>; nūn<sup>2</sup> [1. A cape on the west coast of Morocco. 2. A river of Morocco flowing into the Atlantic].

**Nunc Dimittis [L.]:** nūnç di-mit'is<sup>1</sup>; nūnç di-mīt'is<sup>2</sup> [The canticle of Simon, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace" (Luke ii, 29-32): so called from the first two words of the Latin version].

[a foreign court].

**nuncio [It.]:** nun'shī-ō<sup>1</sup>; nūn'shī-ō<sup>2</sup>; not nun'sī-ō<sup>1</sup> [A Papal ambassador to

**nuncupative:** nūn'kiu-pē-tiv<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W., or nun-kiū'pā-tiv<sup>1</sup>, St. & Wr.; nūn'eū-pā-tiv<sup>2</sup> or nūn-eū'pā-tiv<sup>2</sup>. E. nūn'kiu-pē-tiv<sup>1</sup>; I. nun-kiū'pēt-iv<sup>1</sup>; M. nun-kiū-pē-tiv<sup>1</sup>. By the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755) and Barclay (1774) nun-kiū-pē-tiv<sup>1</sup>; Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) nun-kiū'pā-tiv<sup>1</sup>; by Smart (1840) and Wright (1855) nun'kiu-pē-tiv<sup>1</sup> [Oral as distinguished from written: said of a will].*

**nuncupatory:** nūn'kiu-pē'to-rī<sup>1</sup>; nūn'eū-pā'to-ry<sup>2</sup>. Same as NUNCUPATIVE.

**Nuñez:** nū'nyēfh<sup>1</sup>; nū'nyēth<sup>2</sup> [Sp. explorer in Florida (1492-1577)].

**nuptial:** nūp'shal<sup>1</sup>; nūp'shal<sup>2</sup>—give the ultima the sound of *sh* in "shall," not of *ch* in "chalk." [Relating to marriage].

**nutrient:** nū'tri-ent<sup>1</sup>; nū'tri-ēnt<sup>2</sup>. So also with all its relatives **nu'tri-fy**, **nu'tri-ment**, **nu'tri-tion**, **nu'tri-tive**, etc. Compare **nu** [Giving nourishment].

**Nuyts:** nōits<sup>1</sup>; nŭts<sup>2</sup> [Austral. islands].

[or sheet of water].

**nyanza:** ni-an'zā<sup>1</sup>; ny-ān'zā<sup>2</sup>. In Eng. sometimes nai-an'zā<sup>1</sup> [An Afr. lake

**Nyasa, Nyassa:** nyā'sā<sup>1</sup>; nyā'sā<sup>2</sup> [E.=Afr. lake].

**Nyaya:** nyā'yā<sup>1</sup>; nyā'yā<sup>2</sup> [An orthodox system of Hindu philosophy].

**nymph:** nimf<sup>1</sup>; nŭmf<sup>2</sup> [In mythology, a beautiful maiden of the forest, fountain, mountain, ocean, spring, etc.].

**nymphæum:** nim-fi'um<sup>1</sup>; nŭm-fē'um<sup>2</sup> [A shrine of the nymphs].

**Nymphas:** nim'fās<sup>1</sup>; nŭm'fās<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Nyx:** niks<sup>1</sup>; nŭks<sup>2</sup> [In Classic myth, the goddess of night].

**nyxis:** niks'is<sup>1</sup>; nŭks'is<sup>2</sup>; not naiks'is<sup>1</sup> [In surgery, a puncture].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fēr; hīt, fce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; r = habit; aise; au = out; oil; lū = foud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, thi<sup>4</sup>.

## O

**o:** ȝ<sup>1</sup>; ȝ<sup>2</sup>. In this book the sounds of *o* are indicated in Key 1 by the following symbols: (1) *o* as in *obey*; (2) *ō* as in *go*; (3) *o* as in *not*; (4) *ō* as in *now*; (5) *ə* for *o* as in *atom*, *actor*; (6) *ū* (*rule*) for *o* as in *more*, *prose*; (7) *u* (*full*) for *o* as in *wolf*; (8) *u* (*fun*) for *o* as in *come*; (9) *ū* (*burn*) for *o* as in *whorl*; (10) *i* (*pin*) for *o* as in *women*. The letter is used also in the following associations: (1) *oa*=*ō*, as in *load* (*lōd*); (2) *oe*=*ō*, as in *toe* (*tō*); (3) *oe*=*ū*, as in *shoe* (*shū*); (4) *oe*=*u*, as in *does* (*dūz*); (5) *æ*=*i*, as in *Phoenix* (*fi'niks*); (6) *oi*=*ei*, as in *oil*; (7) *oy*=*ei*, as in *boy*; (8) *oo*=*u* as in *good* (*gūd*); (9) *oo*=*u*, as in *blood* (*blūd*); (10) *oo*=*ū*, as in *pool* (*pūl*); (11) *ou*=*ō*, as in *floor* (*fīor*), see below; (12) *ou*=*au*, as in *loud* (*laud*); (13) *ou*=*ū*, as in *pour* (*pōr*), see below; (14) *ou*=*ū*, as in *soup* (*sūp*); (15) *ou*=*u*, as in *rough* (*rūi*); (16) *ou*=*ū*, as in *journey*; (17) *ow*=*au*, as in *now*; (18) *ow*=*ō*, as in *flow* (*fīō*); (19) *eo*=*e*, as in *leopard* (*lep'ərd*); (20) *eo*=*i*, as in *people* (*pī'pl*); and (21) *ao*=*ē*, as in *yaol* (*jēl*). For explanations of the symbols noted above, and for those of Key 2, see pp. xxviii-xxviii, and xxx-xxxi. That which was formerly long *o* in such words as *force*, *ford*; *fore* and its compounds as *forebear*, *forebode*, *forecastle*, *forefather*, etc., is now rendered in cultivated Eng. and Am. speech as *o* in *or*. The long *o* sound, still retained by some dictionaries, is a survival of the dialectal speech of Northern England and provincial speech of some parts of the United States. See **FORCE**.

Before *r* in accented syllables, the long *o*, when diphthongal, commonly has as its vanish a slight sound as of *ē* in *ev'ēr*; as in *glō'ry*, *ōre*, *dōor*, *fōur*, *cōurt*, *fīoor*, etc. The *ō* sound in this position has been largely replaced in the cultivated speech of the South of England (especially in London) by the sound of *ō* (*ōrb*), so that *mōrn'ing* is pronounced like *mōrn'ing*, *pōrk* rimes with *fōrk*, *cōurt* with *tōrt*, etc. The ordinary modern English "long" *o* (*ō*) is still retained even in this position, however, in the North of England, and, as a rule, in America.

HARRIS AND ALLEN Webster's New International Dictionary, p. liii [Springfield, 1909].

**Oabdias:** ȝ<sup>1</sup>ab-dai'as<sup>1</sup>; ȝ<sup>2</sup>ab-dī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**oaf:** ȝf<sup>1</sup>; ȝf<sup>2</sup>—the *a* is silent [A changeling].

[commerce].

**oak:** ȝk<sup>1</sup>; ȝk<sup>2</sup>—the *a* is silent [A tree of the genus *Quercus*, valuable in

**oar:** ȝr<sup>1</sup>; ȝr<sup>2</sup>; *not* ȝr<sup>1</sup>, a provincialism preserved by the dictionaries [A wooden implement used for rowing a boat]. See **O**.

**oasis:** ȝ<sup>1</sup>ā-sis<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, W.* (1847-1908), & *Wr., or o-ē'sis<sup>1</sup>, C., E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909); ȝ<sup>2</sup>ā-sis<sup>2</sup> or ȝ<sup>2</sup>ā-sis<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [Any fertile spot in a waste or desert].

**oat:** ȝt<sup>1</sup>; ȝt<sup>2</sup>—the *a* is silent in this and the next three words [A grain].

**oath:** ȝth<sup>1</sup>; ȝth<sup>2</sup> [A sworn attestation].—**oaths:** ȝthz<sup>1</sup>; ȝthz<sup>2</sup> [Plural of **OATH**].

**oatmeal:** ȝt'mīl<sup>1</sup>; ȝt'mēl<sup>2</sup>. Walker (1791) ȝt'mīl<sup>1</sup> [The meal of oats].

**Oaxaca:** wā-hā'ka<sup>1</sup>; wā-hā'ēā<sup>2</sup> [Mex. state].

**Ob:** ȝb<sup>1</sup>; ȝb<sup>2</sup> [Siberian gulf and river].

**Obadia:** ȝ<sup>1</sup>bā-dai'ā<sup>1</sup>; ȝ<sup>2</sup>bā-dī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Obadiah:** ȝ<sup>1</sup>bā-dai'ā<sup>1</sup>; ȝ<sup>2</sup>bā-dī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Obal:** ȝbāl<sup>1</sup>; ȝbāl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**obligato** [It.]: ȝb<sup>1</sup>blī-gā'to<sup>1</sup>; ȝb<sup>2</sup>blī-gā'to<sup>2</sup> [That can not be dispensed with; a term in music].

[Douai Bible].

**Obdia:** ȝb-dai'ā<sup>1</sup>; ȝb-dī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Obdias:** ȝb-dai'ā<sup>1</sup>; ȝb-dī'ā<sup>2</sup>

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thī.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gr̥y*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*.

**obduracy:** *ob'diu-ra-si*<sup>1</sup>; *ōb'dū-ra-cy*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* The stress was indicated on the second syllable by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), and Scott (1797). The pronunciation *ob'ju-ra-si*<sup>1</sup> was noted by Walker (1791), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), and *ob'du-ra-si*<sup>1</sup> by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Boag (1848), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [Invincible hardness of heart].

**obdurate:** *ob'diu-rēt*<sup>1</sup>; *ōb'dū-rāt*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, I., M., St., & W.; C. & Wr.* *ob'diu-rūt*<sup>1</sup>; *E. ob'diu-rēt*<sup>1</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Entick (1764), and Johnston (1764) the stress was indicated as it is to-day, but it was placed on the second syllable by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Elphinstone (1786). In verse the stress has been frequently so placed [Impassive to feelings of humanity or pity].

**Obed:** *ō'bed*<sup>1</sup>; *ō'bēd*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Obed=edom:** *ō'bed-i'dəm*<sup>1</sup>; *ō'bēd-e'dom*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Obedia:** *ō'bi-dai'a*<sup>1</sup>; *ō'be-di'a*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**obedience:** *o-bi'di-ens*<sup>1</sup>; *o-bē'di-ēng*<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles *o-bi'dyans*<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) *o-bi'ji-ens*<sup>1</sup> [Compliance with command]. [sometimes called *Kashgi*].

**Obeld:** *ō'bēd*<sup>1</sup>; *ō'bēd*<sup>2</sup> [Sudanese city, scene of battle Nov. 3-5, 1883].

**obeisance:** *o-bē'sans*<sup>1</sup> or *o-bi'sans*<sup>1</sup>; *o-bē'sanç*<sup>2</sup> or *o-bē'sanç*<sup>2</sup>. The second was noted originally by Kenrick (1773), and supported by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), and Ogilvie (1850). The first, which is the standard pronunciation of modern dictionaries (*C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*), was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Boag (1848), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [A bodily act indicative of submission or respect].

**obelisk:** *ob'i-lis'kal*<sup>1</sup>; *ōb'e-lis'eal*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.; E., M., W., & Wr.* *ob'i-lis'kal*<sup>1</sup>; *I. ob'i-lis'kal*<sup>1</sup> [Shaped like an obelisk].

**obelisk:** *ob'i-lisk*<sup>1</sup>; *ōb'e-lisk*<sup>2</sup> [A square monumental shaft].

**Ober=Ammergau:** *ō'bar-ām'er-gau*<sup>1</sup>; *ō'ber-ām'er-gou*<sup>2</sup> [Bavarian village].

**Oberon:** *ō'bar-en*<sup>1</sup>; *ō'ber-ōn*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, Stormonth, & W.; I. & Wr.* *ob'ar-en*<sup>1</sup>; *C. ō'be-ren*<sup>1</sup>; *E. ō'bar-un*<sup>1</sup> [In folk-lore, the king of the Fairies].

**obese:** *o-bis*<sup>1</sup>; *o-bēs*<sup>2</sup> [Excessively fleshy].—**obesity:** *o-bes'i-ti*<sup>1</sup>; *o-bēs'i-ty*<sup>2</sup>.

**Obeth:** *ō'beth*<sup>1</sup>; *ō'bēth*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha]. [the mind].

**obfuscate:** *ob-fus'kēt*<sup>1</sup>; *ōb-fūs'eāt*<sup>2</sup>. Erroneously *ob'fus-kēt*<sup>1</sup> [To confuse].

**Obil:** *ō'bil*<sup>1</sup>; *ō'bil*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**obit:** *ō'bit*<sup>1</sup>; *ō'bit*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.; E., I., & M.* *ob'it*<sup>1</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Boag (1848), and Wright (1855) noted the first; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1807), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850) recorded the second [The death of a person].

**obiter** [L.]: *ob'i-tēr*<sup>1</sup>; *ōb'i-ter*<sup>2</sup> [By the way; incidentally].

**obituary:** *o-bit'yu-ē-rī*<sup>1</sup>; *o-bit'yu-ā-ry*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *o-bich'u-ē-rī*<sup>1</sup>. Avoid "bitching" the second syllable as vulgar [A printed notice of death]. Compare *NATURE*.

**object** (v.): *ob-jekt*<sup>1</sup>; *ōb-jēt*<sup>2</sup> [To declare oneself opposed to anything].

**object** (n.): *ob'jekt*<sup>1</sup>; *ōb-jēt*<sup>2</sup> [Anything tangible or visible].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *gr̥y*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *ice*; *i=ē*; *i=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*.

1: a = final; i = habit; aīslc; au = out; oīl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**objective:** ob-jek'tiv<sup>1</sup>; ob-jē'tiv<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) ob-jek'tiv<sup>1</sup> [Any goal or ultimate object of exertion].

**objurgate:** ob-jūr'gēt<sup>1</sup>; ob-jūr'gāt<sup>2</sup> [To rebuke severely].—**objurgatory:** ob-jūr'gē-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; ob-jūr'gā-to-ry<sup>2</sup> [Conveying or implying reproof].

**oblate** (a.): ob'lēt<sup>1</sup>; ob'lāt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., & W.; C., M., St., & Wr.* ob-lēt<sup>1</sup> [1. Consecrated to sacred uses. 2. In geometry, flattened at the poles].

**oblate** (n.): ob'lēt<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, I., M., W., & Wr., or ob-lēt<sup>1</sup>, C. & St.; ob-lāt<sup>2</sup> or ob-lāt<sup>2</sup>. E.* ob'lāt<sup>1</sup> [In the Roman Catholic Church, one who is dedicated to the church].

**oblation:** ob-lē'shən<sup>1</sup>; ob-lā'shən<sup>2</sup>; not o-blē'shən<sup>1</sup> [The offering of anything in worship].

**obligatory:** ob-li-gə-to-rī<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., I., W., & Wr., or ob-li-gə-tūr<sup>1</sup>, E. & M.; ob-li-gə-to-ry<sup>2</sup> or ob-li-gə-tēr-y<sup>2</sup>. St.* ob-li-gē'tar<sup>1</sup>. Yet a fourth pronunciation, ob-lig'ə-to-rī<sup>1</sup>, which seems well established, is noted as alternative by *Standard* and is fast gaining ground. Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) indicated ob-li-gə-tur<sup>1</sup> and Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) ob-li-gēt-o-rī<sup>1</sup> [Constituting an obligation].

**oblige:** o-blaij<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., I., St., & W., or o-blaij<sup>1</sup>, E. & M.; o-bliġ<sup>2</sup> or ob-bliġ<sup>2</sup>. Wr.* a-blaij<sup>1</sup>. Formerly o-bliġ<sup>1</sup> was in wide use and was indicated by Fennig (1760), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Elphinston (1786), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807). This pronunciation was standard in Scotland for years notwithstanding that Buchanan (1757) noted o-blaij<sup>1</sup> or o-bliġ<sup>1</sup>, and was heard occasionally in England as lately as the close of the 19th century [To compel; also, to render indebted].

**obliger:** o-blaij'ər<sup>1</sup>; o-bliġ'er<sup>2</sup> [One who obliges].

[promise].

**obligor:** ob'li-gēr<sup>1</sup>; ob'li-gōr<sup>2</sup> [In law, one bound by a bond to perform a

**oblique:** ob-lik<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., I., M., & St., or ob-laik<sup>1</sup>, C., W., & Wr.; ob-lik<sup>2</sup> or ob-lik<sup>2</sup>. The first was the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Elphinston (1786), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844); the second was noted by Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Boag (1848), Craig (1849), and Ogilvie (1850) [Slanting].*

**oblong:** ob'lenj<sup>1</sup>; ob'lōng<sup>2</sup>; not ob'lēnj<sup>1</sup>, a provincialism [Longer than broad].

**obloquy:** ob'lo-kwī<sup>1</sup>; ob'lo-kwy<sup>2</sup> [Defamatory language].

**oboe:** ō'bei<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., I., M., St., & W., or ō'bo-e<sup>1</sup>, C. & Wr.; ō'bōi<sup>2</sup> or ō'bo-ē<sup>2</sup>. But very generally also heard ō'bōi<sup>1</sup> [A wooden musical wind-instrument].*

**obol:** eb'el<sup>1</sup>; ob'ōl<sup>2</sup> [Gr. weight and coin].

**Oboth:** ō'beth<sup>1</sup> or ō'bōth<sup>1</sup>; ō'bōth<sup>2</sup> or ō'bōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**obscene:** eb-sīn<sup>1</sup>; ob-sēn<sup>2</sup>—the c is silent [Offensive to morals and decency].

[language, or picture].

**obscenity:** eb-sen'i-tī<sup>1</sup>; ob-sēn'i-ty<sup>2</sup>—the c is silent [Impurity of thought,

**obscure:** eb-skiūr<sup>1</sup>; ob-seūr<sup>2</sup> [Not clear to the mind or vision].

**obsequies:** eb'si-kwiz<sup>1</sup>; ob'se-kwiſ<sup>2</sup> [The last office for the dead].

**obsequious:** eb-sī'kwī-us<sup>1</sup>; ob-sē'kwi-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Overdeferential].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cŷre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, árt; fat. fáre; fast; get, préy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**Observantine:** ob-zŭr'vant-in<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & M., or ob-zar-van'tin<sup>1</sup>, E.*; ob-zŕ'vant-in<sup>2</sup> or ob'ger-vân'tin<sup>2</sup>. *C. & W. ob-zŭr'van-tin<sup>1</sup> [A Franciscan friar of the 15th century].* [siege].

**obsidional:** ob-sid'i-o-nal<sup>1</sup>; ob-sid'i-o-nal<sup>2</sup>; not ob-sid'ji-o-nal<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to a

**obtain:** ob-tên<sup>1</sup>; ob-tân<sup>2</sup>; not ob-tain<sup>1</sup> [To bring into one's possession].

**obtrude:** ob-trud<sup>1</sup>; ob-trud<sup>2</sup> [To push forward].

**obtrusive:** ob-trŭ'siv<sup>1</sup>; ob-trŭ'siv<sup>2</sup> [Tending to obtrude].

**obtuse:** ob-tiŭs<sup>1</sup>; ob-tŭs<sup>2</sup>—*u* as in "feud," not as in "rule" [Dull intellectually].

**obverse (a.):** ob-vŭrs<sup>1</sup>; ob-vŕs<sup>2</sup> [Facing one].

**obverse (n.):** ob'vŭrs<sup>1</sup>; ob'vŕs<sup>2</sup> [The side of a coin on which the face is struck]. [strumment].

**ocarina:** ok'a-rí-ná<sup>1</sup>; ō'e'a-rí'na<sup>2</sup> [A small, terra-cotta, wind musical in-

**occasion:** o-kē'zan<sup>1</sup>; ō-eŭ'zhon<sup>2</sup> [An important event or celebration].

**Occident:** ok'si-dent<sup>1</sup>; ō'e'çi-dēnt<sup>2</sup> [The countries lying west of Asia].

**occipital:** ek-sip'i-tal<sup>1</sup>; ō-e'çip'i-tal<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the lower back part of the head].

**occiput:** ok'si-put<sup>1</sup>; ō'e'çi-pŭt<sup>2</sup> [The lower back part of the head].

**occlude:** o-klŭd<sup>1</sup>; o-elŭd<sup>2</sup> [To absorb; also, to close, as pores].

**occlusion:** o-klŭ'zan<sup>1</sup>; ō-elŭ'zhon<sup>2</sup> [The act of closing or stopping up].

**occult:** o-kult<sup>1</sup>; ō-eŭlt<sup>2</sup> [Concealed; hidden; hence, mysterious].

**ocean:** ō'shan<sup>1</sup>; ō'shan<sup>2</sup> [Any one of the five great divisions of water of the world]. See *INTRODUCTORY*, p. xi.

**Oceana:** ō'shi-an'á<sup>1</sup>; ō'she-án'a<sup>2</sup> [A republic in Harrington's 17th century political romance "The Commonwealth of Oceana"].

**Oceania:** ō'shi-an'á<sup>1</sup>; ō'she-án'i-a<sup>2</sup> [A geographical division of the earth].

**oceanic:** ō'shi-an'ík<sup>1</sup>; ō'she-án'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the ocean].

**Oceanid:** o-sí'a-nid<sup>1</sup>; o-çē'a-nid<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a sea-nymph].

**oceanography:** ō'shan-og'ra-fi<sup>1</sup>; ō'shan-ōg'ra-fy<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.; C. & M. ō'shi-a-nog'ra-fi<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ō-si-an-og'ra-fi<sup>1</sup> [The branch of geography that treats of oceanic life].*

**oceanology:** ō'shan-el'o-ji<sup>1</sup>; ō'shan-ōl'o-gy<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.; C. & M. ō'shi-a-nol'o-ji<sup>1</sup>; E. ō-shan-el'v-ji<sup>1</sup>; I. ō-shan-el'e-ji<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ō-si-an-el'e-ji<sup>1</sup> [The science that treats of the ocean].*

**Oceanus:** o-sí'a-nus<sup>1</sup>; o-çē'a-nŭs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. god of the ocean].

**ocellated:** os'e-lēt'ed<sup>1</sup>; ōç'ē-lāt'ed<sup>2</sup>. Knowles (1835) and Wright (1855) ō'sel-lēt-nol<sup>1</sup> [Having spots of color encircled by colored rings; as, the ocellated feathers of the tail of a peacock].

**ocelot:** ō'si-lot<sup>1</sup>; ō'çel-lōt<sup>2</sup> [A leopard-like cat of the American continent].

**ocher, ochre:** ō'kar<sup>1</sup>; ō'cer<sup>2</sup>; not ō'char<sup>1</sup>. See *CH* [A yellow to brown native earth].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊsle = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Ochiel:** ɔ-kai'el<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-ei'el<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Ochim:** ɔ'kim<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'eim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ochozath:** ɔk'o-zath<sup>1</sup>; ɔe'o-zath<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Ochozias:** ɔk'o-zai'as<sup>1</sup>; ɔe'o-zai'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Ochran:** ɔk'ren<sup>1</sup>; ɔe'ran<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)]. See CH.—**Ocidelus:** ɔs'i-di'lus or ɔk'i-di'lus<sup>1</sup>; ɔe'i-dē'lūs or ɔe'i-dē'lūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Ocina:** ɔ-sai'na<sup>1</sup> or ɔs'i-na<sup>1</sup> or ɔk'i-na<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-ei'na<sup>2</sup> or ɔe'i-na<sup>2</sup> or ɔe'i-na<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Ocran:** ɔk'ren<sup>1</sup>; ɔe'ran<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**ocrea:** ɔk'ri-ə<sup>1</sup>; ɔe're-a<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ɔ'kri-ə<sup>1</sup> [A legging-shaped sheath].

**octagon:** ɔk'tə-gen<sup>1</sup>; ɔe'ta-ɡɔn<sup>2</sup> [An eight-sided figure].—**octagonal:** ɔk-tag'o-nal<sup>1</sup>; ɔe-tāɡ'o-nal<sup>2</sup> [Having the form of an octagon]. [plane faces].

**octahedron:** ɔk'tə-hi'dren<sup>1</sup>; ɔe'ta-hē'drɔn<sup>2</sup> [A solid bounded by eight

**octave:** ɔk'tēv<sup>1</sup>; ɔe'tāv<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɔk'tiv<sup>1</sup> *nor* ɔk'təv<sup>1</sup> [An interval of seven diatonic degrees in music].

**Octavia:** ɔk-tē-vi-a<sup>1</sup>; ɔe-tā-vi-a<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. *F.* **Octavie:** ɔk'ta'vi<sup>1</sup>; ɔe'tā'vā<sup>2</sup>; **Octave:** ɔk'tāv<sup>1</sup>; ɔe'tāv<sup>2</sup>; *G. Sp.* **Octavia:** ɔk-tā-vi-a<sup>1</sup>; ɔe-tā-vi-a<sup>2</sup>; *It.* **Ottavia:** ɔt-tā-vi-a<sup>1</sup>; ɔt-tā-vi-a<sup>2</sup>.

**Octavius:** ɔk-tē-vi-us<sup>1</sup>; ɔe-tā-vi-ūs<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *F.* **Octave:** ɔk'tāv<sup>1</sup>; ɔe'tāv<sup>2</sup>; **Octavien:** ɔk'ta'vyān<sup>1</sup>; ɔe'tā'vyān<sup>2</sup>; *It.* **Ottavio:** ɔt-tā-vi-o<sup>1</sup>; ɔt-tā-vi-o<sup>2</sup>; **Ottaviano:** ɔt-tā-vi-ā-no<sup>1</sup>; ɔt-tā-vi-ā-no<sup>2</sup>; *Sp.* **Octavio:** ɔk-tā-vi-o<sup>1</sup>; ɔe-tā-vi-o<sup>2</sup>.

**octavo:** ɔk-tē-vo<sup>1</sup> or ɔk-tā-vo<sup>1</sup>; ɔe-tā-vo<sup>2</sup> or ɔe-tā-vo<sup>2</sup> [A book the sheets of paper of which are folded so as to make eight leaves].

**Octoberist, Octobrist:** ɔk-tō'bər-ist<sup>1</sup>, ɔk-tō'brist<sup>1</sup>; ɔe-tō'ber-ist<sup>2</sup>, ɔe-tō'brist<sup>2</sup> [A member of a Russian political faction].

**octogenarian:** ɔk'to-ji-nē-ri-an<sup>1</sup>; ɔe'to-ɡe-nā-ri-an<sup>2</sup>—*g* as in "gem," *not* as in "get." See *G* [One who is between eighty and eighty-nine years old].

**octogenary:** ɔk-təji-nē-ri<sup>1</sup>; ɔe-tōɡ'e-nā-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C., E., I., M., St., & Wr.* ɔk-təji'e-nā-ri<sup>1</sup> [An octogenarian]. [fold for injury].

**octogild:** ɔk'to-gild<sup>1</sup>; ɔe'to-ɡild<sup>2</sup> [In Anglo-Saxon law, a payment of eight-

**octopus:** ɔk'to-pus<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, W., & Wr.* or ɔk-tō'pus<sup>1</sup>, *C. & M.*; ɔe'to-pūs<sup>2</sup> or ɔe-tō'pūs<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ɔk'tu-pus<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ɔk'tō-pus<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ɔk'te-pus<sup>1</sup> [An eight-armed cuttlefish].

**octroi** [Fr.]: ɔk'trɔw<sup>1</sup>; ɔe'trɔw<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.* *C.* ɔk-trwə<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ɔk'trɔw<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ɔk-trwə<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ɔk-trwā<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ɔk'trɔw<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ɔk-trwə<sup>1</sup> [A tax levied at the gate of a city on articles of trade to be sold therein].

**od:** ɔd<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & C.* or ɔd<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; ɔd<sup>2</sup> or ɔd<sup>2</sup> [A hypothetical force].

**Odala:** ɔ'da-ai'a<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'da-i'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**odallisk, odalisque:** ɔ'da-lisk<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'da-lisk<sup>2</sup> [Eastern slave].

**Odares:** ɔ-dē-riz<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-dā-rēs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**ode:** ɔd<sup>1</sup>; ɔd<sup>2</sup> [A lyric poem for chanting or singing].

**Oded:** ɔ'ded<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'dēd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**odeon:** ɔ-di'en<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-dē'ɔn<sup>2</sup> [In ancient Greece, a roofed theater].

**Odla:** ɔ-dai'a<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-di'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible]. [ɔd'iə<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the hypothetical force od].

**odlic:** ɔ'dik<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & Wr.* or ɔd'ik<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., M., & W.*; ɔ'die<sup>2</sup> or

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʉl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**odious:** ɔ'di-us<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'di-üs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., & St.; M. & W.* ɔ'di-äs<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ɔ'di-äs<sup>1</sup>. The first was indicated also by Bailey (1732), Johnston (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855); the third by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) [Exciting extreme disgust].—**odium:** ɔ'di-um<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'di-üm<sup>2</sup> [A feeling of extreme disgust].

**odize:** ɔ'daiz<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & Wr., or ed'aiz<sup>1</sup>, E., I., M., & W.*; ɔ'diz<sup>2</sup> or ɔ'diz<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [To affect with the od hypothetical force]. [ruled Italy (476-493)].

**Odoacer:** ɔ'do-ē-sər<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'do-ä-ger<sup>2</sup> [German soldier in Roman army who

**Odola:** o-dō'ya<sup>1</sup>; o-dō'ya<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Odollam:** o-dēl'am<sup>1</sup>; o-döl'am<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Odomor:** ɔ'do-mär'a<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'do-mär'a<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Odamera:** ɔ'do-mär'a<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'do-mär'a<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Odonarkes:** ɔ'do-när'kiz<sup>1</sup> or ɔ'do-när'kiz<sup>2</sup>; ɔ'do-när'kēz<sup>2</sup> or ɔ'do-när'kēz<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**odontology:** ɔ'den-tel'o-jī<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., I., & W., or ed'en-tel'o-jī<sup>1</sup>, E., M., & Wr.*; ɔ'dön-töl'o-gy<sup>2</sup> or ɔ'dön-töl'o-gy<sup>2</sup>. *St.* ɔ'den-tel'o-jī<sup>1</sup> [The science of the teeth].

**Odovla:** ɔ'do-vai'a<sup>1</sup> or ed'o-vai'a<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'do-vi'a<sup>2</sup> or ɔ'do-vi'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Oduia:** ɔ'du-ai'a<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'du-i'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Odysseus:** o-dis'i-us<sup>1</sup> or o-dis'i-us<sup>1</sup>; o-dys'üs<sup>2</sup> or o-dys'e-üs<sup>2</sup> [Ulysses: so called in the Odyssey]. [attributed to Homer].

**Odyssey:** od'i-si<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'di-sy<sup>2</sup>. Dyche and Pardon (1752) o-dis'i<sup>1</sup> [Gr. epic

**œ, oe:** i<sup>1</sup>; ē<sup>2</sup>. A digraph (in un-Anglicized Latin pronunciation a diphthong) representing (1) the Latin diphthong *oe* or the Greek diphthong *oi*, as in *oesophagus*, *oesophagus* (Gr. *oisophagos*): often written simply (in completely Anglicized words preferably) as *e*, as in *oesophagus*; (2) the Teutonic unlauded or modified *o* (*oe* or *ö*), as in *Goethe, Göthe*; (3) [œ] the French *œ*, as in *œllade*. The ligature (œ) is dropping out of use in Latin and German.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* p. 1711. [1916.]

**Œdipus:** ed'i-pus<sup>1</sup> or i'di-pus<sup>1</sup>; ɛd'i-pūs<sup>2</sup> or ɛ'di-pūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the son of Laius, king of Thebes, who solved the riddle of the Sphinx].

**Oehlenschläger:** ō'len-shlä'ger<sup>1</sup>; ō'lēn-shlä'ger<sup>2</sup> [Dan. poet (1779-1850)].

**œil-de-bœuf** [Fr.]: ō'yā-dē-bŭf<sup>1</sup>; ō'yē-dē-bŭf<sup>2</sup> [Bull's=eye].

**œil-de-perdrix** [Fr.]: ō'yā-dē-pär'dri<sup>1</sup>; ō'yē-dē-pär'dri<sup>2</sup> [In decorative art, a small round figure; a partridge-eye]. [harried by a boar].

**Œneus:** i'niūs<sup>1</sup>; ɛ'nūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the king of Calydon, whose realm was

**Œnone:** i-nō'm<sup>1</sup>; ɛ-nō'ne<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a nymph, the wife of Paris].

**Œrsted:** ōr'sted<sup>1</sup>; ōr'stēd<sup>2</sup> [Dan. discoverer of electromagnetism (1777-1851)].

**œstrum:** es'trum<sup>1</sup>; ɛs'trūm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C. & M.* is'trum<sup>1</sup>; *W. & Wr.* es'trām<sup>1</sup> [A violent or passionate impulse or desire].—**œstrus:** es'trus<sup>1</sup>; ɛs'trūs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., & M.* is'trus<sup>1</sup>; *W. & Wr.* es'tras<sup>1</sup> [Passionate desire].

**of:** ɔv<sup>1</sup>; ɔv<sup>2</sup> [Belonging to].

In mod. Eng. F is always sounded (f), exc. in the word *of*, where it is voiced to (v) through absence of stress. HENRY BRADLEY in Murray's *New English Dict.* vol. iv, p. 1 [Oxford, '01].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

**off:** ɔf<sup>1</sup>; ɔf<sup>2</sup>. *I., M., St., & Wr.* ɔf<sup>1</sup>. The first was indicated by Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835); the second, by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [Farther or more distant; away].

**offal:** ɔf<sup>1</sup>əl<sup>1</sup>; ɔf<sup>2</sup>əl<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɔf<sup>1</sup>əl<sup>1</sup> [Parts of a butchered animal unfit for food].

**Offenbach:** ɔf<sup>1</sup>en-bān<sup>1</sup>; ɔf<sup>2</sup>en-bān<sup>2</sup> [Ger.-Fr. composer (1819-80)].

**official:** ɔ-fish<sup>1</sup>əl<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-fish<sup>2</sup>əl<sup>2</sup> [One holding public office or position].

**officialate:** ɔ-fish<sup>1</sup>ī-ēt<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-fish<sup>2</sup>ī-āt<sup>2</sup> [To transact the business of a public office or position].

**official:** ɔ-fis<sup>1</sup>ī-nəl<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-fis<sup>2</sup>ī-nəl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, I., M., & St.; C. & W.* ɔ-fis<sup>1</sup>ī-nəl<sup>1</sup>; *E. & Wr.* ɔf<sup>1</sup>ī-sai<sup>1</sup>nəl<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation indicated also by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [Prepared and on hand: said of stock medicines as distinguished from those prepared by prescription].

**officious:** ɔ-fish<sup>1</sup>us<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-fish<sup>2</sup>us<sup>2</sup> [Given to intermeddling with that which is none of one's concern].

**oft:** ɔft<sup>1</sup>; ɔft<sup>2</sup>, *I., M., St., W., & Wr.; Standard, C., & E.* ɔft<sup>1</sup>. By Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), ɔft<sup>1</sup>, but by Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835) ɔft<sup>1</sup> [Often: used chiefly in poetry].

**often:** ɔf<sup>1</sup>n<sup>1</sup>; ɔf<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>, *I., M., St., W., & Wr.; Standard, C., & E.* ɔf<sup>1</sup>n<sup>1</sup>. By Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) ɔf<sup>1</sup>n<sup>1</sup>; by Nares (1784), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835) ɔf<sup>1</sup>n<sup>1</sup>.

The professor who, in his address on the correct pronunciation of English, said he preferred *ɔf<sup>1</sup>n* to *ɔf<sup>2</sup>n* is on the winning side. No "pronouncing dictionary" with a reputation to lose ever sounds the t in the middle of such words as *Christmas*, *misletoe*, *osler*, *often*, or *chestnut*.

*The Daily Chronicle*, London, quoted by *The Evening Post*, New York, May 8, 1915.

**Og:** ɔg<sup>1</sup>; ɔg<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**ogee:** ɔ-jī<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-gē<sup>2</sup> [A molding having a long S-like curve].

**Ogeechee:** ɔ-gī<sup>1</sup>chī<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-gē<sup>2</sup>chē<sup>2</sup> [A river in Ga.].

**Oggione:** ɔd-jō<sup>1</sup>nē<sup>1</sup>; ɔd-gō<sup>2</sup>ngē<sup>2</sup> [It. painter (1470?-1549)].

**ogham:** ɔg<sup>1</sup>am<sup>1</sup>; ɔg<sup>2</sup>am<sup>2</sup> [A rune-like character of the alphabet used by the Irish and Celts before the 9th cent.].

**ogive:** ɔ'jaiv<sup>1</sup> or ɔ-jaiv<sup>2</sup>; ɔ'gīv<sup>1</sup> or ɔ-gīv<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɔ'jiv<sup>1</sup> [A pointed arch].

**ogle:** ɔ'gl<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'gē<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1757) ɔg<sup>1</sup>l<sup>1</sup>—a pronunciation still heard very frequently [To look at coquettishly or familiarly].

**Ogyges:** ɔ-jai<sup>1</sup>jis<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-gy<sup>2</sup>gēs<sup>2</sup> [A mythical Attic king].

**Ogygian:** ɔ-jij<sup>1</sup>i-an<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-gy<sup>2</sup>g'i-an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Ogyges].

**Ohad:** ɔ'had<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'hād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ohel:** ɔ'hel<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'hē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ohm:** ɔm<sup>1</sup>; ɔm<sup>2</sup> [Ger. physicist (1787-1854) whose name is given to the unit of electrical resistance].

**Ohnet:** ɔ'nē<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'ne<sup>2</sup> [Fr. author and playwright (1848- )].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊl, rʉl, cʉre, bʉt, bʉrn; ɔɪl, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rule; but, börn;

**Ohoohlah:** o-hō'li<sup>1</sup>; o-hō'lä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Oholai:** o-hō'li<sup>1</sup>; o-hō'li<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Oholi:** o-hō'li<sup>1</sup>; o-hō'li<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Oholiab:** o-hō'li-ab<sup>1</sup>; o-hō'li-äb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Oholibah:** o-hel'i-bä<sup>1</sup>; o-höl'i-bä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Oholibamah:** o-hel'i-bē'mä<sup>1</sup>; o-höl'i-bä'mä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**oil:** öil<sup>1</sup>; öil<sup>2</sup> [A neutral liquid of vegetable, animal, or mineral origin]. Kenrick (1773) noted that *oil* and *toil* were frequently pronounced like *isle* and *tile*, a vulgarism condemned by Walker and also by Savage as late as 1833. See **BOIL**; **JOIN**. [Ajax the Less].

**Oileus:** ö'li-lüs<sup>1</sup> or o-il'i-us<sup>1</sup>; ö'i-lüs<sup>2</sup> or o-il'e-üs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, father of

**Oise:** wüz<sup>1</sup>; wäs<sup>2</sup>; *not* "almost waiz<sup>1</sup>", as credited by Phye to *Gazetteer* [Fr. department and river].

**okapi:** o-kä'pi<sup>1</sup>; o-kä'pi<sup>2</sup>; *not* o-kap'i<sup>1</sup> [A giraffe-like quadruped with deer-like form and short neck].

**Okhotsk:** o-kotsk<sup>1</sup>; o-kötsk<sup>2</sup> [Sea off Siberia].

[its capital].

**Oklahoma:** ö'klä-hö'mä<sup>1</sup>; ö'klä-hö'mä<sup>2</sup> [State of the United States and

**okra:** ö'krä<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, St., W., & Wr.*, or ö'krä<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., I., & M.*; ö'kra<sup>2</sup> or ö'krä<sup>2</sup> [A West-Ind. herb cultivated for its pods].

**Olamus:** el'ä-müs<sup>1</sup>; öl'a-müs<sup>2</sup> [Apocryphal].

**oleander:** ö'h-an'där<sup>1</sup>; ö'le-än'där<sup>2</sup> [An evergreen shrub with pink or white flowers but poisonous leaves and wood].

**olecranon:** ö'h-krē'nön<sup>1</sup>; ö'le-erä'nön<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., & St.* ö-lek'rä-nön<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ö-l-krē'nön<sup>1</sup> [A part that helps in forming the elbow-joint].

**olefiant:** ö'h-fai'ant<sup>1</sup>; ö'le-fi'ant<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., & St.* ö-l'i-fi-ant<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ö-lef'i-ant<sup>1</sup>, which was indicated also by Brande (1842), Boag (1848), Craig (1849), and Clarke (1855) [Producing or yielding oil].

**oleic:** ö-l'ik<sup>1</sup>; ö-lē'ie<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., M., & W.; C., St., & Wr.* ö'h-ik<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to or derived from oil].

**oleomargarin:** ö'h-o-mär'gä-rin<sup>1</sup>; ö'le-o-mär'gä-rin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., St., & Wr.; M. & W.* ö'h-o-mär'gä-rin<sup>1</sup>. Very frequently heard ö'h-o-mär'jä-rin<sup>1</sup>, which is noted as a mispronunciation by Dr. Murray [Artificial butter]. See **MARGARIN**.

**olfactory:** el-fak'to-ri<sup>1</sup>; öl-fäe'to-ry<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the sense of smell].

**olibanum:** ö-lib'ä-num<sup>1</sup>; ö-lib'ä-nüm<sup>2</sup>; *not* ö'l'i-bē'num<sup>1</sup> [A gum-resin].

**oligarchy:** el'i-gür'ki<sup>1</sup>; öl'i-gär'ey<sup>2</sup> [Government by the few].

**oligo-:** el'i-go-<sup>1</sup>; öl'i-ö-<sup>2</sup> [From the Gr. ὀλιγος (*oligos*), few, small: a combining form used chiefly in scientific terminology].

**ollo:** ö'h-ö<sup>1</sup>; ö'li-ö<sup>2</sup>. By Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) ö'lyö<sup>1</sup> [A miscellaneous collection; medley].

**ollivenite:** ö'l'i-ven-ait<sup>1</sup>; öl'i-vēn-it<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & I.; E. & Wr.* ö'l'i-vēn-ait<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* ö-liv'ē-nait<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ö-liv'ēn-ait<sup>1</sup> [An adamantine mineral commonly green].

**Oliver:** ö'l'i-vär<sup>1</sup>; öl'i-ver<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. D. G. Sw. **Olivier:** ö'li-vir<sup>1</sup>; ö'li-vēr<sup>2</sup>; F. **Olivier:** ö'li-vyē<sup>1</sup>; ö'li-vyē<sup>2</sup>; It. **Oliviero:** ö'li-vi-ē-ro<sup>1</sup>; ö'li-vi-ē-ro<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Oliveiro:** ö'li-vē-ro<sup>1</sup>; ö'li-vē-ro<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Oliviero:** ö'li-vē-rí-o<sup>1</sup>; ö'li-vē-rí-o<sup>2</sup>.

**Olivet:** ö'l'i-vet<sup>1</sup>; öl'i-vēt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; më, gët, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Olivia:** o-liv'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; o-liv'i-a<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. D. G. It. o-liv'i-a<sup>1</sup>; o-liv'i-ā<sup>2</sup>; F. **Olivie:** ɔ'liv'v'i<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'liv'v'e<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Olivia:** o-liv'i-a<sup>1</sup>; o-liv'i-ā<sup>2</sup>.

**olla podrida** [Sp.]: ɔl'ə po-dri'da<sup>1</sup>; ɔl'a po-dri'da<sup>2</sup> [A dish of meat and vegetables stewed together; hence, any mixture].

**Ollivier:** ɔ'li'vy'e<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'li'vy'e<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman (1825-1913)]. [ily name].

**Olmsted:** ɔm'sted<sup>1</sup> or um'sted<sup>1</sup>; ɔm'stēd<sup>2</sup> or ɔm'stēd<sup>2</sup> [Eng. and Am. fam-olympas: o-lim'pas<sup>1</sup>; o-lym'pas<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Olympia:** o-lim'pi-a<sup>1</sup>; o-lym'pi-a<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. F. **Olympe:** ɔ'laɲp'<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'laɲp'<sup>2</sup>; G. **Olympie:** o-lim'pi-ē<sup>1</sup>; o-lym'pi-ē<sup>2</sup>; It. **O.limpia:** o-lim'pi-a<sup>1</sup>; o-lim'pi-ā<sup>2</sup>.

**Olympiad:** o-lim'pi-ad<sup>1</sup>; o-lym'pi-ād<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. antiquities, the interval of four years between two successive celebrations of the Olympic games. The word is sometimes erroneously used for a series of the games].

**Olympias:** o-lim'pi-as<sup>1</sup>; o-lym'pi-as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Olympius:** o-lim'pi-us<sup>1</sup>; o-lym'pi-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Omaerus:** ɔm'ə'r'us<sup>1</sup>; ɔm'a-ē'r'us<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Omaha:** ɔ'mə-hə<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'ma-hā<sup>2</sup> [1. Amerind tribe of Siouan stock. 2. Chief commercial city of Neb.].

**Omar:** ɔ'mar<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'mār<sup>2</sup> [Mohammedan calif (582-644)]. [1123].

**Omar Khayyam:** ɔ'mar kai-yām<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'mār k-yām<sup>2</sup> [Per. poet (1025?-1090)].

**omber:** ɔm'ber<sup>1</sup>; ɔm'ber<sup>2</sup>. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) ɔm'ber<sup>1</sup>; Enfield (1807) ɔm'ber<sup>1</sup> [A game played with cards].

**ombré** [Fr.]: ɔm'brē<sup>1</sup>; ɔm'brē<sup>2</sup> [A shaded silk print goods].

**omega:** o-mi'gə<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or o-meg'ə<sup>1</sup>, E. & I.; o-mē'gə<sup>2</sup> or o-mēg'ə<sup>2</sup>. M. & St. o-mi-gə<sup>1</sup>. Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) ɔm'i-gə<sup>1</sup> [The last letter in the Greek alphabet (Ω, ω): equivalent to English long o; hence, figuratively, the end].*

**omelet:** ɔm'i-let<sup>1</sup> or ɔm'let<sup>1</sup>; ɔm'e-lēt<sup>2</sup> or ɔm'let<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American and Scottish usage; the second, English usage [A dish of eggs and sometimes flour and milk, stirred or beaten together, seasoned and fried].

**omikron:** ɔm'i-kron<sup>1</sup> or o-mai'kron<sup>1</sup>; ɔm'i-krōn<sup>2</sup> or o-mi'kron<sup>2</sup> [The 15th letter in the Gr. alphabet].

**Ommiad:** ɔ-mai'ad<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-mi'ād<sup>2</sup> [One of a dynasty of Mohammedan califs (661-1031)].—**Ommiades** (pl.): ɔ-mai'ə-diz<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-mi'a-dēs<sup>2</sup>.

**omniscience:** ɔm-nish'ens<sup>1</sup>; ɔm-nish'ēng<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C., M., & W. ɔm-nish'ens<sup>1</sup>; E. ɔm-nish'i-ens<sup>1</sup>; I. & St. ɔm-ni'shi-ens<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ɔm-nish'i-ens<sup>1</sup>, indicated also by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). The first pronunciation noted above was recorded by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Reid (1840), and Wright (1855) [Infinite knowledge].*

**Omphale:** ɔm'fə-li<sup>1</sup>; ɔm'fa-le<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a Lydian queen].

**Omri:** ɔm'rai<sup>1</sup>; ɔm'ri<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Omri:** ɔm'rai<sup>1</sup>; ɔm'ri<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**On:** ɔn<sup>1</sup>; ɔn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Onam:** ɔ'nam<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'nām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Onan:** ɔ'nən<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'nan<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**once:** wuns<sup>1</sup>; wōng<sup>2</sup> [One time only].

**ondatra:** ɔn-dat'rə<sup>1</sup>; ɔn-dāt'ra<sup>2</sup>. E. ɔn'də-trə<sup>1</sup> [The Am. muskrat].

2: wɔlf, dg; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔll, bōy; ǵo, ǵem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**one:** *wun*<sup>1</sup>; *wön*<sup>2</sup>.

OE. *an* became in regular course in south. and midl. dial. *ön*, exemplified before 1200. By 15th c., *ön*, *oon*, in s. w. and west, had developed through *ön*, *uon*, *uön*, *uoon*, *uoun* an initial *u* which only occasionally appears in the spelling, but is now the standard pronunciation. The first orthoepist to refer to it was app. Jones 1701; earlier grammarians, down to Cooper 1855, give to *one* the sound that it has in *alone*, *atone*, and *only*; Dyche in 1710 has (en) beside (wen).

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dict.* vol. vii, p. 119 [Oxford, '09].

**Oneida:** *o-nai'de*<sup>1</sup>; *o-ni'da*<sup>2</sup> [A county in Idaho, New York, or Wisconsin].

**oneiroscopy:** *ō'nai-res'ko-pi*<sup>1</sup>; *ō'nī-rōs'eo-py*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* *o-nai'-ro-skō'pi*<sup>1</sup>; *E.* *en-ai-res'ku-pi*<sup>1</sup>; *I., M., & Wr.* *o-nai-res'ko-pi*<sup>1</sup> [The interpretation of dreams].

**onerous:** *en'ar-us*<sup>1</sup>; *ōn'er-ūs*<sup>2</sup> [Of the nature of a burden].

**Onesimus:** *o-nes'i-mus*<sup>1</sup>; *o-nēs'i-mūs*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Onesiphorus:** *en'ī-sif'-o-rus*<sup>1</sup>; *ōn'e-sif'o-rūs*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Oniares:** *ō'nī-ē'rīz*<sup>1</sup>; *ō'nī-ā'rēs*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Onias:** *o-nai'as*<sup>1</sup>; *o-nī'as*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**onion:** *un'yən*<sup>1</sup>; *ōn'yon*<sup>2</sup> [The edible bulb of a herb of the lily family].

We learn from a treatise of the lexicographer Bailey, published in 1726, that *a* then common and an apparently fully authorized pronunciation of *onion* was *innian*. This has lasted down to the present day. [It is no longer accepted as standard. F. H. V.]

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 85 [N. '04].

**Ono:** *ō'no*<sup>1</sup>; *ō'no*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**onomatopoe:** *o-nem'a-tōp*<sup>1</sup>; *o-nēm'a-tōp*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., W., & Wr.*; *C.* *en'o-mē-tōp*<sup>1</sup>; *E. & I.* *en'em-ē-tōp*<sup>1</sup> [A word formed in imitation of the sound of the thing signified].

**onomatopoeia:** *en'o-mat'o-pi'ya*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*, or *o-nēm'ē-to-pi'-ya*<sup>1</sup>, *M. & St.*; *ōn'o-māt'o-pē'ya*<sup>2</sup> or *o-nēm'a-to-pē'ya*<sup>2</sup>. *E.* *en-em-ē-tu-pi'i-ā*<sup>1</sup>; *I.* *en'o-mē-tō-pi'ā*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *en-o-mat-o-pi'ya*<sup>1</sup> [In language, the principle by which words are formed in imitation of natural sounds].

**Onondaga:** *en'en-dē'gā*<sup>1</sup>; *ōn'ōn-dā'gā*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *-dā'gā*<sup>1</sup>, *nor* *-dē'gā*<sup>1</sup> [1. Amerind tribe. 2. Lake and county in N. Y.].

**Onus:** *ō'nus*<sup>1</sup>; *ō'nūs*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**onyx:** *en'iks*<sup>1</sup>; *ōn'yks*<sup>2</sup>. *E. & Wr.* *ō'nuks*<sup>1</sup> [A variety of quartz].

**oo.** For the pronunciation of this digraph, see O (8) to (11).

**Oolab:** *o-ō'lī-āb*<sup>1</sup>; *o-ō'li-āb*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Ooliba:** *o-ō'lī-bā*<sup>1</sup>; *o-ō'lī-bā*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Oolibama:** *o-ō'lī-bē'mā*<sup>1</sup> or *ō'o-lib'ā-mā*<sup>1</sup>; *o-ō'lī-bā'mā*<sup>2</sup> or *ō'o-lib'ā-mā*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**oolite:** *ō'o-lait*<sup>1</sup>; *ō'o-lit*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *ū'lait*<sup>1</sup> [A granular variety of limestone].

**oolong:** *ū'lōŋ*<sup>1</sup>; *ōō'lōng*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *ū'lōŋ*<sup>1</sup> [A variety of Chinese tea]. [1639-1713].

**Oost (van):** *van ōst*<sup>1</sup>; *vān ōst*<sup>2</sup> [Two Flem. painters (1) 1600-71; (2)

**opal:** *ō'pal*<sup>1</sup>; *ō'pal*<sup>2</sup>. This is the pronunciation indicated by the leading modern dictionaries, but there is another pronunciation, common to gem-dealers, *ō'pal*<sup>1</sup>, in which the *a* is pronounced as in "at" and which is to be preferred. [A mineral valued as an iridescent gem-stone].

**opaline:** *ō'pal-in*<sup>1</sup>; *ō'pal-in*<sup>2</sup>—pronounce the three syllables, *not* *ō'pl-in*<sup>1</sup> [Displaying iridescence].

**opaque:** *o-pēk*<sup>1</sup>; *o-pāk*<sup>2</sup> [Impervious to light].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlsle; au = out; ɔil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**opening:** ɒ'pn-ɪŋ<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'pn-ing<sup>2</sup>; not ɒp'nɪŋ<sup>1</sup>. See INTRODUCTORY, p. xix [A hole, passage, gap, or space easy of access].

**Ophel:** ɒ'fel<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'fel<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ophelia:** ɒ-fi'li-a<sup>1</sup> or ɒ-fil'ya<sup>1</sup>; ɒ-fē'li-a<sup>2</sup> or ɒ-fēl'ya<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. F. **Ophélie:** ɒ'fē'li<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'fē'le<sup>2</sup>.

**Ophera:** ɒ'f-i-rā<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'f-e-rā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Ophir:** ɒ'far<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'fir<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**ophicleide:** ɒ'f-i-klaid<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'f-i-elid<sup>2</sup> [A brass musical wind-instrument].

**ophite:** ɒ'fait<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'fit<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, St., & Wr.*; C., E., I., M., & W. ɒ'ait<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to a serpent].

**Ophni:** ɒ'nei<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'ni<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ophrah:** ɒ'f-rā<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'f-rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**ophthalm-, ophthalmo-:** ɒ'fhal-m-<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'fhal'mo-<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'f-thāl-m-<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'f-thāl'mo-<sup>2</sup> [From the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* (*ophthalmos*), eye: a combining form used in scientific terminology]. See the following words.—**ophthalmia:** ɒ'fhal'mi-a<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'f-thāl'mi-a<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of the eye].—**ophthalmic:** ɒ'fhal'mik<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'f-thāl'mic<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* ɒ'fhal'mik<sup>1</sup>, and also by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [Pert. to ophthalmia].—**ophthalmoscopy:** ɒ'fhal-mes-ko-pi<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'f-thal-mes-ko-py<sup>2</sup>. C. ɒ'fhal'mo-skō-pi<sup>1</sup>; St. ɒ'fhal-mes-ke-pi<sup>1</sup> [The scientific examination of the interior of the eye].—**ophthalmomy:** ɒ'fhal'mi<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'f-thāl'my<sup>2</sup>. Same as OPETHALMIA.

**opiate:** ɒ'pi-it<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'pi-at<sup>2</sup> [A medicine containing opium].

**Opie:** ɒ'pi<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'pi<sup>2</sup> [Eng. painter (1761–1807)].

**opineable:** ɒ-pain'a-bl<sup>1</sup>; ɒ-pin'a-bl<sup>2</sup>. Pronounced ɒ'pin-a-bl<sup>1</sup> when spelt *oppyable* as in the "Paston Letters," of the year 1456 [Capable of having an opinion formed about].

**opine:** ɒ-pain<sup>1</sup>; ɒ-pin<sup>2</sup> [To hold as an opinion].

**opinion:** ɒ-pin'yən<sup>1</sup>; ɒ-pin'yon<sup>2</sup> [A judgment held with confidence based on conclusions rather than positive knowledge].

**opodeldoc:** ɒ'p-o-del'dek<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'p-o-dēl'dōe<sup>2</sup> [Liniment].

**Operto:** ɒ-pōr'to<sup>1</sup>; ɒ-pōr'to<sup>2</sup>—pronounce the *o* of the ultima as *o* in "obey," not as *oo* in "book" [Pg. seaport].

**opponent:** ɒ-pō'nent<sup>1</sup>; ɒ-pō'nēnt<sup>2</sup>. Illiterately ɒ'p-o-nent<sup>1</sup> [One who is an antagonist].

**opportune:** ɒ'p-ar-tiūn<sup>1</sup> or ɒ'p-ar-tiūn<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'p-or-tūn<sup>2</sup> or ɒ'p-or-tūn<sup>2</sup>; not ɒ'p-ar-chiūn<sup>1</sup>. Avoid "chewing" the last syllable of this word and its relatives [Occurring at the right moment].—**opportunism:** ɒ'p-ar-tiū'niz'm<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'p-or-tū'nizm<sup>2</sup>; not ɒ'p-ar-chiū'niz'm<sup>1</sup> [The principles of opportunists].—**opportunist:** ɒ'p-ar-tiū'nist<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'p-or-tū'nist<sup>2</sup>; not ɒ'p-ar-chiū'nist<sup>1</sup> [One who avails himself of opportunity].—**opportunity:** ɒ'p-ar-tiū'n-i-ti<sup>1</sup>; ɒ'p-or-tū'n-i-ty<sup>2</sup>; not ɒ'p-ar-chiū'n-i-ti<sup>1</sup> [A favorable or advantageous chance or opening].

**oppose:** ɒ-pōz<sup>1</sup>; ɒ-pōz<sup>2</sup> [To exert influence against; resist].

**opprobrious:** ɒ-prō'bri-us<sup>1</sup>; ɒ-prō'bri-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Characterized by scornful reproach; as, an *opprobrious* remark].—**opprobrium:** ɒ-prō'bri-um<sup>1</sup>; ɒ-prō'bri-ūm<sup>2</sup> [Contemptuous reproach].

**oppugn:** ɒ-piūn<sup>1</sup>; ɒ-pūn<sup>2</sup>. By Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), and Perry (1777) the *u* was indicated short, as in "pun," and the *g* silent [To conflict with].—**oppugnant:** ɒ-pug'nant<sup>1</sup>; ɒ-pūg'nant<sup>2</sup>—note that the *g* is sounded [Aggressively disputations].—**oppugner:** ɒ-piūn'ər<sup>1</sup>; ɒ-pūn'ər<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1766) ɒ-pun'gir<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777) ɒ-pun'ər<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) ɒ-pug'nər<sup>1</sup> [An opposer or assailant].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʌll, rʌle, cāre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**optative:** op'ta-tiv<sup>1</sup> or op-tē'tiv<sup>1</sup>; öp'ta-tiv<sup>2</sup> or öp-tā'tiv<sup>2</sup>—the latter was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777), but the former was noted by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791) [Expressing choice].

**orage** [Fr.]: o-rōz<sup>1</sup>; o-rāzh<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & M.*; *E.* ör'ij<sup>1</sup>; *W.* o'raz<sup>1</sup> [An organ-stop used in forming a sound to resemble a storm].

**oral:** ö'ral<sup>1</sup>; ö'ral<sup>2</sup> [Uttered through the mouth].

**orange:** ör'enj<sup>1</sup>; ör'äng<sup>2</sup>; *not* ör'inj<sup>1</sup> *nor* ör'inj<sup>1</sup>, vulgarisms of the masses which careful speakers should aim to check [A citrus fruit].

**orangeat:** ör'an-zat<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) ö'ran'zā<sup>1</sup>; ör'an-zhāt<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) ö'rāh'zhā<sup>2</sup>. *E., I., & St.* ör'an-zat<sup>1</sup> [Candied orange-peel].

**orangery:** ör'inj-ri<sup>1</sup>; ör'ang-ry<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated o-rūn'jār-i<sup>1</sup> [An orange-grove or greenhouse].

**orang-utan:** o-raŋ'ū-tan<sup>1</sup>; o-rang'ū-tān<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., & W.*; *M.* o-raŋ'ū-taŋ<sup>1</sup>; *St. & Wr.* ö-raŋ'ū-taŋ<sup>1</sup> [A red-haired arboreal ape].

**orchestra:** ör'kes-trä<sup>1</sup>; ör'eēs-tra<sup>2</sup>. Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated the stress on the second syllable ör-kes'trä<sup>1</sup>. Its earlier but now obsolete form, *orchestre*, was stressed on the first syllable by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Scott (1797), and on the second by Bailey (1732), Johnston (1764), and Perry (1777) [A band of musicians who perform on a collection of instruments].—**orchestral:** ör'kes-träl<sup>1</sup>; ör'eēs-träl<sup>2</sup>. In England ör-kes'träl<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to an orchestra].

**orchid:** ör'kid<sup>1</sup>; ör'kīd<sup>2</sup> [A flowering plant].

**ordeal:** ör'di-äl<sup>1</sup>; ör'de-äl<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) ör'dyäl<sup>1</sup> [Any severe trial]. [Official order or decree].

**ordinance:** ör'di-nəns<sup>1</sup>; ör'di-nanç<sup>2</sup>. Distinguish from ORDINANCE [An

**ordinarily:** ör'di-nē-ri-lī<sup>1</sup>; ör'di-nā-ri-ly<sup>2</sup>. In England the antepenult is obscured [Commonly].

**ordinary:** ör'di-nē-ri<sup>1</sup>; ör'di-nā-ry<sup>2</sup>. In England the *a* is obscured [According to an established order or custom]. [of all kinds].

**ordnance:** örd'nəns<sup>1</sup>; örd'nanc<sup>2</sup>. Distinguish from ORDINANCE [Cannon

**ordure:** ör'diur<sup>1</sup>; ör'dūr<sup>2</sup> [Dung].

**ore:** ör<sup>1</sup>; ör<sup>2</sup>; *not* ör<sup>1</sup>, a dictionary pronunciation based on provincial utterance. See O. [A mineral from which a metal may be extracted].

**Oreb:** ö'reb<sup>1</sup>; ö'rēb<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Oren:** ö'ren<sup>1</sup>; ö'rēn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Orestes:** o-res'tiz<sup>1</sup>; o-rēs'tēs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the son of Agamemnon].

**Orfeo:** ör-fē'o<sup>1</sup>; ör-fē'o<sup>2</sup> [Orpheus].

**organization:** ör'gən-i-zē'shən<sup>1</sup>; ör'gän-i-zā'shön<sup>2</sup>. In England ör'gän-ai-zē'shən<sup>1</sup> [The act of systematizing]. [an imitation of it].

**orgeat:** ör'zat<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) ör'zā<sup>1</sup>; ör'zhāt<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) ör'zhā<sup>2</sup> [Barley sirup or

**Orgetorix:** ör-jet'o-riks<sup>1</sup>; ör-gēt'o-riks<sup>2</sup> [Helvetian chief (—62 B. C.)].

**orges:** ör'jiz<sup>1</sup>; ör'giç<sup>2</sup> [Wild revelry].—**orgy** (*sing.*): ör'ji<sup>1</sup>; ör'gy<sup>2</sup>.

**orguINETTE:** ör'gi-net<sup>1</sup>; ör'gi-nēt<sup>2</sup>; *not* ör'gwi-net<sup>1</sup> [A reed musical instrument].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; f=ē; f=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**oriel:** ɔ'ri-el<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'ri-əl<sup>2</sup> [An overhanging window].

**orientale:** ɔ'rɪ-en'tet<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & Wr.*, or ɔ'rɪ-en-tet<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., & W.*; ɔ'rɪ-én'tat<sup>2</sup> or ɔ'rɪ-én-tat<sup>2</sup>; *St. ɔ'rɪ-en'tet<sup>1</sup>* [To place so as to face eastward].

**oriflamme:** ɔ'rɪ-flam<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'rɪ-flām<sup>2</sup>—final *me* silent [Fr. ensign].

**Origen:** ɔ'rɪ-jen<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'rɪ-gən<sup>2</sup> [Father of the Church (182?-251?)].

**Orinoco:** ɔ'rɪ-nō'ko<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'rɪ-nō'eo<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɔ'rɪ-nō'ko<sup>1</sup> [Venezuelan river].

**oriole:** ɔ'rɪ-ol<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'rɪ-ol<sup>2</sup>; *not* ɔ'rɪ-ol<sup>1</sup> [A bird with bright yellow to orange and black plumage].

**Orion:** ɔ-rɪ'ən<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-rɪ'on<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a famous hunter].

**orison:** ɔ'rɪ-zən<sup>1</sup> or ɔ'rɪ-sən<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'rɪ-son<sup>2</sup> or ɔ'rɪ-son<sup>2</sup>. Formerly variously accented. Shakespeare accented both the first and second syllables.

Alas, your too much love and care of me  
Are heavy *orisons* 'gainst this poor wretch. *Henry V* act ii, sc. 20.

Nay, stay; let's hear the *orisons* he makes. *Henry VI* Part III, act i, sc. 4.

**Orizaba:** ɔ'rɪ-zā'ba<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'rɪ-zā'bā<sup>2</sup> [Volcano in Vera Cruz state, Mex.].

**Orlando:** ɔr-lan'do<sup>1</sup>; ɔr-lān'do<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**Orleans, Orlean:** ɔr'lē-anz<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) ɔr'lē'ān<sup>1</sup>; ɔr'le-anz<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) ɔr'le'-ān<sup>2</sup> [Historic Fr. city].

**ormolu:** ɔr'mo-lū<sup>1</sup>; ɔr'mo-lū<sup>2</sup> [An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin].

**Ormuzd:** ɔr'muzd<sup>1</sup>; ɔr'mūzd<sup>2</sup> [The good principle in the religious dualism of Zoroastrianism].

**ornament:** ɔr'na-ment<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., & Wr.*, or ɔr'nə-ment<sup>1</sup>, *M.*; ɔr'na-mēnt<sup>2</sup> or ɔr'na-mēnt<sup>2</sup>; *C. & W.* ɔr'na-mēnt<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ɔr'na-ment<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ɔr-na-ment<sup>1</sup> [Adorn; adornment].

**Ornan:** ɔr'nən<sup>1</sup>; ɔr'nan<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**ornate:** ɔr-nēt<sup>1</sup> or ɔr'nēt<sup>1</sup>; ɔr-nāt<sup>2</sup> or ɔr'nāt<sup>2</sup>. *M., S., & W.* ɔr-nēt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ɔr'nūt<sup>1</sup> [Ornamented to a marked degree].

**ornithichnite:** ɔr'ni-thik'nait<sup>1</sup>; ɔr'ni-thī'e'nīt<sup>2</sup>. *I.* ɔr-nith'ik-nait<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ɔr'-ni-thik'nait<sup>1</sup> [A fossil footprint of a bird or supposed bird].

**ornithomaney:** ɔr'ni-tho-man'sɪ<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*, or ɔr-nai'ho-man'-sɪ<sup>1</sup>, *M.*; ɔr'ni-tho-mān'cy<sup>2</sup> or ɔr-ni'tho-mān'cy<sup>2</sup>; *E.* ɔr-nith'o-man-sɪ<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* ɔr-nith'o-man-sɪ<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ɔr-nith'e-man-sɪ<sup>1</sup> [Divination by the flight or the song of birds].

**ornithosaur:** ɔr'ni-tho-sēr<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*, or ɔr-nith'o-sēr<sup>1</sup>, *I. & M.*; ɔr'ni-tho-sar<sup>2</sup> or ɔr-nith'o-sar<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ɔr-nith'o-sēr<sup>1</sup> [An extinct bird-like reptile].

**ornithoscopy:** ɔr'ni-thes'ko-pɪ<sup>1</sup>; ɔr'ni-thōs'eo-py<sup>2</sup>. *C.* ɔr'ni-tho-skō-pɪ<sup>1</sup> [Divination by observing the actions of birds].

**oroide:** ɔ'ro-aɪd<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'ro-ɪd<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I.* ɔ'reɪd<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* ɔ'ro-ɪd<sup>1</sup> [An alloy of copper, zinc, tin, etc., having a golden brilliancy].

**Oronaim:** ɔr'o-nē'im<sup>1</sup>; ɔr'o-nā'im<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Orpah:** ɔr'pā<sup>1</sup>; ɔr'-pā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Orosius:** ɔ-rō'sɪ-us<sup>1</sup>; ɔ-rō'si-ūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* -shɪ-us<sup>1</sup> [Sp. ecclesiastic (390-430)].

**orotund:** ɔ'ro-tund<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'ro-tūnd<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ɔr'o-tund<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ɔr-ō-tund<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ɔ-rə-tund<sup>1</sup> [Having a full, clear, rounded resonant quality: said of a voice].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būn;

**Orphean:** ör-fī'an¹; ör-fē'an². *C.* ör-fī-an¹, noted also by Ash (1775), Webster (1828), and Craig (1849); *E.* ör-fī'an¹ [Relating to Orpheus].

**Orpheus:** ör'fīus or ör'fī-us¹; ör'fūs or ör'fe-ūs² [Gr. demigod, son of Apollo and Calliope].

**orphray, orphrey:** ör'frē¹ or ör'frī¹; ör'frā² or ör'fry² [Gold embroidery].

**orrery:** ör'i-rī¹; ör'e-ry²; not ör'ar-¹¹ [An apparatus used to show the positions of the members of the solar system].

**orthoclase:** ör'tho-klēs¹; ör'tho-elās². *C.* ör'tho-klēz¹; *E.* örth'o-klēz¹; *I. & St.* ör'thō-klēz¹ [Feldspar].

**orthodromy:** ör'tho-drō'mī¹; ör'tho-drō'my², *Standard & C.*; *E.* ör-thed'-ro-mī¹; *I.* ör'tho-dro-mī¹; *M. & St.* ör-thed-ro-mī¹; *W.* ör-thed-ro-mī¹; *Wr.* ör-thed'-rō-mī¹ [The act of sailing on a great circle].

**orthoepest:** ör'tho-ep'ist¹ or ör-thō'i-pist¹; ör'tho-ēp'ist² or ör-thō'e-pist². [One versed in matters of pronunciation].

**orthoepy:** ör'tho-ep'ī¹; ör'tho-ēp'y², *Standard & I.*; *C. & E.* ör'tho-e-pī¹; *M.* ör'tho-i-pī¹; *W. & Wr.* ör'tho-i-pī¹, which was the pronunciation indicated also by Elphinstone (1764), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Perry (1805), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828). *St.* ör-thō'e-pī¹, which is noted as alternative also by *I., M., & W.* and was preferred by Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [The science of correct pronunciation].

**orthognathus:** ör-thög'nä-thus¹; ör-thög'na-thüs², *Standard, I., & St.*; *C., E., & M.* ör-thög'na-thus¹; *W.* ör-thög'na-thas¹; *Wr.* ör-thög-nē'thas¹ [Having only slight projection of the jaws].

**orthopaedic, orthopedic:** ör'tho-pī'dīk¹; ör'tho-pē'die². *Wr.* ör-tho-pē'dīk¹ [Relating to the correcting of deformities of the body].

**orthophony:** ör-thef'o-nī¹; ör-thōf'o-ny². *C.* ör'tho-fō-nī¹; *Wr.* ör-thef'a-nī¹ [The act of speaking correctly].

**Orthosia:** ör'tho-sai'ä¹; ör'tho-sī'a² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**oryx:** ö'riks¹, *Standard, I., St., & W.*, or ör'iks¹, *E., M., & W.*; ö'ryks² or ör'yks² [An Afr. antelope].

**Osage:** o-sēj' or ö'sēj¹; o-sāg' or ö'sāg² [An Amerind tribe of Siouan stock].

**Osaias:** o-zē'yas¹ or o-sē'yas¹; o-sā'yas² or o-sā'yas² [Apocrypha].

**Osawatomie:** es'a-wet'o-mī¹; ös'a-wät'o-mī² [City in Kan.].

**Oscar:** es'kar¹; ös'ear² [A masculine personal name].

**Oseola:** es'i-ō'la¹; ös'e-ō'la² [Amerind chief (1804-1838)].

**oscillatory:** es'i-lä-to-rī¹; ös'i-lä-to-ry². Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1780), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791) placed the stress on the second syllable, es-sil'lä-to-rī¹ [Swinging back and forth, as a pendulum].

**Osea:** o-zī'ä¹ or o-sī'ä¹; o-sē'ä² or o-sē'ä² [Apocrypha].—**Oseas:** o-zī'äs¹ or o-sī'äs¹; o-sē'äs² or o-sē'äs² [Apocrypha].—**Osee:** ö'zī¹; ö'zē² [Apocrypha. Same as OSEAS].

**O'Shaughnessy:** o-shē'nä-sī¹ or o-shēh'nä-sī¹; o-shā'ne-sy² or o-shāh'ne-sy² [Ir. family name].

**Oshea:** o-shī'ä¹ or ö'shī'ä¹; o-shē'ä² or ö'she'ä² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wät, äll: mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

**O'Shea:** o-shī<sup>1</sup> or o-shē<sup>1</sup>; o-shē<sup>2</sup> or o-shā<sup>2</sup> [Ir. family name].

**osier:** ɔ'jər<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'zher<sup>2</sup> [A species of willow used in wickerwork].

**Osiris:** o-sai'ris<sup>1</sup>; o-si'ris<sup>2</sup> [Egypt. god of light, health, etc.].

**Osmali:** es-man'li<sup>1</sup>; ɔs-mān'li<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* ez'man-li<sup>1</sup>; *I. & Wr.* es'man-li<sup>1</sup> [A member of the dominant race in Turkey].

**osmate:** es'mēt<sup>1</sup>; ɔs'māt<sup>2</sup>. *M. & W.* indicate ez'mēt<sup>1</sup> [A salt of osmic acid]. —**osmic:** es'mik<sup>1</sup>; ɔs'mic<sup>2</sup>. *E., St., & Wr.* ez'mik<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to osmium]. —**osmious:** es'mi-us<sup>1</sup>; ɔs'mi-ūs<sup>2</sup>. *E. & St.* ez'mi-us<sup>1</sup>; *M.* es'mi-əs<sup>1</sup> [Containing osmium]. —**osmium:** es'mi-um<sup>1</sup>; ɔs'mi-ūm<sup>2</sup>; *E. & St.* ez'mi-um<sup>1</sup> [A blue-white metallic element].

**Osmund, Osmund:** es'mənd<sup>1</sup>, es'mund<sup>1</sup>; ɔs'mond<sup>2</sup>, ɔs'münd<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **Fr. Osmont:** ɔs'mən<sup>1</sup>; ɔs'mōn<sup>2</sup>.

**osmose:** es'mōs<sup>1</sup>; ɔs'mōs<sup>2</sup>. *E., St., & Wr.* ez'mōs<sup>1</sup> [The mixing, or tendency to mix, of two liquids]. See **ENDOSMOSE**; **EXOSMOSE**.

**osmosis:** es-mō'sis<sup>1</sup>; ɔs-mō'sis<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ez-mō'sis<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ez-mō'zis<sup>1</sup> [Osmose].

**Osnapper:** es'nap-ar<sup>1</sup>; ɔs'nāp-er<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**osseous:** es'i-us<sup>1</sup>; ɔs'e-ūs<sup>2</sup>. *I.* es'i-us<sup>1</sup>; *M.* es'i-əs<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) es'h'i-us<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to or of the nature of bone].

**Ossian:** es'h'an<sup>1</sup>; ɔsh'an<sup>2</sup>; not es'i-an<sup>1</sup> [Gaelic hero of the 3d century].

**Ossianic:** es'h'i-an'ik<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.*, or es'i-an'ik<sup>1</sup>, *C. & I.*; ɔsh'i-ān'ic<sup>2</sup> or ɔs'i-ān'ic<sup>2</sup>. *E.* es'i-an'ik<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Ossian].

**Ossining:** es'i-nin<sup>1</sup>; ɔs'i-nīng<sup>2</sup>; not es-sin'in<sup>1</sup> [Town in N. Y. State].

**ossuary:** es'yu-ē-ri<sup>1</sup>; ɔs'yu-ā-ry<sup>2</sup>. *I. & St.* es'yū-ē-ri<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* es'h'u-ē-ri<sup>1</sup> [A place for holding the bones of the dead].

**ostitis, ostitis:** es'ti-ai'tis<sup>1</sup> or -i'tis<sup>1</sup>, ɔs'te-i'tis<sup>2</sup> or -i'tis<sup>2</sup>; es-tai'tis<sup>1</sup> or -ti'tis<sup>1</sup>, ɔs-ti'tis<sup>2</sup> or -ti'tis<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of bone].

**osteoclasia:** es'ti-o-klē'sis<sup>1</sup>; ɔs'te-o-elā'sis<sup>2</sup>. *C., M., & W.* es-ti-ok'la-sis<sup>1</sup> [Bone-breaking to correct a deformity or a bad setting].

**ostler:** es'lər<sup>1</sup>; ɔs'ler<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent. Compare **LISTEN** [A stableman]. See **HOSTLER**.

**Ostmen** (*n. pl.*): ɔst'men<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*, or est'men<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., & St.*; ɔst'mēn<sup>2</sup> or ɔst'mēn<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* est'mən<sup>1</sup> [Early Danish settlers in Ireland].

**Ostracoda:** es'tra-kō'da<sup>1</sup>; ɔs'tra-ō'da<sup>2</sup>. *E.* es-trak'ō-dā<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* es-trak'ō-dā<sup>1</sup> [A suborder of shell-fish].

**ostrich:** es'trich<sup>1</sup>; ɔs'trich<sup>2</sup> [A large bird of Africa and Arabia].

**Ostrogoth:** es'tro-gōth<sup>1</sup>; ɔs'tro-gōth<sup>2</sup> [A member of the eastern branch of the Goths].

**Oswald:** es'wəld<sup>1</sup>; ɔs'wəld<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**otacoustic:** ɔ'ta-kūs[or -kaus]'tik<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'ta-əys[or -eəus]'tie<sup>2</sup> [That promotes hearing].

**Otaheite:** ɔ'ta-hi'ti<sup>1</sup>; ɔ'ta-hē'ti<sup>2</sup> [S. Pacific island].

**otalgia:** o-tal'ji-a<sup>1</sup>; o-tāl'gi-a<sup>2</sup> [Earache].

**otalgy:** o-tal'ji<sup>1</sup>; o-tāl'gy<sup>2</sup>. Same as **OTALGIA**.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**Otero:** o-tā'ro<sup>1</sup>; o-tē'ro<sup>2</sup> [A county in Colorado or in New Mexico].

**Othel:** ō'thū-ai<sup>1</sup>; ō'the-ī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

[not the same].

**other:** ūth'ar<sup>1</sup>; ōth'er<sup>2</sup>. Compare TH [Different from the one specified].

**Othni:** ēth'ni<sup>1</sup>; ōth'ni<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Othniel:** ēth'ni-el<sup>1</sup>; ōth'ni-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Otho:** ō'tho<sup>1</sup>; ō'tho<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. D. G. Sw. **Otho** or

**Otto:** ō'tō<sup>1</sup>; ō'tō<sup>2</sup>; F. **Othon:** ō'tēn<sup>1</sup>; ō'tōn<sup>2</sup>; **Odon:** ō'dēn<sup>1</sup>; ō'dōn<sup>2</sup>; It. **Ottone:** et-tō'nē<sup>1</sup>; ōt-tō'ng<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Otonio:** o-tō'ni-o<sup>1</sup>; o-tō'ni-o<sup>2</sup>.

**Otholia:** ēth'o-lai'ā<sup>1</sup>; ōth'o-li'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Othonias:** ēth'o-nai'-

as<sup>1</sup>; ōth'o-ni'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Othoniel:** o-thō'ni-el<sup>1</sup>; o-thō'ni-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**otic:** ō'tik<sup>1</sup>; ō'tie<sup>2</sup>. I. & St. et'ik<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the ear].

**otiose:** ō'shi-ōs<sup>1</sup>; ō'shi-ōs<sup>2</sup> [Being at rest; unemployed].

**otitis:** o-tai'tis<sup>1</sup> or -ti'tis<sup>1</sup>; o-ti'tis<sup>2</sup> or -ti'tis<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the ear].

**otolith:** ō'to-li-th<sup>1</sup>; ō'to-li-th<sup>2</sup>; not et'o-li-th<sup>1</sup> [An ear-stone].

**otoscope:** ō'to-skōp<sup>1</sup>; ō'to-seōp<sup>2</sup>. I. & St. et'ō-skōp<sup>1</sup> [An instrument for examining the inner-ear].

**otoscopy:** o-tēs'ko-pi<sup>1</sup>; o-tōs'eo-py<sup>2</sup>. C. ō'to-skō'pi<sup>1</sup> [Examination of the ear by means of an otoscope].

**ottar:** et'ar<sup>1</sup>; ōt'ar<sup>2</sup>. Same as ATTAR. **otter**†. Spelled also **otto:** et'o<sup>1</sup>; ōt'o<sup>2</sup>.

**Ottawa:** et'a-wā<sup>1</sup>; ōt'a-wā<sup>2</sup> [The capital of the Dominion of Canada].

**ou, ow.** The sound of these digraphs is indicated in Key 1 by the symbol *au* (*thou, thou; com, kau*) and in Key 2 by *ou* and *ow*. The diphthong *au* consists of a glide between *a* as in "art" and *ū* as in "rule." It is a modern growth from *ū*. In the 16th century it was pronounced as written *ou* (= *o + u*), and is still so printed altho the pronunciation changed to *au* in the 18th century.

**Ouachita:** wēsh'i-tā<sup>1</sup>; wāch'i-tā<sup>2</sup> [River and county in Ark.; parish in La.].

**Oudenarde:** ū'da-nār'dā<sup>1</sup>; ū'de-nār'de<sup>2</sup>; not au-dā-nār'dā<sup>1</sup> [Belg. town].

**Oudh:** aud<sup>1</sup>; oud<sup>2</sup>; not, as too commonly heard, ūd<sup>1</sup> [Province of Brit. India].

(1840-1908).

**Ouida:** wī'dā<sup>1</sup>; wī'dā<sup>2</sup> [Pen-name of Louisa de la Ramée, Eng. novelist].

**ounce:** auns<sup>1</sup>; ounc<sup>2</sup> [1. A unit of weight. 2. A flesh-eating Asiatic quadruped of the size of the leopard].

**Ourcq:** ūrk<sup>1</sup>; ūrk<sup>2</sup> [Fr. river].—**Ourthe:** ūrt<sup>1</sup>; ūrt<sup>2</sup> [Belg. river].

**Ouse:** ūz<sup>1</sup>; ūz<sup>2</sup> [Eng. river].

**ousel:** ū'zl<sup>1</sup>; ū'sl<sup>2</sup>. Same as OUZEL.

**Ouseley:** ūz'li<sup>1</sup>; ūs'ly<sup>2</sup> [Eng. composer (1825-1889)].

**oust:** aust<sup>1</sup>; oust<sup>2</sup> [To turn out of possession of].

**outrage:** aut'rēj<sup>1</sup>; aut-rāg<sup>2</sup> [An act of shocking violence or cruelty].—**outrageous:** aut-rē'jus<sup>1</sup>; out-rā'gūs<sup>2</sup> [Of the nature of an outrage].

**outrance** [Fr.]: ū'trāns<sup>1</sup>; ū'trāng<sup>2</sup> [The bitter end].

**outré** [Fr.]: ū'trē<sup>1</sup>; ū'trē<sup>2</sup> [Strikingly odd].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr. wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**ouzel:** ū'zl<sup>1</sup>; ū'zl<sup>2</sup> [European bird].

**oval:** ō'vəl<sup>1</sup>; ō'val<sup>2</sup> [A figure or body resembling the longitudinal section of an egg].—**ovaliform:** ō'vəl-i-fərm<sup>1</sup>; ō'val-i-fərm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *E., M., W., & W.*. ō-val'i-fərm<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ō-val'i-fərm<sup>1</sup> [Shaped like an oval].

**overseer:** ō'vər-sī'ər<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, W., & W.*, or ō'vər-sīr<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., & I.*; ō'vər-sē'er<sup>2</sup> or ō'vər-sēr<sup>2</sup>. *M.* ō'vər-sīr<sup>1</sup> [One who supervises].

**overslaugh (v.):** ō'vər-slō'<sup>1</sup>; ō'vər-slā'<sup>2</sup> [To override; also, to set aside in favor of another].

**overslaugh (n.):** ō'vər-slō'<sup>1</sup>; ō'vər-slā'<sup>2</sup> [The promoting of one official over another, generally unjustly].

**overt:** ō'vūrt<sup>1</sup>; ō'vērt<sup>2</sup> [Open to view].

**overture:** ō'vər-tiūr<sup>1</sup>; ō'vər-tūr<sup>2</sup>; not ō'vər-chur<sup>1</sup> [An instrumental prelude to an opera, oratorio, or ballet].

**ovine:** ō'vin<sup>1</sup> or ō'vain<sup>1</sup>; ō'vin<sup>2</sup> or ō'vīn<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Sheep-like].

**oviparous:** o-vīp'ə-rus<sup>1</sup>; o-vīp'a-rūs<sup>2</sup> [Producing eggs].

**owe:** ō<sup>1</sup>; ō<sup>2</sup> [To be indebted to or for].

**owl:** aul<sup>1</sup>; owl<sup>2</sup> [A nocturnal bird].

**own:** ōn<sup>1</sup>; ōn<sup>2</sup> [To hold or possess by right].

**Ox:** eks<sup>1</sup>; ōks<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**oxalis:** eks'ə-lis<sup>1</sup>; ōks'a-līs<sup>2</sup>; not oks'ē-lis<sup>1</sup> [The wood-sorrel].

**oxid, oxide:** eks'id<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., I., & W.*, or eks'aid<sup>1</sup>, *E., M., St., & W.*; ōks'id<sup>2</sup> or ōks'id<sup>2</sup> [A chemical compound].

**Oxon. (abbrev.):** eks'ən<sup>1</sup>; ōks'ōn<sup>2</sup> [*L., Oxonia, Oxford; Oxoniensis, of Oxford.*]

**Oxonian:** eks-ō'n-an<sup>1</sup>; ōks-ō'ni-an<sup>2</sup> [A student in or graduate of the University of Oxford, Eng.].

**oxygen:** eks'i-jen<sup>1</sup>; ōks'y-ğēn<sup>2</sup>. See NITROGEN [A gaseous element existing in a free state mixed with nitrogen in atmospheric air].

**oyer:** ō'yər<sup>1</sup> or ei'ər<sup>1</sup>; ō'yər<sup>2</sup> or ō'y'ər<sup>2</sup>. Knowles (1835) ai'yər<sup>1</sup> [In law, a hearing or trial of causes].

**eyes:** ō'yēs<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., I., & W.*, or ō-yes<sup>1</sup>, *M., St., & W.*; ō'yēs<sup>2</sup> or ō-yēs<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ō'yēz<sup>1</sup>. Walker (1791) o-yis<sup>1</sup> [OF., hear! hear ye! a cry to command attention at the opening of a court].

**oyster:** ois'tər<sup>1</sup>; ōys'ter<sup>2</sup> [A shell-fish].

**Ozaiu:** ōz'ə-zai'u<sup>1</sup>; ōz'a-zī'u<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Ozem:** ō'zem<sup>1</sup>; ō'zēm<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Ozensara:** ō'zen-sē'rā<sup>1</sup>; ō'zēn-sā'rā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Ozia:** ō-zai'ā<sup>1</sup>; ō-zī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Ozial:** ō-zai'āl<sup>1</sup>; ō-zī'āl<sup>2</sup>.—**Ozias:** ō-zai'ās<sup>1</sup>; ō-zī'ās<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Oziau:** ō'zai-ē'u<sup>1</sup>; ō'zī-ē'u<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Oziel:** ō'zi-el<sup>1</sup>; ō'zī-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Ozni:** ōz'nai<sup>1</sup>; ōz'nī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**ozocerite:** ō'zo-sī'rait<sup>1</sup>; ō'zo-çē'rit<sup>2</sup> [A purified paraffin].

**ozokerite:** ō'zo-kī'rait<sup>1</sup>; ō'zo-kē'rit<sup>2</sup>. Same as the preceding.

**ozone:** ō'zōn<sup>1</sup>; ō'zōn<sup>2</sup> [A colorless gas with chlorin-like odor].—**ozonic:** ō-zō'nik<sup>1</sup>; ō-zō'nie<sup>2</sup>. *M., & W.* ō-zē'nik<sup>1</sup>—the last is the pronunciation current in England [Containing ozone].

**Ozora:** ō-zō'rā<sup>1</sup>; ō-zō'rā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Ozriel:** ōz'ri-el<sup>1</sup>; ōz'ri-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, nŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fust**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

**P**

**p**: **pī**; **pē**<sup>2</sup>. When initial and before *n*, *s*, *sh*, and *t*, the letter *p* is silent, as in *pneumonia*, *psalm*, *pseudo*-, *pshaw*, *ptomain*. It is silent also in *corps* (a body of troops), *cupboard*, *raspberry*, *receipt*. Walker notes that in his time *p* was "mute in the middle of words between *m* and *t* in *empty*, *sempstress*, *peremptory*, *sumptuous*, *presumptuous*, *redemption*, *exemption*, and *raspberry*" ("Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," note 412, P.). Of these only the *p* in the last is silent to-day.

**Paarai**: **pē'ə-rai**<sup>1</sup>; **pā'a-rī**<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**paca** [Sp.]: **pā'ka**<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & E.*, or **pak'ə**<sup>1</sup>, *C. & M.*; **pā'ea**<sup>2</sup> or **pā'e'a**<sup>2</sup>. *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* **pē'ka**<sup>1</sup>; *W.* **pā'ka**<sup>1</sup> [A Central and South Am. rodent, the spotted cavy].

**pace**<sup>1</sup>: **pēs**<sup>1</sup>; **pāy**<sup>2</sup> [A step].

**pace**<sup>2</sup> [L.]: **pē'si**<sup>1</sup>; **pā'ce**<sup>2</sup> [Peace].

**pacha**: **pā-shā**<sup>1</sup> or **pāsh'ə**<sup>1</sup>; **pā-ḡhā**<sup>2</sup> or **pāḡh'a**<sup>2</sup>. Same as **PASHA**.

**pachisi** [Hind.]: **pā-chī'si**<sup>1</sup>; **pā-chī'si**<sup>2</sup>. *C.* **pā-chī'si**<sup>1</sup>; *not* **pā-chī'zī**<sup>1</sup> [A game played on a board].

**Pachon**: **pē'ken**<sup>1</sup>; **pā'eön**<sup>2</sup> [The ninth Egyptian solar month of 30 days].

**Pachydermata**: **pāk'i-dūr'mə-tə**<sup>1</sup>; **pāe'y-dēr'ma-tə**<sup>2</sup> [A former order of mammals having thick skins, as the elephant and rhinoceros].

**pacification**: **pas'i-fi-kē'shən**<sup>1</sup>; **pāḡ'i-fi-eā'shon**<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., W., & Wr.*; *C., E., I., & St.* **pā-sif'i-kē'shən**<sup>1</sup> and also by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855). The first pronunciation noted above was indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) [The act of making peace].—**pacificator**: **pas'i-fi-kē'ter**<sup>1</sup>; **pāḡ'i-fi-eā'tor**<sup>2</sup> [A peacemaker].—**pacificatory**: **pā-sif'i-kə-tō'n**<sup>1</sup>; **pā-ḡif'i-ea-tō'ry**<sup>2</sup> [Tending to produce peace].

**pacifico** [Sp.]: **pā-sif'i-kō**<sup>1</sup>; **pā-ḡif'i-eo**<sup>2</sup> [A peaceable person; neutral].

**pacifist**: **pas'i-fist**<sup>1</sup>; **pāḡ'i-fist**<sup>2</sup>. A word of recent introduction in which the position of the stress is based on the analogy of *pacify* (**pas'i-fai**<sup>1</sup>; **pāḡ'i-fy**<sup>2</sup>) [One who advocates a policy of peace as opposed to militarism]. **pāc'i-fi-cist**<sup>1</sup>.

**Padan**: **pē'dən**<sup>1</sup>; **pā'dan**<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Padan-aram**: **pē'dən-e'rəm**<sup>1</sup> or **ār'-əm**<sup>1</sup>; **pā'dan-ā'ram**<sup>2</sup> or **ār'-am**<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. **Paddan-aram**<sup>1</sup> (*R. V.*).—**Paddan**: **pā'dan**<sup>1</sup>; **pā'dan**<sup>2</sup> [Bible (*R. V.*)].

**padellion**: **pād'i-lai'on**<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*, or **pā-dī'h-on**<sup>1</sup>, *I.*; **pād'e-li'on**<sup>2</sup> or **pā-dē'li-on**<sup>2</sup>. *E.* **pā-dī'h-on**<sup>1</sup>; *St.* **pād'e-lai'on**<sup>1</sup> [A plant, the lion's-foot].

**Paderewski**: **pā'de-rev'ski**<sup>1</sup> or **-res'ki**<sup>1</sup>; **pā'dē-rēv'ski**<sup>2</sup> or **-rēs'ki**<sup>2</sup> [Polish pianist (1859- )].

**padishah** [Per.]: **pā'di-shā**<sup>1</sup>; **pā'di-shā**<sup>2</sup>. *E.* **pād'i-shā**<sup>1</sup>; *St.* **pā-dī'shā**<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* **pā-dī-shā**<sup>1</sup> [Lord protector; emperor].

**Padon**: **pē'dən**<sup>1</sup>; **pā'don**<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**padre**: **pā'drē**<sup>1</sup>; **pā'drē**<sup>2</sup> [It., Pg., and Sp., "father"].

**padrone** [It.]: **pā-drō'nē**<sup>1</sup>; **pā-drō'ng**<sup>2</sup> [Master; boss].

**paduasoy**: **pād'yu-a-sei**<sup>1</sup>; **pād'yu-a-sōy**<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* **pād'yu-a-sei**<sup>1</sup> [A silk fabric from Padua].

2. **ärt**, **äpe**, **fât**, **färe**, **fäst**, **what**, **äll**: **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fērn**; **hīt**, **īce**; **ī=ē**; **ī=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ör**, **wón**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = aisle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪ = feud; chin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

**pæan, pean:** pɪ'ən<sup>1</sup>; pē'an<sup>2</sup> [A song of joy or triumph]. Compare PEON.

**pæon:** pɪ'ən<sup>1</sup>; pē'ən<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. prosody, a foot of four syllables]. Compare PEON.

**Pæz<sup>1</sup>:** pæ-eth<sup>1</sup> or pā'ēs<sup>1</sup>; pā-ēth<sup>2</sup> or pā'ēs<sup>2</sup> [Sp. missionary (1564-1622)].

**Pæz<sup>2</sup>:** pā'ēs<sup>1</sup>; pā'ēs<sup>2</sup> [Venez. dictator (1790-1873)].

**page:** pēj<sup>1</sup>; pāg<sup>2</sup> [1. One side of the leaf of a book. 2. A male servant].

**pageant:** paj'ənt<sup>1</sup> or pē'jənt<sup>1</sup>; pāg'ant<sup>2</sup> or pā'gant<sup>2</sup>. The second, which is the older pronunciation, now given as alternative by C., M., W., & W., was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Reid (1844), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828). The first was indicated by Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [An elaborate spectacular representation, as of some historic event].

**pageantry:** paj'ənt-ri<sup>1</sup>; pāg'ant-ry<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777) pē'jənt-ri<sup>1</sup>.

**Paget:** paj'et<sup>1</sup>; pāg'ēt<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Pagiel:** pē'gi-el<sup>1</sup>; pā'gi-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**pagination:** paj'i-nē'shən<sup>1</sup>; pāg'i-nā'shon<sup>2</sup>, but more frequently heard pē'i-nē'shən<sup>1</sup> in the printing trade [The system of marks used in paging; also, the act of numbering pages].

**Pagliacci (I):** i pa-lyə'chi<sup>1</sup>; i pā-lyə'chi<sup>2</sup> [It., opera by Leoncavallo].

**pagoda:** pə-gō'də<sup>1</sup>; pā-gō'də<sup>2</sup> [In Far Eastern countries, a sacred tower].

**Pahath-Moab:** pē'hath-mō'ab<sup>1</sup>; pā'hāth-mō'āb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Pahlavi:** pā'la-vī<sup>1</sup>; pā'la-vī<sup>2</sup> [The literary language of ancient Persia, dating from the 3d cent. A. D.].

**Pal:** pē'ai<sup>1</sup>; pā'i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**paldentiles:** pui-diū'tiks<sup>1</sup>; pī-dū'ties<sup>2</sup> [The art of teaching].

**pall:** pēl<sup>1</sup>; pāl<sup>2</sup>; *not* paill<sup>1</sup> as sometimes heard in London and vicinity [A receptacle as for water]. Compare FALM.

**paillasse:** pal-yas<sup>1</sup>; pāl-yās<sup>2</sup> [A straw mattress].

**pain:** pēn<sup>1</sup>; pān<sup>2</sup>; *not* pain<sup>1</sup>, as sometimes heard in London [Physical dis- [tress; hurt].

**paint:** pēnt<sup>1</sup>; pānt<sup>2</sup> [A solid color or pigment].

**pair:** pār<sup>1</sup>; pār<sup>2</sup> [Two persons or things of a kind].

**Paisley:** pēz'li<sup>1</sup>; pāz'ly<sup>2</sup> [Scot. town].

**Pakenham:** pak'en-am<sup>1</sup>; pāk'ēn-am<sup>2</sup> [Ir. general (1778-1815)]. See H.

**palace:** pal'is<sup>1</sup>; pāl'aq<sup>2</sup> [A royal residence].

**palæosaurus:** pē'li-o-sē'rus<sup>1</sup>; pā'le-o-sā'rūs<sup>2</sup> [An extinct dinosaurian rep- [tile].

**palæstra:** pə-les'tra<sup>1</sup>; pā-les'tra<sup>2</sup> [1. Apocrypha (R. V.). 2. In Gr. an- [tiquities, an athletic school].

**palagonite:** pə-lag'o-nait<sup>1</sup>; pā-lāg'o-nīt<sup>2</sup>. E. pal'ə-gō'nait<sup>1</sup> [A vitreous [yellow or brown rock].

**Palal:** pē'lal<sup>1</sup>; pāl'al<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪ, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

**Palamedes:** pal'ə-mī'diz<sup>1</sup>; pāl'a-mē'dēs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the reputed inventor of weights and measures, etc.] ["Knight's Tale"].

**Palamon:** pal'a-mōn<sup>1</sup>; pāl'a-mōn<sup>2</sup> [A Theban knight in Chaucer's

**palanquin:** pal'an-kīn<sup>1</sup>; pāl'an-kīn<sup>2</sup>; *not* pə-lan'kīn<sup>1</sup>, but frequently heard pal'an-kīn<sup>1</sup> [A hammock-like conveyance used in the East].

**palate:** pal'it<sup>1</sup>; pāl'at<sup>2</sup> [The roof of the mouth].

**palatial:** pə-lē'shəl<sup>1</sup>; pa-lā'shal<sup>2</sup> [Like a palace].

**palatinate:** pə-lat'i-nēt<sup>1</sup>; pa-lāt'i-nāt<sup>2</sup> [A political division ruled by a prince with royal prerogatives].

**palatine:** pal'ə-tīn<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & Wr., or* pal'ə-tain<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., M., St., & W.*; pāl'ə-tīn<sup>2</sup> *or* pāl'a-tīn<sup>2</sup> [1. Pert. to a royal palace. 2. Pert. to the palate].

**Palatine:** pal'ə-tīn<sup>1</sup> *or* pal'ə-tīn<sup>1</sup>; pāl'a-tīn<sup>2</sup> *or* pāl'a-tīn<sup>2</sup> [The central hill of the seven hills of Rome].

**Palatinus:** pal'ə-tai'nus<sup>1</sup>; pāl'a-tī'nūs<sup>2</sup> [The Palatine hill].

**palaver:** pə-lāv'vər<sup>1</sup>; pa-lā'vər<sup>2</sup>. *C.* pə-lāv'vər<sup>1</sup>; *St.* pū-lā'vər<sup>1</sup> [A profuse parley; public conference; also, empty talk].

**pale:** pēl<sup>1</sup>; pāl<sup>2</sup> [Of a whitish or ashen appearance]. Compare **PAIL**.

**paleo-:** pē'h-o-<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W., or* pal'i-o-<sup>1</sup>, *M.*; pā'li-o-<sup>2</sup> *or* pāl'i-o-<sup>2</sup> [Derived from the Gr. *παλαιός* (*palaíos*), ancient, old; used as a combining form in scientific terminology; as, **pal'eo-** *or* **pal'e-** *or* **pal'e-** *og'* **ra-phy**, **pal'eo-** *or* **pal'e-** *on-* **tol'** **o-gy**, **pal'eo-** *or* **pal'e-** *o-* **zo-** **ol'** **o-gy**.] [Syria].

**Palestine:** pal'es-tain<sup>1</sup>; pāl'ēs-tīn<sup>2</sup>; *not* pal'es-tīn<sup>1</sup> [A country in S. W.

**paletot:** pal'to<sup>1</sup>, pal'i-to<sup>1</sup>, *or* (*Fr.*) pāl'tō<sup>1</sup>; pāl'to<sup>2</sup>, pāl'e-to<sup>2</sup>, *or* (*Fr.*) pāl'-tō<sup>2</sup> [A loose overcoat for man or woman].

**Paley:** pē'h<sup>1</sup>; pā'ly<sup>2</sup> [Eng. divine (1743-1805)].

**palfrey<sup>1</sup>:** pōl'fri<sup>1</sup>; pāl'fry<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* pal'fri<sup>1</sup>; *E.* pōl'fri<sup>1</sup>. Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Scott (1797), and Walker (1806) indicated the first. The pronunciation pal'fri<sup>1</sup>, now noted as secondary by *Standard, M., & W.*, was that indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) and is still frequently heard [A saddle-horse].

**Palfrey<sup>2</sup>:** pōl'fri<sup>1</sup>; pāl'fry<sup>2</sup> [Am. theologian (1796-1881)].

**Palgrave:** pēl' *or* pal'grēv<sup>1</sup>; pāl' *or* pāl'grāv<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Pali:** pā'li<sup>1</sup>; pāl'i<sup>2</sup> [Sacred language of Buddhist literature]. [Æneas].

**Pallinurus:** pal'i-niū'rus<sup>1</sup>; pāl'i-nū'rūs<sup>2</sup> [In Vergil's "Æneid," the pilot of

**pallsade:** pal'i-sēd<sup>1</sup>; pāl'i-sād<sup>2</sup> [An extended cliff; also, a fence].

**palkee:** pāl'kī<sup>1</sup>; pāl'kē<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.*; *C. & Wr.* pōl'kī<sup>1</sup>; *E. & I.* pāl'kī<sup>1</sup> [A palanquin].

**pall:** pēl<sup>1</sup>; pāl<sup>2</sup> [A black cover thrown over a coffin].

**palladi:** pa-lē'dik<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, St., & W., or* pa-lad'ik<sup>1</sup>, *E. & M.*; pā-lā'die<sup>2</sup> *or* pā-lād'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the metal palladium]. [2. A rare, silver-white metal].

**Palladium:** pa-lē'di-ūm<sup>1</sup>; pā-lē'di-ūm<sup>2</sup> [1. In myth, an image of Pallas.

**Pallas:** pal'as<sup>1</sup>; pāl'as<sup>2</sup> [One of the names of the Gr. goddess Athena].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät; all; mē. gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ai-le; ou = out; oil; iū = iud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**palliate:** pal'i-ēt<sup>1</sup>; pāl'i-āt<sup>2</sup> [To cause to appear less guilty, as by cloaking or covering].

**pall-mall:** pal'-mal<sup>1</sup>; pāl'-māl<sup>2</sup>. This pronunciation for an old game of mallet and ball was indicated by Perry (1777) and approximates more closely to the original Old Fr. *pallemaille*, *palmail*, than either of the absurd extremes pāl'mōl<sup>1</sup> and pāl'mēl<sup>1</sup>. But see the next word, in which the name of the alley where the game was played survives.

This Game was heretofore used at the Alley near St. Jameses, and vulgarly called Pel-Mel.  
BLOUNT *Glossographia* s. v. *Pale Maille* [London, 1656].

**Pall Mall:** pal mal<sup>1</sup>; pāl māl<sup>2</sup> [A street in London]. The pronunciation of this name has been variously rendered in former as in modern times (see MALL). The great majority of the educated commons of England now give to the a's the sound the letter has in "at"; some affectedly fastidious persons give them the same sound as e in "get" and have done so since the days of Pepys (1633-1703), when the street's name was spelt *Pell Mell*, and a third but less pedantic class give them the sound they have in "ball." It is somewhat curious that while Walker urges the last as the correct pronunciation, he indicates the first. What Pope observes of the learned in another case is but too applicable in this:

"So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng  
By chance go right, they purposely go wrong."

**Pallu:** pal'yū<sup>1</sup>; pāl'yu<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**palm:** pām<sup>1</sup>; pām<sup>2</sup>. In this and its related words the l is silent [1. The hollow inner surface of the hand. 2. A tree or shrub having palm-like leaves].

**palm'er:** pām'ər<sup>1</sup>; pām'er<sup>2</sup> [In the middle ages, a pilgrim who had been to the Holy Land].

**Palmer<sup>2</sup>:** pām'ər<sup>1</sup>; pām'er<sup>2</sup> [Eng. and Am. family name]. See PALMER<sup>1</sup>.

**Palmerston:** pām'ər-stən<sup>1</sup>; pām'er-ston<sup>2</sup> [Brit. statesman (1784-1865)].

**Palmira:** pal-mai'rā<sup>1</sup>; pāl-mī'ra<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**palmist:** pām'ist<sup>1</sup> or pal'mist<sup>1</sup>; pām'ist<sup>2</sup> or pāl'mist<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates usage in the United States; the second, that of Great Britain [Pert. to palmistry].

**palmister:** pām'is-tər<sup>1</sup> or pal'mis-tər<sup>1</sup>; pām'is-ter<sup>2</sup> or pāl'mis-ter<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates usage in the United States; the second, that which prevails in Great Britain [One who is skilled in palmistry].

**palmistry:** pām'is-tri<sup>1</sup> or pal'mis-tri<sup>1</sup>; pām'is-try<sup>2</sup> or pāl'mis-try<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates usage in the United States; the second, that of Great Britain [The divination of one's future through "reading" the lines in the palm of the hand].

**palsgrave:** pēlz'grēv<sup>1</sup> or palz'grēv<sup>1</sup>; pāls'grāv<sup>2</sup> or pāls'grāv<sup>2</sup>. E. pēls'-grēv<sup>1</sup> [One in charge of a Ger. imperial court or household].

**palstaff:** pēl'staf<sup>1</sup> or pal'staf<sup>1</sup>; pāl'stáf<sup>2</sup> or pāl'stáf<sup>2</sup>. C. pal'staf<sup>1</sup> [An ancient weapon of the Celts, etc.].

**palsy:** pēl'zi<sup>1</sup>; pal'gy<sup>2</sup> [Paralysis].

**Palti:** pal'tai<sup>1</sup>; pāl'ti<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Paltiel:** pal'ti-el<sup>1</sup>; pāl'ti-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Paltite:** pal'tait<sup>1</sup>; pāl'tit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**paludal:** pā-liū'dəl<sup>1</sup>; pā-lū'dal<sup>2</sup>. C. pal'yu-dəl<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to a marsh or swamp].

**palustrine:** pā-lus'trin<sup>1</sup>; pā-lūs'trin<sup>2</sup>. I. pā-lus'train<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to or inhabiting marsh].

**pampas:** pam'pās<sup>1</sup>; pām'pas<sup>2</sup> [So.-Am. treeless plain].

2: wəlf, dɜ; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, büt, būrn; öil, böy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*; prey, *hīt*, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

**pampero:** pan-pē'ro<sup>1</sup>; pām-pe'ro<sup>2</sup>. *C.*, *M.*, & *Wr.* pan-pē'rō<sup>1</sup>; *E.* & *I.* pan-per'ō<sup>1</sup>; *St.* pan-pī'rō<sup>1</sup> [A southwest wind of Argentina].

**Pamphylia:** pam-fil'i-a<sup>1</sup>; pām-fyl'i-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Pan:** pan<sup>1</sup>; pān<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the god of hills, woods, flocks, and herds].

**panacea:** pan'a-sī'a<sup>1</sup>; pān'a-çē'a<sup>2</sup> [A remedy for all diseases].

**panache:** pa-nūsh'<sup>1</sup>; pa-nūch'<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *E.*, & *M.*; *C.* pa-nash'<sup>1</sup>; *I.* pan-ash<sup>1</sup> [A plume used as a head-dress].

**panada:** pā-nā'dā<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*, or pā-nē'dā<sup>1</sup>, *E.*, *I.*, & *St.*; pā-nā'dā<sup>2</sup> or pā-nā'dā<sup>2</sup> [Crackers and bread soaked in hot water, sweetened, and served with milk].

**Panama:** pan'a-mā'<sup>1</sup>; pān'a-mā'<sup>2</sup> [S.-Am. country and its capital].—**Panaman:** pan'a-man<sup>1</sup>; pān'a-mān<sup>2</sup> [A citizen of Panama].

**Panay:** pa-noi'<sup>1</sup>; pā-nŷ'<sup>2</sup> [Island and province in P. I.].

**pancreas:** pan'kri-as<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, & *E.*, or pan'kri-as<sup>1</sup>, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; pān'ere-ās<sup>2</sup> or pān'ere-ās<sup>2</sup>, *I.* & *St.* pan'kri-as<sup>1</sup> [A gland].—**pancreatic:** pan'kri-at'ik<sup>1</sup> or pan'kri-at'ik<sup>1</sup>; pān'ere-āt'ie<sup>2</sup> or pān'ere-āt'ie<sup>2</sup>.—**pancreatin, pancreatine:** pan'kri-e-tin<sup>1</sup> or pan'kri-e-tin<sup>1</sup>; pān'ere-a-tin<sup>2</sup> or pān'ere-a-tin<sup>2</sup> [A proteid compound contained in the pancreas]. [Pan].

**Pandean:** pan-di'en<sup>1</sup>; pān-dē'an<sup>2</sup>. *C.* pan'di-en<sup>1</sup> [Relating to the god

**Pandoor, Pandour, Pandur:** pan'dūr<sup>1</sup>; pān'dōor<sup>2</sup> [Croatian foot-soldier].

**pandura:** pan-dū'rā<sup>1</sup>; pān-dy'rā<sup>2</sup>. *C.*, *M.*, & *W.* pan-diū'rā<sup>1</sup>; *E.* & *I.* pan'-du-rā<sup>1</sup> [An ancient Gr. and Rom. lute-like musical instrument].

**panegyric:** pan'i-jir'ik<sup>1</sup>; pān'e-gŷr'ie<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation preferred by modern dictionaries and Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Reid (1844). Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1855) indicated pan-i-er'ik<sup>1</sup> [A formal bestowal of high praise].—**panegyrist:** pan'i-jir'ist<sup>1</sup>; pān'e-gŷr'ist<sup>2</sup> [One who panegyricizes].—**panegyryze:** pan'-i-ri-iz<sup>1</sup>; pān'e-gŷr'iz<sup>2</sup> [To pronounce a panegyric on].

**Pannag:** pan'ag<sup>1</sup>; pān'āg<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [yer<sup>2</sup> or pān'i-er<sup>2</sup> [A wicker basket].

**pannier:** pan'yər<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.*, or pan'i-ər<sup>1</sup>, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *St.*; pān'-

**Panope:** pan'o-pi<sup>1</sup>; pān'o-pe<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, one of the Nereids].

**panorama:** pan'o-rū'mā<sup>1</sup>; pān'o-rā'mā<sup>2</sup>. A word which has had several pronunciations, as pan-o-rē'mā<sup>1</sup>, indicated by Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Worcester (1859); pan'o-ram'a<sup>1</sup>, as heard occasionally in both the United States and Great Britain, but which is now characterized as provincial, and pan'o-rū'mā<sup>1</sup>, as noted by Stormonth. Modern dictionaries favor the first pronunciation noted here [A complete view in every direction].

**Pantagruel:** pan-tag'ru-el<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) pūn'tā'grū'el<sup>1</sup>; pān-tāg'ru-ēl<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) pān'tā'grū'ēl<sup>2</sup> [A good giant prince, the hero of Rabelais's romance of the same name].

**Pantheon:** pan'thi-en<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, or pan-thi'en<sup>1</sup>, *E.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; pān'-the-on<sup>2</sup> or pān-thē'on<sup>2</sup>. *C.* pan'thi-en<sup>1</sup>; *St.* pan'thi-en<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation pan-thi-en<sup>1</sup> was indicated by the earlier lexicographers from Perry (1777) to Reid (1844), and still prevails in England.

**pantomime:** pan'to-maim<sup>1</sup>; pān'to-mīm<sup>2</sup>; not pan'to-main<sup>1</sup>, a not infrequent error in England [A spectacular play telling some well-known story, performed usually at Christmas].—**pantomimist:** pan'to-main'ist<sup>1</sup>; pān'to-mīm'ist<sup>2</sup> [One who writes or acts in a pantomime].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, preŷ, fēm; hīt, īce; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**papa:** pə-pā<sup>1</sup> or pā-pæ<sup>1</sup>; pa-pā<sup>2</sup> or pā-pa<sup>2</sup>. Altho the eight modern dictionaries indicate the first as preferable, there is no doubt that the second is heard more frequently in the United States. The first is the only pronunciation heard in England.

You will perfectly hear the sons and daughters of the most respectable families disfigure . . . the pleasant old names of *Papa* and *Mamma*. "Is *Popper* up stairs?" and "Is *Mommer* in the parlor?" pass for excellent household speech in millions of honest [American] homes. HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 28. [H. M. & Co. '05.]

**papain:** pə-pē<sup>1</sup>in<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, M., & W., or pē-pə-in<sup>1</sup>, C.; pa-pā<sup>1</sup>in or pā-pa<sup>1</sup>in<sup>2</sup> [A chemical compound]. [fruit].

**papaw:** pē-pō<sup>1</sup> or pə-pō<sup>1</sup>; pā-pā<sup>2</sup> or pa-pā<sup>2</sup> [An Am. tropical tree or its fruit].

**Paphian:** pē-fi-an<sup>1</sup>; pā-fi-an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Paphos].

**Paphos:** pē-fēs<sup>1</sup>; pā-fōs<sup>2</sup> [1. An ancient city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus. 2. *Bib.* An ancient city in Cyprus, N. W. of preceding].

**papier-mâché** [Fr.]: pā-pyē-mā-shē<sup>1</sup>; pā-pyē-mā-ghē<sup>2</sup> [A substance made from pulped paper under pressure and used for boxes, trays, etc.].

**papillary:** pap-i-lē-rī<sup>1</sup>; pā-pi-lā-ry<sup>2</sup>. The stress was indicated on the second syllable, *papil'lary*, by Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), but it was placed on the first by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Barclay (1774), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and all modern lexicographers [Pert. to the papilla or nipple].—**papillose:** pap-i-lōs<sup>1</sup>; pā-pi-lōs<sup>2</sup>. M. & W. pap-i-lōs<sup>1</sup> [Provided with nipples].—**papilous:** pap-i-lus<sup>1</sup>; pā-pi-lūs<sup>2</sup>, and so indicated by Johnson (1755) and Barclay (1774); but by Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) pa-pi-lūs<sup>1</sup> [Papillose].

**Papin:** pā-pān<sup>1</sup> or (*Eng.*) pap'im<sup>1</sup>; pā-pān<sup>2</sup> or (*Eng.*) pāp'in<sup>2</sup> [Fr. inventor (1648-1742)]. [ing-paper].

**papyrus:** pə-pai'rus<sup>1</sup>; pa-py'rus<sup>2</sup>; *not* pap'i-rus<sup>1</sup> [Ancient Egyptian writing].

**parabola:** pə-rab'o-lā<sup>1</sup>; pa-rāb'o-lā<sup>2</sup> [A geometrical curve].

**Paracelsus:** par'ə-sel'sus<sup>1</sup>; pā-rā-sēl'sūs<sup>2</sup> [Swiss philosopher (1493-1541)].

**parachute:** par'ə-shūt<sup>1</sup>; pā-r'a-ghūt<sup>2</sup> [A large umbrella-like apparatus for descending, as from a balloon].

**paraclete:** par'ə-klit<sup>1</sup>; pā-r'a-elēt<sup>2</sup> [An advocate; helper; comforter].

**paradigm:** par'ə-dim<sup>1</sup> or par'ə-daim<sup>1</sup>; pā-r'a-dīm<sup>2</sup> or pā-r'a-dīm<sup>2</sup>—the *g* is silent [In grammar, a model for the inflection of a class of words].

**Paradise:** par'ə-dcis<sup>1</sup>; pā-r'a-dis<sup>2</sup> [1. The garden of Eden and abode of Adam and Eve. 2. The last abode of the souls of the blessed].—**paradisean:** par'ə-dis'i-an<sup>1</sup>; pā-r'a-dis'e-an<sup>2</sup>; W. par'ə-dis'yan<sup>1</sup> [Relating to paradise or to birds of paradise].—**paradisiac:** par'ə-dis'i-ak<sup>1</sup>; pā-r'a-dis'i-āc<sup>2</sup> [Like a paradise].—**paradisiacal:** par'ə-dis'i-akal<sup>1</sup>; pā-r'a-dis'i-ācal<sup>2</sup> [Of the nature of paradise].

**Parah:** pē-rā<sup>1</sup>; pā-rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**paralipomenon:** par'ə-lipem'i-nen<sup>1</sup>; pā-r'a-li-pōm'e-nōn<sup>2</sup> [Omitted passages or a supplement containing them].

**parallelepiped:** par'ə-lēl'i-pai-ped<sup>1</sup> or par'ə-lēl'i-pip'ed<sup>1</sup>; pā-r'a-lēl'e-pi-pēd<sup>2</sup> or par'a-lēl'i-pip'ed<sup>2</sup> [In geometry, a prism whose six faces are parallelograms].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thīn, thīs

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **büt**, **börn**;

**parallelopipedon**: par'ä-läl'o-pip'i-dön<sup>1</sup>; pä'r'a-läl'o-pip'e-dön<sup>2</sup>. Same as PARALLELEPIED.

**paralogism**: pä-räl'o-jizm<sup>1</sup>; pä-räl'o-ğism<sup>2</sup>. Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835) par'ä-lo-jizm<sup>1</sup> [A fallacy in reasoning of which the reasoner is unconscious].

**paramount**: par'ä-mäunt<sup>1</sup>; pä'r'a-mount<sup>2</sup>. Walker (1791) and Jones (1798) par-ä-mäunt<sup>1</sup> [Superior to all others; supreme].

**paramour**: par'ä-mür<sup>1</sup>; pä'r'a-mür<sup>2</sup>; *not* par'ä-mör<sup>1</sup> [An unlawful and immoral lover or mistress].

**Paran**: pä'rän<sup>1</sup>; pä'ran<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**paranoia**: par'ä-nöl'ä<sup>1</sup>; pä'r'a-nöl'ä<sup>2</sup> [Chronic mental unsoundness].

**paraplegia**: par'ä-pli'ji-ä<sup>1</sup>; pä'r'a-plē'gi-ä<sup>2</sup> [Paralysis of the lower part of the body].

**parascève**: par'ä-siv<sup>1</sup>; pä'r'a-sēv<sup>2</sup>; *E. & I.* par'ä-si'vī<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* par'ä-si'vī<sup>1</sup>—the *c* is silent [The day before the Jewish Sabbath].

**parashah**: par'ä-shä<sup>1</sup>; pä'r'a-shä<sup>2</sup> [A Hebrew division of the Pentateuch].

**parasol**: par'ä-söl<sup>1</sup>; pä'r'a-söl<sup>2</sup>. *M.* par-ä-söl<sup>1</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807), par'ä-söl<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) par-ä-söl<sup>1</sup> [A sunshade].

**Parbar**: pä'r'bär<sup>1</sup>; pä'r'bar<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Parcæ**: pä'r'si<sup>1</sup>; pä'r'çē<sup>2</sup> [In Rom. myth, the three Fates].

**parcel**: pä'r'sel<sup>1</sup>; pä'r'çel<sup>2</sup>; frequently mispronounced pä'r'sl<sup>1</sup> [Anything wrapped up; also, a distinctive portion, as of land].

**pare**: pä'r<sup>1</sup>; pä'r<sup>2</sup> [To cut off the skin of; as, to *pare* an apple]. Compare

**parenchyma**: pä-rēn'ki-mä<sup>1</sup>; pä-rēn'ey-mä<sup>2</sup>. By Johnson (1755), Walker (1791), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) pä-rēn'ki-mä<sup>1</sup>; by Ash (1775), Crabb (1823), Jameson (1827), Brande (1842), and Wright (1855) par-en-ki'mä<sup>1</sup> [The soft cellular substance of glandular organs or the cellular tissue of plants].

**parenesis**: pä-rī'n-sis<sup>1</sup>; pä-rē'ne-sis<sup>2</sup>, and so indicated by Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Smart (1840). By Johnson (1755) *parene'sis*, but by Walker (1791), Knowles (1835), Craig (1840), Ogilvie (1850), Wright (1855) pä-rēn'ä-sis<sup>1</sup> [Admonition].

**parent**: pä'r'ent<sup>1</sup>; pä'r'ēt<sup>2</sup>. *I. & St.* pä'r'ent<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation prevailing in Scotland, and that indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Webster (1828) [A father or mother].

**parentage**: pä'r'ent-ij<sup>1</sup>; pä'r'ēt-ag<sup>2</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1840) pä'r'ent-ēj<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker, (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828) par'-ent-ij<sup>1</sup>.

**Parepa-Rosa**: pä-rē'pä-rō'sä<sup>1</sup>; pä-rē'pä-rō'sä<sup>2</sup> [Brit. singer (1836-74)].

**paresis**: par'i-sis<sup>1</sup> or pä-rī'sis<sup>1</sup>; pä'r'e-sis<sup>2</sup> or pä-rē'sis<sup>2</sup>. Disregarding lexicographical record and etymological accuracy, usage in the United States favors the second, which is heard widely from educated speakers and the medical profession [Partial paralysis].—**paretic**: pä-ret'ik<sup>1</sup> or pä-rī'tik<sup>1</sup>; pä-rēt'ie<sup>2</sup> or pä-rē'tie<sup>2</sup>. The second pronunciation, which is contrary to analogy (*emet'ic*, *diuret'ic*, etc.), is very generally used by the medical profession in the United States. Compare PARESIS.

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äll**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fērn**; **hit**, **ice**; **ī=ē**; **ī=ē**; **gō**, **nēt**, **ör**, **wön**,

1: a = final; i = habit; aise; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

**par excellence** [Fr.]: pār ek'se'lāns<sup>1</sup>; pār ek'çe'lānç<sup>2</sup> [By (virtue of the highest) excellence]. [helion].

**parhelic**: par-hi'lik<sup>1</sup> or -hel'ik<sup>1</sup>; pār-hē'lie<sup>2</sup> or -hē'lie<sup>2</sup> [Belonging to a par- [helion].

**parhellen**: par-hi'li-en<sup>1</sup>; pār-hē'li-ōn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & M.*; *C., E., I., St., & W.* pār-hi'li-en<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* par-hi'li-en<sup>1</sup>. By Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Goodrich (1847) pār-hi'lyen<sup>1</sup> [A mock sun].

**Pariah**<sup>1</sup>: pē'ri-a<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & I.*, pā'ri-a<sup>1</sup>, *E., St., & W.*, or pār'1-a<sup>1</sup>, *M.*; pā'ri-a<sup>2</sup>, pā'ri-a<sup>2</sup>, or pār'i-a<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* pā'ri-ā<sup>1</sup> [An aboriginal Indian who does not belong to the Brahman castes].

**pariah**<sup>2</sup>: pā-ri'ā<sup>1</sup>; pā-ri'a<sup>2</sup> [A social outcast. This, altho an erroneous application of the word, is in wide use].

**Parian**: pē'ri-en<sup>1</sup>; pā'ri-an<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to marble of Paros].

**parietal**: pā-ri'1-tal<sup>1</sup>; pā-ri'e-tal<sup>2</sup>. Ash (1775) *parie'tal* [Pert. to or forming the walls of any cavity in the body].

**Paris**<sup>1</sup>: par'is<sup>1</sup>; pār'is<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a son of Priam, who awarded the golden apple to Aphrodite].

**Paris**<sup>2</sup>: par'is<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) pā'ri<sup>1</sup>; pār'is<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) pā'ri<sup>2</sup> [1. The capital of France. 2. *Comte de* (kōnt də; cōnt<sup>2</sup>). *Fr.* prince, head of Orleans family (1838-1894)].

**Paris**<sup>3</sup>: pā'ris<sup>1</sup>; pā'ris<sup>2</sup> [Fr. scholar (1839-1903)].

**Parisian**: pā-ri'1-en<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., M., & St.*, or pā-ri'2-en<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W.*; pā-ri'1-en<sup>2</sup> or pā-ri'2-en<sup>2</sup>. *C.* pā-ri'1-en<sup>1</sup> [A native of Paris].

**Parisienne** [Fr.]: pā'ri'syen<sup>1</sup>; pā'ri'syēn<sup>2</sup> [A female Parisian].

**parliament**: pār'li-ment<sup>1</sup>; pār'li-mēnt<sup>2</sup>—the medial *a* is silent [A legislative body]. —**parliamentarian**: pār'li-men-tē'ri-en<sup>1</sup>; pār'li-mēn-tā'ri-en<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to parliament]. See BARBARIAN. —**parliamentary**: pār'li-men'tē'ri-en<sup>1</sup>; pār'li-mēn'tā'ri-en<sup>2</sup> [According to the rules and usages of parliament].

**Parmashta**: pār-māsh'tā<sup>1</sup>; pār-māsh'ta<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Parmenas**: pār'mi-nas<sup>1</sup>; pār'me-nās<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [cheese].

**Parmesan**: pār'mi-zan<sup>1</sup>; pār'me-sān<sup>2</sup>; *not* par-mī'zan<sup>1</sup> [An Italian].

**Parnach**: pār'nak<sup>1</sup>; pār'nāc<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Parnell**: par-nel<sup>1</sup> or pār'nel<sup>1</sup>; pār-nēl<sup>2</sup> or pār'nēl<sup>2</sup> [Ir. politician (1846-91)].

**parochial**: pā-rō'ki-āl<sup>1</sup>; pā-rō'ki-āl<sup>2</sup> [Belonging to a parish].

**parol**: pā-rōl<sup>1</sup> or par'ol<sup>1</sup>; pā-rōl<sup>2</sup> or pār'ōl<sup>2</sup>. Compare **PAROLE** [Given by word of mouth].

**parole**: pā-rōl<sup>1</sup>; pā-rōl<sup>2</sup> [A pledge of honor given by a prisoner of war that he will not seek to escape].

**paronomasia**: par'o-no-mē'si-a<sup>1</sup> or -si-a<sup>1</sup>; pār'o-no-mā'si-a<sup>2</sup> or -zhi-a<sup>2</sup> [A play on words of the same sound but different meaning]. [bright plumage].

**paroquet**: par'o-ket<sup>1</sup>; pār'o-kēt<sup>2</sup> [A small bird with hooked beak and

**Paros**: pē'ros<sup>1</sup>; pār'rōs<sup>2</sup> [An island in the Gr. archipelago].

**Parosh**: pē'resh<sup>1</sup> or par'esh<sup>1</sup>; pār'rōsh<sup>2</sup> or pār'ōsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**parotid**: pā-ret'id<sup>1</sup>; pā-rōt'id<sup>2</sup>. Johnson (1755) and Fenning (1760) *par'o-tid* [A salivary gland situated near the ear].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ŋo, ŋem; ŋk; thŭn, thŭs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, rule; but, *börn*;

**parquet**: *pär-ket'*, *Standard* (1893-1912), *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, & *M.*, or *pär-kē'*, *Standard* (1913), *W.*, & *W.*; *pär-kēt'* or *pär-ke'*. *St.* *pär-ket'*. This word, which has been traced to 1675, has become completely Anglicized, so that the Fr. pronunciation (the second indicated above) is now infrequently heard [1. A section of the auditorium of a theater. 2. Wooden mosaic used for flooring]. **parquette**.

**Parrhasius**: *pa-rē'shi-us'*; *pä-rä'shi-üs'* [Gr. painter (4th cent.?)].

**parrhesia**: *pä-rī'zi-ä'*, *Standard*, *W.*, & *W.*, or *pä-rī'si-ä'*, *C.*; *pa-rē'zhi-ä'* or *pa-rē'si-ä'*. *E.* *par-rī'zi-ä'*; *I.* *pär-rī'zi-ä'*; *M.* *pä-rī'zi-ä'* [Boldness of speech].

**parse**: *pärs'* or *pärz'*; *pärs'* or *pärs'*. The first is the pronunciation commonly heard in the United States and, recently, in Great Britain, where *pärz'* formerly predominated. *Pärs'* is the historic pronunciation and conforms by analogy with all words ending in *-rse*, as *barse* (a fish), *carse* (fenland), etc.

**Parshandatha**: *pär'shan-dē'thā'* or *par-shan'dä-thā'*; *pär'shan-dä'thā'* or *pär-shän'dä-thā'* [Bible].

**Parsifal**: *pär'si-fäl'*; *pär'si-fäl'* [Opera by Wagner]. Spelt also **Parcifal** but pronounced the same way. [Acropolis, Athens].

**Parthenon**: *pär'thi-nön'*; *pär'the-nön'* [The temple of Athena on the

**Parthenope**: *par'then'o-pi'*; *pär'thēn'o-pē'* [In Gr. myth, a siren who, failing to charm Ulysses, flung herself into the sea]. [ple].

**Parthenopean**: *pär'thi-no-pi'an'*; *pär'the-no-pē'an'* [Pertaining to Na-

**Parthians**: *pär'thi-änz'*; *pär'thi-änz'* [Bible].

**partiality**: *pär'thi-al'i-ti'*; *pär'shi-äl'i-ty'*. *I.* *pär-shal'i-ti'*; *St.* *pär'shi-al'i-ti'* [Inclination to favor one more than another].

**participle**: *pär'ti-si-pl'*; *pär'ti-çi-pl'*. Do not clip this word to three syllables, as is frequently done in some classrooms; not *pärt'si-pl'* [A form of verb used either verbally or adjectively or both].

**particular**: *par-tik'yu-lar'*; *pär-tie'yu-lar'* [Exact in performance or requirement; precise]. Careless speakers frequently cut this word down to three syllables by failing to pronounce the penult. This should be avoided as vulgar, not merely with this word but also with all its relatives, **par-tie'u-lar-ism**, **par-tie'u-lar-ist**, **par-tie'u-lar-ize**, **par-tie'u-lar-ly**, etc.

**partisan, partizan**: *pär'ti-zän'*; *pär'ti-zän'* [One who adheres to a party].

**Paruah**: *pä-rü'ä'*; *pa-ry'ä'* [Bible].

**parure**: *pä-rür'*; *pä-rür'*—the *u* as in "dune," not as in "rule." *C.* *pa-rür'*; *E.* *pär-ür'* [A set of ornaments for a costume].

**Parvaim**: *par-vē'im'*; *pär-vā'im'* [Bible].

[tion beyond his birth].

**parvenu**: *pär'vä-niü'*; *pär've-nü'* [One who has attained wealth or posi-

**Pasach**: *pēs'sak'*; *päs'säc'* [Bible].

**Pascal**: *pas'kal'*; *päs'eal'* [A masculine personal name]. *F. Pascal*: *pas'-käl'*; *päs'eäl'*; *It. Pasquale*: *pas-kwä'le'*; *päs-ewä'le'*; *L. Paschalis*: *pas-kē'lis'*; *päs-ewä'lis'*; *Sp. Pascual*: *päs-kwä'l'*; *päs-ewäl'*.

**Pas-dammim**: *pas'-dam'im'*; *päs'-däm'im'* [Bible].—**Paseah**: *pä-si'ä'* or *päs'i-ä'*; *pa-sē'ä'* or *päs'e-ä'* [Bible].

**paseo** [Sp.]: *pa-sē'o'*; *pä-se'o'* [A walk; promenade].

**pasha**: *pä-shā'*, *Standard*, *I.*, & *W.*, or *pash'ä'*, *M.*; *pa-shā'* or *pash'ä'*. *C.* *pash'ä'*; *E.* & *St.* *pā'shā'*; *W.* *pä-shē'*, so Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Goodrich (1847) [An Ottoman or Egyptian general, admiral, or governor].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*. *what*. *all*: *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *Ice*: *i=ē*; *i=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; ū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Pashur:** paš'ur<sup>1</sup>; paš'ūr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Pasiphae:** pə-sif'ə-i<sup>1</sup>; pa-sif'a-ē<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, mother of Ariadne].

**Pasquier:** pas'kyē<sup>1</sup>; pās'kyē<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. historian (1529-1615). 2. Fr. statesman (1767-1862)].

**pasquill:** pas'kwil<sup>1</sup>; pās'kwil<sup>2</sup> [A coarse satire].

**pasquinade:** pas'kwim-ēd<sup>1</sup>; pās'kwim-ād<sup>2</sup> [An abusive or personal satire].

**pass:** pas<sup>1</sup>; pās<sup>2</sup>. Compare ask [To go, as from one place or point to another].

**passage:** pas'ij<sup>1</sup>; pās'ag<sup>2</sup> [A way or channel by which a person or thing may pass].

**passementerie:** pas-men'tri<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) pās'mān'tri<sup>1</sup>; pās-mēn'tri<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) pās'mān'trē<sup>2</sup>. *M.* pas-mān'tri<sup>1</sup> [Trimming, as beaded lace, for dresses].

**Passeres:** pas'er-iz<sup>1</sup>; pās'er-ēs<sup>2</sup> [An order of birds which comprises more than half of the living species, and ranges from crows to titmice].—**passerine:** pas'er-in<sup>1</sup>; pās'er-in<sup>2</sup> [Relating to the Passeres].

**Passow:** pā'so<sup>1</sup>; pās'o<sup>2</sup> [Ger. philologist (1786-1833)].

**past:** past<sup>1</sup>; pās<sup>2</sup>. See ask [Belonging to time gone by].

**Pasteur:** pas'tūr<sup>1</sup>; pās'tūr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. chemist (1822-95)].

**Pasteurization:** pas-tūr'i-zē'shən<sup>1</sup>; pās-tūr'i-zā'shōn<sup>2</sup>. In Eng. pas-tūr'-ai-zē'shən<sup>1</sup> [A system of checking fermentation devised by Pasteur].

**Pasteurize:** pas-tūr'aiz<sup>1</sup>; pās-tūr'iz<sup>2</sup> [To subject to pasteurization].

**pasticcio** [It.]: pas-tī'cho<sup>1</sup>; pās-tī'cho<sup>2</sup>. *C. & Wr.* pas-tī'chō<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., & St.* pas-tī'chō<sup>1</sup> [A musical composition made up of fragments of other works].

**pastor:** pas'tər or -ter<sup>1</sup>; pās'tor<sup>2</sup>. See ask [A Christian minister in charge of a church or congregation].—**pastoral.**

**pastorate:** pas'tər-ēt<sup>1</sup>; pās'tor-āt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.; M. & Wr.* pas'tər-it<sup>1</sup>; *E. & W.* pas'tər-it<sup>1</sup>; *I.* pas'tər-ēt<sup>1</sup>; *St.* pās'tər-ēt<sup>1</sup> [The office of a pastor].

**pasty:** pēst'y<sup>1</sup>; pās'ty<sup>2</sup>. By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) pas'ti<sup>1</sup> [A meat pie].

**Patchogue:** pə-chōg<sup>1</sup>; pa-chōg<sup>2</sup> [Village in N. Y.].

**patchouli:** pə-chū'li<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr., or* pāch'u-li<sup>1</sup>, *E. & M.;* pa-chū'li<sup>2</sup> or pāch'u-li<sup>2</sup> [A perfume].

**pâte** [Fr.]: pūt<sup>1</sup>; pāt<sup>2</sup> [Porcelain paste].

**pâté** [Fr.]: pa'tē<sup>1</sup>; pā'tē<sup>2</sup> [A little pie].

**pâté de foies gras:** pa'tē' də fwā grū<sup>1</sup>; pā'tē' de fwā grā<sup>2</sup> [A pasty of fat goose-livers].

**paten:** pat'en<sup>1</sup>; pāt'en<sup>2</sup> [A plate or shallow dish].

**patent** (*a., n., & v.*): pat'ent<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or* pē'tent<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., M., & St.;* pāt'ent<sup>2</sup> or pā'tent<sup>2</sup>. The analogy of the Eng. pronunciation may be found in *latent* (lē'tent<sup>1</sup>), but a distinction is sometimes made officially between the meanings of the adjective I. Protected or covered by letters patent. II. Open to view; exposed; clear; manifest, of which the first is pronounced pat'ent<sup>1</sup> and the second pē'tent<sup>1</sup>.

Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fennig (1760), Johnston (1764), and Kenrick (1773) indicated pē'tent<sup>1</sup>, and Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791).

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

**I:** artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prey*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850), and Wright (1855), *pat'ent*<sup>1</sup>. Nearly one century of English usage, as indicated by the authorities cited above, favored the pronunciation of the *a* as short, *pat'ent*; but north of the Tweed, in the closing years of the 18th century, also from 1820 to 1850, even till to-day, the Scots pronounced the *a* long, *pa'tent*. To-day the latter pronunciation predominates in Great Britain, but *pat'ent* is heard in Ireland. The foregoing remarks apply also to the relatives of this word, **patentable**, **patentee**, **patentor**.

**Pater:** *pē'tər*<sup>1</sup>; *pā'tər*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. author (1839-94)].

**paternoster** [L.]: *pē'tər-nēs'tər*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., I., W., & Wr.*, or *pat'ər-nēs'tər*<sup>1</sup>, *M. & St.*; *pā'tər-nōs'tər*<sup>2</sup> or *pāt'ər-nōs'tər*<sup>2</sup>. *C.* *pē'tər-nōs'tər*<sup>1</sup> [Literally, "Our Father," the first words of the Latin form of the Lord's Prayer; hence, the prayer itself].

**path:** *path*<sup>1</sup>; *pāth*<sup>2</sup>. See **ASK** [A walk or way].

**Patheus:** *pa-thi'us*<sup>1</sup>; *pa-thē'ūs*<sup>2</sup> [Apocryphal]. [tion].

**pathos:** *pē'thes*<sup>1</sup>; *pā'thōs*<sup>2</sup>; *not path'es*<sup>1</sup> [The quality that awakens emo-]

**Pathros:** *path'res*<sup>1</sup>; *pāth'rōs*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Pathrusim:** *path-rū'sim*<sup>1</sup>; *pāth-ry'sim*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**paths:** *paths*<sup>1</sup> or *pathz*<sup>1</sup>; *pāths*<sup>2</sup> or *pāthz*<sup>2</sup> [Plural of **PATH**]. Compare **BATHS**.

**patience:** *pē'shens*<sup>1</sup>; *pā'shēnç*<sup>2</sup> [Painstaking care toward others].

**patient:** *pē'shent*<sup>1</sup>; *pē'shēnt*<sup>2</sup> [**I. a.** Exhibiting patience. **II. n.** One who is undergoing treatment for disease].

**patois** [Fr.]: *pā'twā*<sup>1</sup> or *pat'wā*<sup>1</sup>; *pā'twā*<sup>2</sup> or *pāt'wā*<sup>2</sup>. *C.* *pa-twe*<sup>1</sup>; *E. & St.* *pat'wē*<sup>1</sup>; *I.* *pat-wā*<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *pā-twa*<sup>1</sup>; *W.* *pa'twā*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *pāt-wē*<sup>1</sup> [A local or provincial dialect].

**Patrick:** *pat'rik*<sup>1</sup>; *pāt'rik*<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **D. Patricius:** *pa-tri'si-us*<sup>1</sup>; *pā-tri'ci-ūs*<sup>2</sup>; **F. Patrice:** *pa'tris*<sup>1</sup>; *pā'tric*<sup>2</sup>; **G. Patrizius:** *pa-tri-tsi-us*<sup>1</sup>; *pā-tri'tsi-ūs*<sup>2</sup>; **It. Patrizio:** *pa-trid'zi-o*<sup>1</sup>; *pā-trid'zi-o*<sup>2</sup>; **L. Patricius:** *pa-trish'i-us*<sup>1</sup> or *pa-trish'us*<sup>1</sup>; *pa-trish'i-ūs*<sup>2</sup> or *pa-trish'ūs*<sup>2</sup>; **Pg. Patricio:** *pa-tri'si-o*<sup>1</sup>; *pā-tri'ci-o*<sup>2</sup>; **Sp. Patricio:** *pa-tri'thi-o*<sup>1</sup>; *pā-tri'thi-o*<sup>2</sup>.

**patriot:** *pē'tri-ət*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, or *pat'ri-ət*<sup>1</sup>, Webster (1828) and as secondary usage by *Standard, C., E., M., & W.* So also with its relatives **patriotic**, **patriotism** [One who loves his country and upholds its institutions and interests].

**Patripassian:** *pē'tri-pas'i-en*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., & W.*, or *pat'ri-pas'i-en*<sup>1</sup>, *M.*; *pā'tri-pās'i-an*<sup>2</sup> or *pāt'ri-pās'i-an*<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* *pē'tri-pas'i-en*<sup>1</sup> [One of a sect of the early church]. [trō'elūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocryphal].

**Patrobas:** *pat'ro-bas*<sup>1</sup>; *pāt'ro-bas*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Patroclus:** *pa-trō'klus*<sup>1</sup>; *pa-*

**patrol:** *pa-trōl*<sup>1</sup>; *pa-trōl*<sup>2</sup>. *St.* *pat-rōl*<sup>1</sup> [Guard].

**patron:** *pē'trən*<sup>1</sup>; *pā'trən*<sup>2</sup>. Webster (1828) *pat'ren*<sup>1</sup>, which was noted by Perry (1777), *Standard & C.* as secondary usage [A regular customer or supporter].

**patronage:** *pat'rən-ij*<sup>1</sup> or *pē'trən-ij*<sup>1</sup>; *pāt'rən-ag*<sup>2</sup> or *pā'trən-ag*<sup>2</sup>. *I.* *pat'ren-ēj*<sup>1</sup>; *St.* *pē'trən-ēj*<sup>1</sup>, which was indicated also by Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840) [The favor, aid, or care bestowed by a patron].

**patronal:** *pat'rən-əl*<sup>1</sup>; *pāt'rən-əl*<sup>2</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), and Jameson (1827) *pa-trō'nəl*<sup>1</sup>; Ash (1775), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) *pē'trən-əl*<sup>1</sup> [Acting as a patron].

**2:** *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prey*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; ɪū = feud; chin; ʒo; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**patroness:** pē'trən-es<sup>1</sup> or pat'rən-es<sup>1</sup>; pā'trən-ēs<sup>2</sup> or pāt'rən-ēs<sup>2</sup>. Modern dictionaries all indicate the first as the standard pronunciation of the day; the second is but a concession to former usage. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) pē'trən-es<sup>1</sup>; but by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), and Knowles (1835) pat're-nes<sup>1</sup> [A female patron].

**patronize:** pat'rən-aiz<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., I., M., W., & Wr., or* pē'trən-aiz<sup>1</sup>, *C. & St.*; pāt'rən-iz<sup>2</sup> or pa-tron-iz<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775) indicated the second [To act as a patron to].

**patronymic:** pat'ro-nim'ik<sup>1</sup>; pāt'ro-nym'ie<sup>2</sup> [A family name].

**Patti:** pat'ɪ or (*It.*) pāt'ti<sup>1</sup>; pāt'i<sup>2</sup> or (*It.*) pāt'ti<sup>2</sup> [It. opera-singer (1843-1919)].

**Pau<sup>1</sup>:** pē'yu<sup>1</sup>; pā'yu<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Pau<sup>2</sup>:** pō<sup>1</sup>; pō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town, birthplace of Henry IV.].

**Paul:** pōl<sup>1</sup>; pāl<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **Paula:** pō'la<sup>1</sup>; pā'la<sup>2</sup> (fem.); Dan. G. Sw. **Paul:** paul<sup>1</sup>; poul<sup>2</sup>; D. **Paulus:** pau'lus<sup>1</sup>; pou'lūs<sup>2</sup>; F. **Paul:** pōl<sup>1</sup>; pōl<sup>2</sup>; Hung. **Pál:** pāl<sup>1</sup>; pāl<sup>2</sup>; It. **Paolo:** pā'o-lo<sup>1</sup>; pā'o-lo<sup>2</sup>; L. **Paulus:** pō'lus<sup>1</sup>; pā'lūs<sup>2</sup>; Pol. Rus. **Favel:** pā'vel<sup>1</sup>; pā'vel<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Paulo:** pau'lo<sup>1</sup>; pou'lo<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Pablo:** pā'blo<sup>1</sup>; pā'blo<sup>2</sup>.

**Paulina:** pō-lai'nā<sup>1</sup>; pā-li'nā<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. **Pauline:** pō-lin<sup>1</sup>; pā-lin<sup>2</sup>; F. **Pauline:** pō'lin<sup>1</sup>; pō'lin<sup>2</sup>; G. **Pauline:** pau-li'ne<sup>1</sup>; pou-li'nē<sup>2</sup>; It. **Paulina:** pā'o-li'nā<sup>1</sup>; pā'o-li'nā<sup>2</sup>; Pg. Sp. **Paulina:** pau-li'ne<sup>1</sup>; pou-li'nā<sup>2</sup>.

**Pauline:** pōl'in<sup>1</sup> or pēl'in<sup>1</sup>; pāl'in<sup>2</sup> or pāl'in<sup>2</sup> [Relating to Paul, the Apostle (died abt. 67), or his writings].

**Paulus:** pō'lus<sup>1</sup>; pā'lūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Pauncefote:** pōns'fōt<sup>1</sup>; pānç'fōt<sup>2</sup> [Eng. diplomat (1828-1902)].

**paunch:** pānçh<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or* pōnsh<sup>1</sup>, *E., M., & St.*; pānçh<sup>2</sup> or pānsh<sup>2</sup>. I. pānsh<sup>1</sup>. The first was indicated by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). A modification of the second, pōnch<sup>1</sup>, was noted by Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855). The first and second respectively indicate American and British usage [The abdomen].

**Pau-Puk-Keewis:** pō'puk-kē'wis<sup>1</sup>; pā'puk-kē'wis<sup>2</sup> [A sorcerer in Longfellow's "Hiawatha"].

**Paur:** pau<sup>1</sup>; pour<sup>2</sup> [Ger.=Am. musician (1855- )].

**Pauw (van):** vān pau<sup>1</sup>; vān pou<sup>2</sup> [Dutch writer (1739-99)].

**Pavia:** pa-vi'ā<sup>1</sup>; pā-vi'ā<sup>2</sup> [It. province and capital].

**pavilage:** pē'vi-ij<sup>1</sup>; pā'vi-ag<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., & Wr.; I. & W.* pē'vi-ēj<sup>1</sup>.

**paw:** pō<sup>1</sup>; pā<sup>2</sup> [The foot of an animal having nails or claws].

**pawl:** pōl<sup>1</sup>; pāl<sup>2</sup> [A mechanism connected with a ratchet-wheel].

**pawn:** pēn<sup>1</sup>; pān<sup>2</sup> [Something pledged as security for debt].

**Pawnee:** pō-ni'1; pā-nē'2 [Amerind tribe of Caddoan stock].

**pax [L.]:** paks<sup>1</sup>; pāks<sup>2</sup> [A tablet of gold, silver, or ivory used in the Roman Catholic Church service].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.



1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

**pay:** pē<sup>1</sup>; pā<sup>2</sup> [Money received for service].—**payee:** pē'yī<sup>1</sup>; pā'yē<sup>2</sup>. [table].

**pea:** pī<sup>1</sup>; pē<sup>2</sup> [A roundish edible seed grown in a pod and served as a vegetable].

**peace:** pīs<sup>1</sup>; pēg<sup>2</sup> [A state of tranquillity; absence of war].

**peach:** pīch<sup>1</sup>; pēch<sup>2</sup> [A roundish, yellow to red, luscious fruit].

**peag:** pig<sup>1</sup>; pēg<sup>2</sup> [Polished shell beads formerly used as money by the North-American Indians].

**peak:** pik<sup>1</sup>; pēk<sup>2</sup> [A projecting point or edge].

**peal:** pīl<sup>1</sup>; pēl<sup>2</sup> [A loud prolonged sonorous sound as made by ringing a bell].

**pear:** pār<sup>1</sup>; pâr<sup>2</sup> [A fleshy fruit of the apple family].

**pearl:** pūrl<sup>1</sup>; pērl<sup>2</sup> [A lustrous substance found in the interior of a shell, especially the oyster].

**pearmain:** pār'mēn<sup>1</sup>; pâr'mân<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.*; *St. pār'mēn<sup>1</sup>; Wr. pār-mēn<sup>1</sup>* [A variety of apple].

**Peary:** pī'rī<sup>1</sup>; pē'ry<sup>2</sup> [Am. arctic explorer (1856- )].

**peasant:** pez'ant<sup>1</sup>; pēs'ant<sup>2</sup> [A small farmer; a farm-laborer].

**peascod:** pīz'ked<sup>1</sup>; pēs'ēd<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), and the modern lexicographers. By Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) pēs'ked<sup>1</sup> [A peapod].

**pease:** pīz<sup>1</sup>; pēs<sup>2</sup> [Peas collectively].

**peat:** pit<sup>1</sup>; pēt<sup>2</sup> [Carbonized vegetable matter used for fuel, etc.].

**pecan:** pī-kan<sup>1</sup>; pe-eăn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., St., & Wr. pe-kan<sup>1</sup>; I. pī-kan<sup>1</sup>* [A large nut-tree of the United States].

**peccary:** pek'ā-rī<sup>1</sup>; pē'e-ā-ry<sup>2</sup> [An American hog-like mammal].

**peccavi** [L.]: pe-kē'vui<sup>1</sup>; pē-eā'vī<sup>2</sup> [I have sinned].

**pectineal:** pek'ti-nī'al<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & St., or pek-tin'i-al<sup>1</sup>, E., M., & W.*; pēc'ti-nē'al<sup>2</sup> or pē-tin'e-al<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the pectineus].

**pectineus:** pek'ti-nī'us<sup>1</sup>; pē'e'ti-nē'us<sup>2</sup> [A flat muscle of the inner thigh].

**pectiniform:** pek-tin'i-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; pē'e-tin'i-fōrm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., St., & W.*; C. & M. pek'ti-ni-fōrm<sup>1</sup> [Shaped like a comb]. [weight].

**pecul:** pek'ul<sup>1</sup> or pī-kol<sup>1</sup>; pē'e'ul<sup>2</sup> or pē-e'ul<sup>2</sup> [A Malaysian commercial weight].

**peculiar:** pī-kiū'l-yar<sup>1</sup>; pe-eū'l-yar<sup>2</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) pī-kiū'l-ar<sup>1</sup> [Having a character exclusively its own].

**peculiarity:** pī-kiū'l-ar'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; pe-eū'li-ār'i-ty<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.*; *St. pī-kiū'l-ar'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; Wr. pī-kiū'l-yar'i-ti<sup>1</sup>* [An exclusive characteristic].

**pecuniary:** pī-kiū'm-ā-rī<sup>1</sup>, *Standard (1893-1912), C., E., M., St., & W.*; pe-eū'ni-ā-ry<sup>2</sup>. *I. pī-kiū'm-ā-rī<sup>1</sup>; W. pī-kiū'm-ā-rī<sup>1</sup>; Wr. pī-kiū'n-yā-rī<sup>1</sup>*, which was noted also by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835). The first was indicated by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [Relating to or consisting of money].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**pedagog, pedagogue:** ped'a-geg<sup>1</sup>; ped'a-gōg<sup>2</sup> [An instructor; a school-master].—**pedagogic:** ped'a-gej'ik<sup>1</sup>; ped'a-gōg'ie<sup>2</sup> [Relating to pedagogy].—**pedagogical:** ped'a-gej'ik-al<sup>1</sup>; ped'a-gōg'ie-al<sup>2</sup>. Jameson (1827) ped'a-gō'ji-kal<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) ped'a-gej'ik-al<sup>1</sup> [Pedagogic].—**pedagogics:** ped'a-gej'iks<sup>1</sup>; ped'a-gōg'ies<sup>2</sup> [The science of teaching].—**pedagogish:** ped'a-gej'ish<sup>1</sup>; ped'a-gōg'ish<sup>2</sup> [Vain of one's pedagogic attainments].—**pedagogism:** ped'a-gej'izm<sup>1</sup>; ped'a-gōg'izm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.*; *St.* ped'a-gej'izm<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* ped'a-go-jizm<sup>1</sup> [The methods of teaching employed by a schoolmaster].—**pedagogist:** ped'a-gej'ist<sup>1</sup>; ped'a-gōg'ist<sup>2</sup> [One who follows pedagogy as a science or art].—**pedagogy:** ped'a-gō'ji<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*, or ped'a-gej'it<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., M., St., & W.*; ped'a-gō'gy<sup>2</sup> or ped'a-gōg'y<sup>2</sup> [Pedagogics].

**Pedahel:** ped'a-hel<sup>1</sup>; ped'a-hēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Pedahzur:** pi-dā'zur<sup>1</sup>; pe-dā-zūr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Pedaliah:** pi-dē'yā<sup>1</sup> or pi-dā'ā<sup>1</sup>; pe-dā'yā<sup>2</sup> or pe-dī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**pedal** (*a., n., v.*): ped'al<sup>1</sup>; ped'al<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) noted pī'dəl<sup>1</sup>, which is indicated as in secondary usage by *Standard, C., & M.*, but is now seldom heard.

**pedale:** pi-dē'li<sup>1</sup>; pe-dā'lē<sup>2</sup> [A pedal keyboard].

**pedant:** ped'ant<sup>1</sup>; ped'ant<sup>2</sup> [A scholar who makes needless display of his

**Pedias:** pi-dā'as<sup>1</sup>; pe-dī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**pediatrics:** pī'di-*[or]* ped'i-jat'riks<sup>1</sup>; pē'di-*[or]* ped'i-jāt'ries<sup>1</sup> [The branch of medical science that treats of children's diseases].

**pedobaptism:** pī'do-bap'tizm<sup>1</sup>; pē'do-bāp'tiŋm<sup>2</sup>. Walker (1791) ped-o-bap'tizm<sup>1</sup> [Infant baptism].

**pedometer:** pi-dēm'i-tēr<sup>1</sup>; pe-dōm'e-ter<sup>2</sup>; *not* pī-dēm'e-tēr<sup>1</sup> [An instrument for measuring distance traveled on foot].

**Pedro:** pī'dro<sup>1</sup>; pē'dro<sup>2</sup> [See PETER].

**Peer Gynt:** pē'er gūnt<sup>1</sup> or yūnt<sup>1</sup>; pē'ēr gūnt<sup>2</sup> or yūnt<sup>2</sup>; *not* pī'ər gint<sup>1</sup> [The hero of Henrik Ibsen's Norwegian drama of the same name].

**Pegasus:** peg'a-sus<sup>1</sup>; pēg'a-sūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a winged horse].

**Pegu:** pe-gū<sup>1</sup>; pē-gū<sup>2</sup> [Burmese division, district, town].

**Peirce:** pūrs<sup>1</sup>; pērc<sup>2</sup> [Am. family name].

**pejorative:** pī'jo-rē'tiv<sup>1</sup> or pi-je'r'a-tiv<sup>1</sup>; pē'jo-rā'tiv<sup>2</sup> or pe-jōr'a-tiv<sup>2</sup>. *E.* pī-je'r'a-tiv<sup>1</sup> [A word expressing depreciation].

**Pekah:** pī'kā<sup>1</sup>; pē'kā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Pekahiah:** pek'a-hai'ā<sup>1</sup> or pi-kā'yā<sup>1</sup>; pēk'a-hī'ā<sup>2</sup> or pe-kā'yā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Pekin:** pī'kin<sup>1</sup>; pē'kin<sup>2</sup> [1. City in Ill. 2. Same as PEKING].

**Peking:** pi-kin<sup>1</sup>; pē-kīng<sup>2</sup> [Capital of China].

**Pekod:** pī'ked<sup>1</sup>; pē'kōd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Pelagius:** pi-lē'ji-us<sup>1</sup>; pe-lā'gi-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Heresiarch (—?420)].

**Pelalah:** pi-lē'yā<sup>1</sup> or pi-lai'ā<sup>1</sup>; pe-lā'yā<sup>2</sup> or pe-lī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Pelalliah:** pel'a-lai'ā<sup>1</sup>; pēl'a-lī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Pelasgi:** pi-las'jai<sup>1</sup>; pe-lās'gi<sup>2</sup> [Prehistoric race].—**Pelasgian:** pi-las'ji-an<sup>1</sup>; pe-lās'gi-an<sup>2</sup> [Relating to the Pelasgi].

**Pelatiah:** pel'a-tai'ā<sup>1</sup>; pēl'a-tī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Pelée:** pē'lē<sup>1</sup>; pē'lē<sup>2</sup> [Volcano in Martinique Island, W. I.].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**Peleg:** pī'leg<sup>1</sup>; pē'lēg<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name]. [women].

**pelerine:** pel'ar-in<sup>1</sup>; pēl'er-in<sup>2</sup>. *E.* pel'ar-in<sup>1</sup> [A narrow cape worn by

**Pelet:** pī'let<sup>1</sup>; pē'lēt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Pelet:** pī'leth<sup>1</sup>; pē'lēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [Achilles].

**Peleus:** pī'liūs<sup>1</sup> or pī'li-us<sup>1</sup>; pē'lūs<sup>2</sup> or pē'le-ūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the father of

**Pellias:** pī-lai'as<sup>1</sup>; pē-li'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Pellon:** pī'li-on<sup>1</sup>; pē'li-on<sup>2</sup> [A mountain in Thessaly].

**Péllissier:** pē'li'syē<sup>1</sup>; pē'li'syē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. field-marshal (1794-1864)].

**pellagra:** pe-lē'grā<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., I., M., St., & Wr.,* or pe-lag'rā<sup>1</sup>, *W.*; pē-lā'grā<sup>2</sup> or pē-lā'grā<sup>2</sup>. *E.* pel'la-grā<sup>1</sup>. Frequently heard pe-lā'grā<sup>1</sup> [A chronic disease in which the skin becomes scaly].

**pellagrin:** pe-lē'grin<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., I., M., & St.,* or pe-lag'rin<sup>1</sup>, *W.*; pē-lā'-grin<sup>2</sup> or pē-lā'grin<sup>2</sup>. *E.* pel'la-grin<sup>1</sup> [One affected with pellagra].

**Pelleas and Melisande,** or [Fr.] **Pelléas et Mélisande:** pel'i-as, mel'i-sānd'1, or (Fr.) pel'ē'ās' ē mē'li'sān'dā<sup>1</sup>; pēl'o-ās, mē'li-sānd'2, or (Fr.) pēl'ē'ās' ē mē'li'sān'dē<sup>2</sup> [Drama by Maurice Maeterlinck; also, an opera by Claude Debussy founded on the drama]. [stream].

**pellucid:** pe-liū'sid<sup>1</sup>; pē-lū'cid<sup>2</sup>; *not* pē-lū'sid<sup>1</sup> [Transparent; as, a *pellucid*

**Pelonite:** pel'o-nait<sup>1</sup>; pēl'o-nīt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Pelopidas:** pī-lēp'i-das<sup>1</sup>; pe-lōp'i-das<sup>2</sup> [Gr. general ( -364 B. C.)].

**Peloponnesian:** pel'o-pē-nī'shan<sup>1</sup>; pēl'o-po-nē'shan<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the Peloponnesus]. [sula].

**Peloponnesus:** pel'o-pē-nī'sus<sup>1</sup>; pēl'o-po-nē'sūs<sup>2</sup> [Morea, a Gr. penin-

**Pelops:** pī'lēps<sup>1</sup>; pē'lōps<sup>2</sup> [In myth, a Phrygian prince, slain by his father, Tantalus]. [Bible].

**Pelustum:** pī-liū'shi-um<sup>1</sup> or pī-liū'zhi-um<sup>1</sup>; pe-lū'shi-ūm<sup>2</sup> or pe-lū'zhi-ūm<sup>2</sup>

**penal:** pī'nāl<sup>1</sup>; pē'nāl<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to punishment].

**penalize:** pī'nāl-aiz<sup>1</sup>; pē'nāl-īz<sup>2</sup>; *not* pen'al-aiz<sup>1</sup> [To subject to penalty].

**penance:** pen'əns<sup>1</sup>; pēn'əns<sup>2</sup>; *not* pī'nəns<sup>1</sup> [Atonement for sin].

**Penang:** pī'nan<sup>1</sup>; pē'nāng<sup>2</sup> [A division of the Straits Settlements].

**Penates:** pī-nē'tēz<sup>1</sup>; pē-nā'tēz<sup>2</sup> [In Roman myth, the old Latin household gods].

**penchant** [Fr.]: pan'shan<sup>1</sup> or pen'chānt<sup>1</sup>; pān'chān<sup>2</sup> or pēn'chānt<sup>2</sup> [A leaning or inclination toward].

**pendulous:** pen'diu-lus<sup>1</sup>; pēn'dū-lūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* pen'ju-lus<sup>1</sup> [Hanging].

**pendulum:** pen'diu-lum<sup>1</sup>; pēn'dū-lūm<sup>2</sup>; *not* -jū-lum<sup>1</sup> [A weight suspended as by a cord or rod free to swing to and fro as in some clocks].

**Penelope:** pī-nel'o-pī<sup>1</sup>; pe-nēl'o-pe<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the wife of Ulysses; also, a feminine personal name]. [like wings].

**penguin:** pen'gwin<sup>1</sup>; pēn'gwin<sup>2</sup> [A web-footed marine bird with flipper].

**Peniel:** pī-nai'el<sup>1</sup> or pen'i-el<sup>1</sup>; pe-nī'ēl<sup>2</sup> or pēn'i-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Peninnah:** pī-nin'ā<sup>1</sup>; pē-nīn'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1. *a* = final; *i* = habit; *a*isle; *au* = out; *oil*; *iū* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *ŋ* = sing; *thin*, *this*

**peninsula:** pi-nin'siu-lə<sup>1</sup>; pe-nin'sū-lə<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) pen-in'shu-lə<sup>1</sup> [A piece of land almost surrounded by water].

**penitentiary:** pen'i-ten'shə-rī<sup>1</sup>; pēn'i-tēn'shə-ry<sup>2</sup> [*I. a.* Pert. to penance. *II. n.* A prison].

**penknife:** pen'noif<sup>1</sup>; pēn'ni<sup>2</sup>—the *k* is silent [A small knife for the pocket].

**pennyworth:** pen'ərth<sup>1</sup>; pēn'orth<sup>2</sup>—the only pronunciation commonly used, but so far unrecorded by the dictionaries, where pen'i-würth<sup>1</sup> is indicated. Even in Walker's day the word was "commonly and without vulgarity contracted into pennurth" [As much as a penny will buy]. Compare HALFPENNY-WORTH.

**pensée** [Fr.]: pañ'sē<sup>1</sup>; pāñ'sē<sup>2</sup> [Thought].

**pensile:** pen'sil<sup>1</sup>; pēn'sil<sup>2</sup>. *I.* & *St.* pen'soil<sup>1</sup> [Pendent and swaying].

**pension:** pen'shən<sup>1</sup>; pēn'shon<sup>2</sup> [A sum of money paid periodically, as by a government, on account of past service]. [*ing-house*].

**pension** [Fr.]: pāñ'syōn<sup>1</sup>; pāñ'syōn<sup>2</sup> [A boarding-school; also, a board-  
ing-house].

**pentaphyllous:** pen'tə-fil'us<sup>1</sup>; pēn'tə-fyl'ūs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & Wr.*; *E., I., & St.* pen-təf'r-lus<sup>1</sup> [Five-leaved, as a plant].

**Pentapolis:** pen-tap'o-lis<sup>1</sup>; pēn-tāp'o-lis<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Pentateuch:** pen'tə-tiūk<sup>1</sup>; pēn'tə-tūē<sup>2</sup> [The first five books of the Bible].

**pentathlon** [Gr.]: pen-tāth'lən<sup>1</sup>; pēn-tāth'lōn<sup>2</sup> [The contest of five athletic exercises (1) leaping, (2) running, (3) wrestling, (4) throwing the discus, and (5) hurling the spear, in the Olympian games].

**Pentecost:** pen'ti-kōst<sup>1</sup>; pēn'te-cōst<sup>2</sup>. By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Craig (1849) pen'ti-kōst<sup>1</sup> [A Jewish and a Christian feast].

**Penthesilea:** pen'thes-i-lē<sup>1</sup>; pēn'thēs-i-lē<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a queen of the Amazons, slain by Achilles].

**Pentheus:** pen'thiūs<sup>1</sup> or pen'thi-us<sup>1</sup>; pēn'thūs<sup>2</sup> or pēn'the-ūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a king of Thebes].

**Penuel:** pi-nū'el<sup>1</sup>; pe-nū'el<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**penult:** pi'nult<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., W., & Wr.*, or pi-nult<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & St.*; pē'nult<sup>2</sup> or pe-nult<sup>2</sup> [The syllable next to the last in a word: derived from Latin *pene*, almost + *ultimus*, superlative of *ulter*, beyond].

**peon** [Sp.]: pi'en<sup>1</sup>; pē'on<sup>2</sup> [A laborer].

**Peor:** pi'er<sup>1</sup>; pē'or<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**pepsin:** pep'sin<sup>1</sup>; pēp'sin<sup>2</sup> [The digestive ferment of the gastric juice].

**Pepys:** pīps<sup>1</sup>, pep'is<sup>1</sup>, or peps<sup>1</sup>; pēps<sup>2</sup>, pēp'ys<sup>2</sup>, or pēps<sup>2</sup> [Eng. diarist (1633-1703)].

**Perazim:** per'a-zim<sup>1</sup> or pi-rē'zim<sup>1</sup>; pēr'a-zīm<sup>2</sup> or pe-rā'zīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**percale:** pər-kəl<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) pār'kāl<sup>1</sup>; pər-eāl<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) pēr'eāl<sup>2</sup> [A closely woven cambric].

**Percheron:** pūr'shə-rən<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) pēr'shə-rēn<sup>1</sup>; pēr'che-rōn<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) pēr'-che-rōn<sup>2</sup>. *M.* pər'shə-rēn<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* pār'shə-rēn<sup>1</sup> [A horse from Perche in France].

**perclose:** pūr'klōz<sup>1</sup>; pēr'klōz<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & I.*; *W. & Wr.* pər-klōz<sup>1</sup> [A screen or railing enclosing an altar or chapel].

**Perdita:** pūr'di-tə<sup>1</sup>; pēr'di-tə<sup>2</sup> [In Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale," the daughter of Leontes].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

**perdu, perdue:** pār-diū<sup>1</sup>; per-dū<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation noted by Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Walker (1805), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1835). *I.* pār'diū<sup>1</sup>, also indicated by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [Lost to view].

**perdurable:** pār'diū-ra-bl<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., St., & Wr., or* pār-diūr'a-bl<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., M., & W.:* pār'diū-ra-bl<sup>2</sup> or pār-dūr'a-bl<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [The quality of being very durable].

**père** [Fr.]: pār<sup>1</sup>; pēr<sup>2</sup> [Father].

**peregrin:** per'i-grin<sup>1</sup>; pēr'e-grīn<sup>2</sup>. *E.* per'e-grain<sup>1</sup>; *I.* per'i-grin<sup>1</sup>; *St.* pār'e-grin<sup>1</sup> [Coming from foreign regions].

**Peregrine:** per'i-grin<sup>1</sup>; pēr'e-grīn<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *L.* Dan. D. Sw. **Peregrinus:** pēr'a-grīnus<sup>1</sup>; pēr'e-grīnus<sup>2</sup>; *F.* **Pérégrin:** pēr'rē-grān<sup>1</sup>; pēr'rē-grān<sup>2</sup>; *G.* **Pillgrim:** pī'lī-grim<sup>1</sup>; pī'lī-grim<sup>2</sup>; *It.* **Pellegrino:** pel'lē-grīno<sup>1</sup>; pel'lē-grīno<sup>2</sup>; *Pg. Sp.* **Peregrino:** pēr'rē-grīno<sup>1</sup>; pēr'rē-grīno<sup>2</sup>.

**peremptorily:** per'emp-to-ri-lī<sup>1</sup> or pār-emp'to-ri-lī<sup>1</sup>; pēr'emp-to-ri-lī<sup>2</sup> or per-emp'to-ri-lī<sup>2</sup> [Decisively].

**peremptory:** per'emp-to-ri<sup>1</sup> or pār-emp'to-ri<sup>1</sup>; pēr'emp-to-ry<sup>2</sup> or per-emp'to-ry<sup>2</sup>. The second is the older form, having been indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), and Jameson (1827); the first, however, was noted by Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855), and is preferred by the modern dictionaries [Decisive; absolute].

**Peresh:** pī'resh<sup>1</sup>; pēr'rēsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Perez:** pī'rez<sup>1</sup>; pēr'rēz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Perez-uzza:** pī'rez-uz'a<sup>1</sup>; pēr'rēz-üz'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Perez-uzzah:** pī'rez-uz'ā<sup>1</sup>; pēr'rēz-üz'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**perfect** (v.): pār'fekt<sup>1</sup> or pār-fekt<sup>1</sup>; pēr'fēt<sup>2</sup> or per-fēt<sup>2</sup>, but the first is preferred by the dictionaries, ancient and modern [To bring to a perfect state]. See under **ABSENT** (v.).—**perfect** (a.): pār'fekt<sup>1</sup>; pēr'fēt<sup>2</sup> [Without defect].—**perfected:** pār'fekt-ed<sup>1</sup> or pār-fekt-ed<sup>1</sup>; pēr'fēt-ed<sup>2</sup> or per-fēt-ed<sup>2</sup>—the second is now infrequently used by careful speakers [Made perfect].—**perfecter:** pār'fekt-ar<sup>1</sup> or pār-fekt-ar<sup>1</sup>; pēr'fēt-er<sup>2</sup> or per-fēt-er<sup>2</sup> [One who makes perfect].

**perfidious:** pār-fid'i-us<sup>1</sup>; per-fid'i-ūs<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* notes pār-fid'yus<sup>1</sup> as alternative, and this was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), but the first pronunciation was noted by Perry (1777), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827), and is recorded by the modern dictionaries [Violating good faith].

**perfume** (v.): pār-fūm<sup>1</sup>; per-fūm<sup>2</sup> [To saturate with perfume].

**perfume** (n.): pār'fūm<sup>1</sup> or pār-fūm<sup>1</sup>; pēr'fūm<sup>2</sup> or per-fūm<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) stressed the first syllable; Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) stressed the last [A fragrant odor or an essence producing it].

**perfunctory:** pār-fun'k'to-ri<sup>1</sup>; per-fūne'to-ry<sup>2</sup>. By Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) pār-fun'k'to-ri<sup>1</sup> [Done mechanically and without interest].

**Pergamos:** pār'ga-mōs<sup>1</sup>; pēr'ga-mōs<sup>2</sup> [An ancient capital of Mysia, Asia

**Perge:** pārj<sup>1</sup>; pērg<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ä; i=ä; gō, nōt, ör, wōn

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

**pergola** [It.]: pūr'go-lə<sup>1</sup>; pēr'go-la<sup>2</sup>; *not* pər-gō'la<sup>1</sup> [A balcony; an arbor].

**perhaps**: pər-haps'<sup>1</sup>; pər-hāps'<sup>2</sup>. Avoid praps<sup>1</sup> as illiterate [Possibly].

**peri**: pī'rɪ<sup>1</sup>; pē'ri<sup>2</sup> [In Per. myth, a fairy].

**peri-**(*prefix*): per'-i<sup>1</sup>; pēr'-i<sup>2</sup> [Near; around].

**Perlander**: per'-i-an'dər<sup>1</sup>; pēr'-i-ān'dər<sup>2</sup> [Gr. sage (665?-585 B. C.)].

**pericarditis**: per'-i-kar-dai'tis<sup>1</sup> or -di'tis<sup>1</sup>; pēr'-i-ēār-di'tis<sup>2</sup> or -di'tis<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of the membranous sac that protects the heart].

**pericope**: pī-rik'o-pī<sup>1</sup>; pe-rī'e'o-pē<sup>2</sup> [An extract from a book].

**Perida**: pī-rui'də<sup>1</sup>; pe-rī'də<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Périer**: pē'ryē<sup>1</sup>; pē'rye<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman (1777-1832)].

**perigee**: per'-i-jī<sup>1</sup>; pēr'-i-gē<sup>2</sup> [The point in the orbit of the moon when it is nearest to the earth]. Compare APOGEE.

**Périgord**: pē'ri'gōr'<sup>1</sup>; pē'ri'gōr'<sup>2</sup> [Former Fr. division].

**perihellon**: per'-i-hī'li-ən<sup>1</sup>; pēr'-i-hē'li-ōn<sup>2</sup>; *not* per-i-hī'l'yūn<sup>1</sup> [The point in the orbit of a planet when it is nearest to the sun].

**perimysium**: per'-i-miz'i-um<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W.*, or per-i-mis'i-um<sup>1</sup>, *C. & M.*; pēr'-i-mýzh'i-ūm<sup>2</sup> or pēr'-i-mýs'i-ūm<sup>2</sup>. *E.* per-i-mai'si-um<sup>1</sup>; *St.* per-i-mai'zi-um<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* per-i-miz'i-um<sup>1</sup> [Connective tissue uniting muscle-fibers].

**period**: pī'rɪ-əd<sup>1</sup>; pē'ri-od<sup>2</sup>; *not* pūr'-i-əd<sup>1</sup> [A specified interval of time].

**periodic**: pī'rɪ-əd'ik<sup>1</sup>; pē'ri-ōd'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a period].

**periodic**: pūr'ai-əd'ik<sup>1</sup>; pēr'-i-ōd'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to or containing iodine].

**Periæci**: per'-i-sai<sup>1</sup>; pēr'-i-ē'ci<sup>2</sup> [Lacanian people].

**periphery**: pī-rif'ər-i<sup>1</sup> or per'-i-far-i<sup>1</sup>; pe-rif'er-y<sup>2</sup> or pēr'-i-fer-y<sup>2</sup> [The outer surface]. [words].

**periphrasis**: pī-rif'rə-sis<sup>1</sup>; pe-rif'ra-sīs<sup>2</sup> [The art of saying little in many words].

**Perique**: pī-rik'<sup>1</sup>; pe-rik'<sup>2</sup> [A grade of tobacco].

[a submarine boat].

**periscope**: per'-i-skōp<sup>1</sup>; pēr'-i-seōp<sup>2</sup> [A reflecting instrument used in guiding]

**perissad**: pī-ris'ad<sup>1</sup> or per'-i-sad<sup>1</sup>; pe-ris'ād<sup>2</sup> or pēr'-i-sād<sup>2</sup>; *W. & Wr.* pā-ris'-ad<sup>1</sup> [In chemistry, an element having an odd valence].

**peristalsis**: per'-i-stal'sis<sup>1</sup>; pēr'-i-stāl'sis<sup>2</sup> [Muscular movement].

**peritonæum**, **peritoneum**: per'-i-to-nī'um<sup>1</sup>; pēr'-i-to-nē'um<sup>2</sup> [A membrane of the abdominal cavity].

[mation of the peritoneum].

**peritonitis**: per'-i-to-nai'tis<sup>1</sup> or -nī'tis<sup>1</sup>; pēr'-i-to-nī'tis<sup>2</sup> or -nī'tis<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of the peritoneum].

**peritropal**: pī-rit'ro-pal<sup>1</sup>; pe-rīt'ro-pal<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C. & E.* pe-rit'ro-pal<sup>1</sup>; *I.* per-it'rō-pal<sup>1</sup>; *M., W., & Wr.* pā-rit'ro-pal<sup>1</sup>; *St.* per-it'ro-pal<sup>1</sup> [Going around; rotary].

**Perizzite**: per'-i-zait<sup>1</sup> or pī-riz'ait<sup>1</sup>; pēr'-i-zīt<sup>2</sup> or pe-riz'īt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Permeas**: pūr'mi-nas<sup>1</sup>; pēr'me-nas<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

[leave to].

**permission**: pər-mish'an<sup>1</sup>; pər-mīsh'on<sup>2</sup> [The act of allowing or granting]

**permit** (*v.*): pər-mit'<sup>1</sup>; pər-mīt'<sup>2</sup> [To grant leave to; allow].

**permit** (*n.*): pūr'mit<sup>1</sup>; pēr'mit<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828) pər-mit'<sup>1</sup> [Written permission to do something].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊll, rʊlə, eʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**Pernambuco:** per'nam-bŭ'ko<sup>1</sup>; per'nām-by'eo<sup>2</sup>; *not* pŭr'nam-biŭ'ko<sup>1</sup>  
[Braz. state and its capital].

**Péronne:** pē'reñ'<sup>1</sup>; pē'rōñ'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town]. [Never-ceasing]

**perpetual:** pār-pet'yu-al<sup>1</sup>; per-pēt'yu-al<sup>2</sup>—avoid -chu-al<sup>1</sup> as careless

**Perrault:** pe'rō'<sup>1</sup>; pē'rō'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. author of "Cinderella" (1628-1703)].

**Persephone:** pār-sef'o-nī<sup>1</sup>; per-sēf'o-nē<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the queen of the infernal regions].

**Persepolis:** pār-sep'o-lis<sup>1</sup>; per-sēp'o-lis<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha]. [slayer of Medusa].

**Perseus:** pŭr'siūs<sup>1</sup> or pŭr'si-us<sup>1</sup>; pēr'sūs<sup>2</sup> or pēr'se-ūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the

**Pershing:** pŭr'shin<sup>1</sup>; pēr'shing<sup>2</sup> [Am. general (1860- ); commander in chief of American Expeditionary Forces in European War, 1917- ].

**Persia:** pŭr'shā<sup>1</sup>; pēr'shā<sup>2</sup> [Asiatic country].—**Persian:** pŭr'shān<sup>1</sup>; pēr'-shān<sup>2</sup> [Belonging to Persia].

**persiflage** [Fr.]: per'si'flāz<sup>1</sup>; pēr'si'flāzh<sup>2</sup>. *I.* pēr-si-flōz<sup>1</sup>. [si'flōz<sup>1</sup> [Banter]].

**Persis:** per'sis<sup>1</sup>; pēr'sis<sup>2</sup> [Bible and feminine personal name]. **F. Perside:** per'sid'<sup>1</sup>; pēr'sid'<sup>2</sup>; **G. Persis:** per'sis<sup>1</sup>; pēr'sis<sup>2</sup>; **Gr. Persis:** It. **Persida:** per'si-da<sup>1</sup>; pēr'si-dā<sup>2</sup>; **Sp. Perside:** per'si-dē<sup>1</sup>; pēr'si-dē<sup>2</sup>.

**persist:** pār-sist'<sup>1</sup>; per-sist'<sup>2</sup>. Avoid per-zist'<sup>1</sup> as illiterate; so also with its relatives **persistence**, **persistent**, **persistently**, etc. [To continue steadfast against opposition].

**person:** pŭr'sān<sup>1</sup>; pēr'son<sup>2</sup>. Avoid pŭr'sn<sup>1</sup> as colloquial, notwithstanding that Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated it [A human being].

**personality:** pŭr'sān-al'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; pēr'son-āl'i-ty<sup>2</sup> [The traits or attributes of some particular person]. Contrast with next word.

**personalty:** pŭr'sān-al-ti<sup>1</sup>; pēr'son-al-ty<sup>2</sup> [Personal property of any kind].

**personnel:** pŭr'sā-nel'<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) pār'sō'nel'<sup>1</sup>; pēr'so-nēl'<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) pēr'sō'-nēl'<sup>2</sup> [The force of persons collectively employed in some service].

**perspective:** pār-spek'tiv<sup>1</sup>; per-spē'tiv<sup>2</sup>. Johnson (1755) stressed the first syllable [The appearance and delineation of visible objects as presented to the eye, especially in regard to their relative position, distance, etc.].

**perspire:** pār-spūir'<sup>1</sup>; per-spīr'<sup>2</sup> [To sweat].—**perspiration:** pŭr'spī-rē'-shōn<sup>1</sup>; pēr'spī-rā'shōn<sup>2</sup> [The fluid passed off by the sweat-glands].

**persuasive:** pār-swē'siv<sup>1</sup>; per-swā'siv<sup>2</sup>. *E.* & *I.* pār-swē'ziv<sup>1</sup> [Having power to influence].

**pertinacious:** pŭr'ti-nē'shūs<sup>1</sup>; pēr'ti-nā'shūs<sup>2</sup> [Tenacious of purpose].—**pertinacity:** pŭr'ti-nās'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; pēr'ti-nāç'i-ty<sup>2</sup> [The quality of being pertinacious].

**perturbative:** pŭr'tar-bē'tiv<sup>1</sup>; pēr'tur-bā'tiv<sup>2</sup>. *M.* pār-tŭr'bā-tiv<sup>1</sup> [Tending to disturb].

**Peruda:** pi-rŭ'dē<sup>1</sup>; pe-ry'dā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Perugia:** pē-rŭ'ja<sup>1</sup>; pe-ry'gā<sup>2</sup> [It. province and its capital].

**Perugino:** pē'rŭ-jī'no<sup>1</sup>; pe'ry-ģi'no<sup>2</sup> [It. painter (1446-1524)]. [A wig].

**peruke:** pe-rŭk'<sup>1</sup>; pē-ryk'<sup>2</sup>. *I.* pe-rŭk'<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* pār-rŭk'<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* per'yuk<sup>1</sup>

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, thi-

**peruse:** pi-rūz<sup>1</sup>; pe-ruʒ<sup>2</sup> [To read carefully].

**perversion:** pər-vūr'shən<sup>1</sup>; per-vēr'shon<sup>2</sup> [Misapplication.]

**pes** [L.]: piz<sup>1</sup>; pēs<sup>2</sup> [A foot or foot-like organ or part].—**pedes:** pī'dīz<sup>1</sup>; pē'dēs<sup>2</sup> [Pl. of pes].

**pesade:** pi-sēd<sup>1</sup>; pe-sād<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., St., & W.*; *C.* pi-zēd<sup>1</sup>; *M.* and Smart (1840) pə-zād<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* and Jameson (1827) pə-sād<sup>1</sup> [The act or position of a horse in rearing].

**Peschiera:** pēs'kī-ē'ra<sup>1</sup>; pēs'ēi-ē'rā<sup>2</sup> [It. fortress in Verona].

**peseta:** pē-sē'ta<sup>1</sup>; pē-sē'tā<sup>2</sup> [Sp. coin].

[India].

**Peshawur:** pə-shā'wūr<sup>1</sup>; pe-shā'wūr<sup>2</sup> [Division, district, and city in Brit.

**peso:** pē'so<sup>1</sup>; pē'so<sup>2</sup> [Sp. coin].

**Pestalozzi:** pēs'ta-lēt'zī<sup>1</sup>; pēs'tā-lēt'sī<sup>2</sup> [Swiss educationist (1746-1827)].

**Pestalozzian:** pēs'tə-lēt'sī-ən<sup>1</sup>; pēs'tā-lēt'sī-an<sup>2</sup> [Relating to Pestalozzi].

**Pesth:** pest<sup>1</sup> or (*Hung.*) pesht<sup>1</sup>; pēst<sup>2</sup> or (*Hung.*) pēst<sup>2</sup>. Same as BUDAPEST.

**pestle:** pes'l<sup>1</sup>; pēs'l<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *E.* pes'til<sup>1</sup>. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1789), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) pes'til<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1777), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Wright (1855) pes'l<sup>1</sup> [An implement used by druggists].

**petal:** pet'al<sup>1</sup>; pēt'al<sup>2</sup>. Walker, who originally indicated this pronunciation (1791), said in a later edition (1806): "I must retract my former pronunciation of the first syllable of this word with Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Perry, and join Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Scott, who make the e long." By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775), the word was stressed *pē'tal*, and the pronunciation pī'tal<sup>1</sup> was noted also by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) [One of the leaves of a corolla].

**petard:** pi-tūrd<sup>1</sup>; pe-tārd<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *M.* pi-tūrd<sup>1</sup> or pī-tār<sup>1</sup> but not pī-tārd<sup>1</sup> or pī-tār<sup>1</sup> as Phye claims; *E., I., & St.* pe-tārd<sup>1</sup> [A bell-shaped mortar used to blow breaches as in walls].

**Peter:** pī'ter<sup>1</sup>; pē'ter<sup>2</sup> [A Bible and masculine personal name]. **Dan. Peter:** pē'thar<sup>1</sup>; pē'ther<sup>2</sup>; **D. Dieter:** pē'ter<sup>1</sup>; pē'tēr<sup>2</sup>; **F. Pierre:** pyār<sup>1</sup>; pyēr<sup>2</sup>; **G. Peter:** pē'ter<sup>1</sup>; pē'tēr<sup>2</sup>; **Petrus:** pē'trus<sup>1</sup>; pē'trūs<sup>2</sup>; **Gr. Petros:** Hung. **Péter:** pē'ter<sup>1</sup>; pē'tēr<sup>2</sup>; **It. Pietro:** pī-ē'trō<sup>1</sup>; pī-ē'trō<sup>2</sup>; **Pg. Sp. Pedro:** pē'drō<sup>1</sup>; pē'drō<sup>2</sup>.

**Pethahiah:** peth'a-hai'ā<sup>1</sup>; pēth'a-hī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Pethor:** pī'ther<sup>1</sup>; pē'thōr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Pethuel:** pī-thū'el<sup>1</sup>; pe-thū'el<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**petiole:** pet'i-ōl<sup>1</sup>; pēt'i-ōl<sup>2</sup> [The footstalk of a leaf].

**petiolule:** pet'i-o-liū<sup>1</sup> or pet'i-ōl'yul<sup>1</sup>; pēt'i-o-lūl<sup>2</sup> or pēt'i-ōl'yul<sup>2</sup>. *E.* pet'i-ōl-yūll<sup>1</sup>; *I.* pet'i-ōl-yūll<sup>1</sup>; *M.* pet'i-ōl'yul<sup>1</sup>; *St.* pet'i-o-lūl<sup>1</sup> [The footstalk of a leaflet].

**petit** [Fr.]: pet'<sup>1</sup>; pēt'<sup>2</sup>. *M.* pet'it<sup>1</sup> or pə-tī<sup>1</sup> [Small; lesser; petty]. Dr. Murray found this word in Anglo-French phrases or combinations from the 13th century and as an English adjective in the 14th century, when it was written *pety*, and later *petty*, which is the correct Eng. form. *Petit* continued in use side by side with the Eng. form in the 17th century, but only occasionally and as retained in law-phrases during the 18th. While a living Eng. word the final *t* was pronounced ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. vii, p. 748, Oxford, 1909). Compare **PETTY**.

**petite** [Fr.]: pə-tīt<sup>1</sup>; pe-tīt<sup>2</sup> [Diminutive].

**petition:** pi-tīsh'ən<sup>1</sup>; pe-tīsh'on<sup>2</sup> [A solemn or formal application].

2: wolf, dg; bōök, bōöt; full, rule, cūre, büt, bürn; öil, böy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Petra:** pī'trə<sup>1</sup>; pē'trə<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Petrarch:** pī'trärk<sup>1</sup>; pē'träre<sup>2</sup> [It. poet (1304-74)].

**petrel:** pet'rel<sup>1</sup>; pēt'räl<sup>2</sup>; not pī'trel<sup>1</sup> [A marine bird].

**Petrine:** pī'trin<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & C.*, or pī'train<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., M., W., & Wr.*; pē'trin<sup>2</sup> or pē'trin<sup>2</sup> [Relating to the apostle Peter or his writings].

**Petrograd:** pet'ro-gräd<sup>1</sup> or pē'tro'grad<sup>1</sup>; pēt'ro-gräd<sup>2</sup> or pē'tro'gräd<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Russia].

**petrol:** pet'röl<sup>1</sup>; pēt'röl<sup>2</sup>, *M., E., & I.*; *C.* pe-tröl<sup>1</sup>; *Standard*, pi-tröl<sup>1</sup>; *W.* pet'röl<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* pī'tröl<sup>1</sup>, which was indicated also by Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) [1. Gasoline. 2. Petroleum].

**petrous:** pet'rus<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., M., St., & W.*, or pī'trus<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., & Wr.*; [pēt'rüs<sup>2</sup> or pē'trüs<sup>2</sup> [Hard, like stone].

**Petruchio:** pi-trü'chi-ō<sup>1</sup>; pe-trü'chi-ō<sup>2</sup> [In Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," the husband of Katharine].

**petty:** pet'y<sup>1</sup>; pēt'y<sup>2</sup> [Of little importance or worth; minor; subordinate].

**petunia:** pi-tiü'nü-a<sup>1</sup>; pe-tü'ni-a<sup>2</sup>; not pi-tü'nü-a<sup>1</sup> [A flowering plant].

**Peulthal:** pi-ul'thai<sup>1</sup>; pe-ül'thi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Peullethal:** pi-ul'thai<sup>1</sup>; pe-ül'thi<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**pewit:** pī'wit<sup>1</sup>; pē'wit<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835) piü'ti<sup>1</sup> [A bird, the lapwing or the phoebe; also, the laughing-gull].

**pfennig:** pfen'ig<sup>1</sup>; pfén'ig<sup>2</sup> [Ger. coin].

**ph:** A digraph used in English usually to represent the sound of *f* in words derived from the Greek. In the name *Stephen* it indicates the sound of *s*, and in the English pronunciation of *nephew* it indicates the same sound. Formerly, in such words as *diphtheria*, *diphtheron*, *naphtha*, it represented the sound of *p*, but now that of *f*. See quotation, and compare **THAL**.

*Ph* is regularly pronounced like *f*, as in *phlegm*, *philosophy*, *phosphorus*, *phrensy*, etc.; but it has in *nephew*, *phia*, and *Stephen* the sound of *v*; in *apophthegm*, it is usually dropped entirely, and in *phthisic*; but in *phthisis*, if I mistake not, both the *ph* and *th* are distinctly pronounced [not so to-day. See **PHTHISIS**]. In *sapphires*, notwithstanding the *p* is doubled, no sound but that of *f* is heard. NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* p. 116. [London, 1784.]

**Phaath Moab:** fē'ath mō'ab<sup>1</sup>; fā'ath mō'āb<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Phacareth:** fak'a-rēth<sup>1</sup>; fā'e-a-rēth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Phacee:** fē'si-i<sup>1</sup>; fā'ce-ē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Phacea:** fē'si-i<sup>1</sup>; fā'ce-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Phadaia:** fa-dē'yā<sup>1</sup>; fa-dā'yā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

[self when scorned by Hippolytus].

**Phædra:** fī'drā<sup>1</sup>; fē'drā<sup>2</sup> [In myth, the daughter of Minos, who killed her-

**Phædrus:** fī'drus<sup>1</sup>; fē'drüs<sup>2</sup> [Greco-Rom. fabulist of the time of Tiberius].

**phaethon:** fē'i-thēn<sup>1</sup>; fā'e-thōn<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, son of Helios and Clymene].

**phaeton:** fē'i-tən<sup>1</sup>; fā'e-ton<sup>2</sup> [A light four-wheeled carriage].

**Phæzeldæus:** fī-zel'di-us<sup>1</sup>; fē-zel'dē-üs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Phalsur:** fē'sür<sup>1</sup> or fi-ci'sür<sup>1</sup>; fā'sür<sup>2</sup> or fa-i'sür<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Phalala:** fal'i-ci'at<sup>1</sup>; fāl'a-i'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**phalange:** fā-lanj<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., I., & St.*, or (*Fr.*) fa'lānj<sup>1</sup>; fā-lānj<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) fā'lānj<sup>2</sup>, *E., M., & W.* fal'anj<sup>1</sup>. The first indicates American and Scottish usage; the third, usage in England [A socialistic community].

**phalange:** fal'anj<sup>1</sup>; fāl'ānj<sup>2</sup> [A weasel-spider].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; lū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

**phalanges:** fə-lan'jiz<sup>1</sup>; fə-lān'gēs<sup>2</sup> [Pl. of PHALANX].

**phalanx:** fē'lanks<sup>1</sup> or fal'anks<sup>1</sup>; fā'lānks<sup>2</sup> or fāl'ānks<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Early lexicographers frequently stressed the letter before that which completed the syllable. Hence, Bailey, Johnson, and others printed *pha'lanx*, but this should be read *pha'lanx* according to the system they followed. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) indicated fal'anks<sup>1</sup>; but by Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) fē'lanks<sup>1</sup> [The order of battle of the ancient Greek infantry].

**Phaldalus:** fal-dē'yus<sup>1</sup>; fāl-dā'yūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Phalea:** fē'h-ə<sup>1</sup>; fā'-le-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Phaleas:** fā-l'əs<sup>1</sup>; fā-lē'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Phalec:** fē'lek<sup>1</sup>; fā'lēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Phalias:** fə-lai'əs<sup>1</sup>; fā-l'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Phallu:** fal'ū<sup>1</sup>; fāl'ū<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Phallutes:** fal'u-its<sup>1</sup>; fāl'u-its<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Phalonite:** fal'o-nit<sup>1</sup>; fāl'o-nit<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Phalti:** fal'tai<sup>1</sup>; fāl'ti<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Phaltias:** fal-tai'əs<sup>1</sup>; fāl'ti'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Phaltiel:** fal'ti-el<sup>1</sup>; fāl'ti-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Phanerogamia:** fan'ər-o-gē'mi-ə<sup>1</sup>; fān'er-o-gā'mi-a<sup>2</sup>. *M. fan'ər-o-gam'-i-ə<sup>1</sup>* [One of the two primary divisions of plant-life according to Linnæus].

**phantasm.** See FANTASM.

**Phanuel:** fə-niū'el<sup>1</sup> or fan'yu-el<sup>1</sup>; fa-nū'ēl<sup>2</sup> or fān'yū-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Pharacim:** far'ə-sim<sup>1</sup>; fār'a-cim<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Pharai:** fē'rai<sup>1</sup> or -ri-ait<sup>1</sup>; fā'rā or -ra-rā [Douai Bible].—**Pharakim:** far'ə-kim<sup>1</sup>; fār'a-kim<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Pharao:** fē'r-ə<sup>1</sup>; fā'ra-ə<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Pharaoh:** fē'ro<sup>1</sup> or fē'r-oi<sup>1</sup>; fā'ro<sup>2</sup> or fā'ra-ə<sup>2</sup>. *E. fār'oi* [Bible].—**Pharaoh-hophra:** -hōf'ra<sup>1</sup>; -hōf'ra<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Pharaoh-nechoh:** -nē'ko<sup>1</sup>; -nē'eo<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Pharathon:** far'ə-thēn<sup>1</sup>; fār'a-thōn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Pharathonite:** far'ə-thēn-ait<sup>1</sup>; fār'a-thōn-it<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Phares:** fē'rīz<sup>1</sup>; fā'rēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Pharez:** fē'rīz<sup>1</sup>; fā'rēz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Pharira:** fə-rai'ra<sup>1</sup>; fā-rī'ra<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Pharida:** fə-rai'da<sup>1</sup>; fā-rī'da<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Pharisee:** far'i-sī<sup>1</sup>; fār'i-sē<sup>2</sup>. Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) far'i-sī<sup>1</sup> [One of an ancient Jewish party who strictly observed religious forms].

**pharmaceutic:** fār'mə-siū'tik<sup>1</sup>; fār'ma-cū'tie<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) far-mə-kiū'tik<sup>1</sup> [Relating to the compounding or dispensing of medicines].

**pharmacopœia:** fār'mə-ko-pi'yə<sup>1</sup>; fār'ma-eo-pē'ya<sup>2</sup>; *not* fār'mə-kō'pya<sup>1</sup> [A book of formulas for preparing medicines].

**Pharos:** fē'ros<sup>1</sup>; fā'rös<sup>2</sup> [Egypt. peninsula; lighthouse].

**Pharosh:** fē'rōsh<sup>1</sup>; fā'rōsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Pharpar:** fār'par<sup>1</sup>; fār'pār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Pharsandatha:** far-san'da-tha<sup>1</sup>; fār-sān'da-tha<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Pharuda:** fā-rū'da<sup>1</sup>; fā-ru'da<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Pharue:** far'u-ī<sup>1</sup>; fār'ū-ē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**pharyngeal:** fə-rin'ji-əl<sup>1</sup> or far'in-jī'el<sup>1</sup>; fa-rŷn'gē-əl<sup>2</sup> or fār'yn-gē'əl<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the pharynx].

**pharynges:** fə-rin'jiz<sup>1</sup>; fa-rŷn'gēs<sup>2</sup> [Pl. of PHARYNX].

**pharyngitis:** far'in-joi'tis<sup>1</sup> or -jī'tis<sup>1</sup>; fār'yn-gi'tis<sup>2</sup> or -gi'tis<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of the pharynx].

[the esophagus].

**pharynx:** far'ŷnks<sup>1</sup>; fār'ynks<sup>2</sup> [The canal between the base of the skull and

**Pharzites:** fār'zaitis<sup>1</sup>; fār'zits<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**phase:** fēz<sup>1</sup>; fās<sup>2</sup> [A particular aspect].

3: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ŷnk; thin. this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe, fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

**Phasea:** fa-si'ä¹; fa-sē'a² [Douai Bible].—**Phaseah:** fa-si'ä¹; fa-sē'ä² [Bible].—**Phasellus:** fa-si'lis¹; fa-sē'lis² [Apocrypha].—**Phaseron:** fas-i-ren¹; fäs'e-rön² [Douai Bible].—**Phassaron:** fas'a-ren¹; fäs'a-rön² [Apocrypha].—**Phassurus:** fa-si'rus¹; fä-si'rus² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Phataia:** fat'i-ai'ä¹; fät'a-i'ä² [Douai Bible].—**Phathahia:** fah'h'e-hoi'ä¹; fäch'a-h'a² [Douai Bible].—**Phatuel:** fa-tü'el¹; fa-tü'el² [Douai Bible].—**Phatures:** fa-tü'rüz¹; fa-tü'rüz² [Douai Bible].—**Phau:** fa'u¹; fa'u² [Douai Bible].

**pheasant:** fez'önt¹; fēs'ant² [A game-bird].

**Phebe, Phœbe:** fi'bi¹; fē'be² [A feminine personal name].

**Phedael:** fed'i-el¹; fēd'a-ēl² [Douai Bible].

**Phèdre:** fē'dr¹; fē'dr² [Title and heroine of a tragedy by Racine]. See

**Pheglēl:** fi'ji-el¹; fē'gi-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Pheleia:** fi'h-i-ai'ä¹; fē'le-i'ä² [Douai Bible].—**Phelella:** fel'i-lai'ä¹; fē'l'e-l'ä² [Douai Bible].—**Phelethi:** fel'i-thai¹; fē'l'e-thi² [Douai Bible].—**Phelethites:** fel'i-thait¹; fē'l'e-thit² [Douai Bible].—**Phelonite:** fi'lön-ai¹; fē'lön-it² [Douai Bible].—**Pheltia:** fel-tai'ä¹; fē'l't'ä² [Douai Bible].—**Pheltias:** fel-tai'as¹; fē'l't'as² [Douai Bible].

**phenacetin, phenacetine:** fi-nas'i-tin¹; fe-näç'e-tin²; *not* fi-nas'i-tin¹ [A coal-tar compound used in medicine].

**phenetol:** fi'm-töl¹, *Standard & W., or* fen'i-tel¹, *C., E., & M.;* fē'ne-töl² *or* fē'n'e-töl² [An aromatic oily liquid used in medicine].

**Phenice:** fi-nai'si¹; fe-ni'çe² [Bible].

**Phenicia:** fi-nish'i-ä¹; fe-nish'i-ä² [District in Syria].

**phenix:** fi'niks¹; fē'niks² [A sacred bird of Egypt. mythology].

**phenol:** fi'nöl¹ *or* fi'nöl¹; fē'nöl² *or* fē'nöl². *Wr.* fi'nöl¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [A chemical used as a disinfectant].

**phenyl:** fi'nöl¹ *or* fen'il¹; fē'nyl² *or* fē'n'yl². *E. & Wr.* fi'nail¹ [A chemical radical].

**Pheresites:** fer'i-sait¹; fēr'e-sit² [Apocrypha].—**Pherezites:** fer'i-zait¹; fēr'e-sit² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Phesdomim:** fes'do-mim¹; fēs'do-mim² [Douai Bible].—**Phetela:** fi'ti-ai'ä¹; fē'te-i'ä² [Douai Bible].—**Phetrusim:** fi-trü'sim¹; fē'try'sim² [Douai Bible].

**phial:** fai'äl¹; fi'al² [A vial].

**Phibeseth:** fai'bi-seth¹ *or* fib'i-seth¹; fi'be-sēth² *or* fib'e-sēth² [Bible].—**Phichol:** fai'kel¹; fi'öl² [Bible]. **Phicol†** (R. V.).

**Phidias:** fid'i-as¹; fid'i-as² [Athenian sculptor (500?–432 B. C.)].

**Phihahiroth:** fai'hä-hai'rēth¹; fi'hä-hi'rōth² [Douai Bible].

**Philadelphia:** fil'ä-del'fi-ä¹; fil'a-dēl'fi-ä² [1. A Bible city in Asia Minor. 2. A city founded by William Penn in Pennsylvania in 1682].

**Philæ:** fai'li¹; fi'lē² [An island in the Nile near Assuan, Egypt].

**phillander:** fi-lan'dar¹; fi-län'der². Same as **FILANDER**.

**philanthropic:** fil'an-thrēp'ik¹; fil'an-thrōp'ie² [Pert. to philanthropy].

**philanthropy:** fi-lan'thro-pi¹; fi-län'thro-py² [Effort to promote the welfare of man].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Philarches:** fi-lār'kiz<sup>1</sup>; fi-lār'eēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha]. [revenue stamp-].

**philately:** fi-lat'i-l<sup>1</sup>; fi-lāt'e-ly<sup>2</sup> [The study and collection of postage or

**Philemon:** fi-lī'mən<sup>1</sup>; fi-lē'mon<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Philetus:** fi-lī'tas<sup>1</sup>; fi-lē'tas<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [HELLENE.]

**Philhellene:** fil-hel'in<sup>1</sup>; fil-hēl'en<sup>2</sup>. *M.* fil'he-lin<sup>1</sup> [A lover of Greece]. See

**Philipp:** fil'ip<sup>1</sup>; fil'ip<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **Philippa:** fi-lip'a-l<sup>1</sup>; fi-lip'a<sup>2</sup> (*fem.*). **D. Philippus:** fi-lip'us<sup>1</sup>; fi-lip'us<sup>2</sup>; *Fr. Philippe:* fi'lip'1; fi'lip'2; *G. Philipp:* fi'lip'1; fi'lip'2; *It. Filippo:* fi-lip'po<sup>1</sup>; fi-lip'po<sup>2</sup>; *L. Philippus:* fi-lip'us<sup>1</sup>; fi-lip'us<sup>2</sup>; *Pol. Filip:* fi-lip'1; fi-lip'2; *Pg. Felipe:* fē-lip'pē<sup>1</sup>; fē-lip'pē<sup>2</sup>; *Rus. Filip:* fi-lip'1; fi-lip'2; *Sp. Felipe:* fē-lip'pē<sup>1</sup>; fē-lip'pē<sup>2</sup>; *Sw. Filip:* fil'ip<sup>1</sup>; fil'ip<sup>2</sup>.

**Philippi:** fi-lip'ai<sup>1</sup>; fi-lip't<sup>2</sup> [Macedonian city; battle, 42 B. C.].

**Philippine Islands:** fil'i-pin<sup>1</sup> or fil'i-pīn<sup>1</sup>; fil'i-pīn<sup>2</sup> or fil'i-pīn<sup>2</sup>. In British usage generally fil'i-pīn<sup>1</sup> [An archipelago south of China].

**Philippoteaux:** fi'lip'po'tō<sup>1</sup>; fi'lip'po'tō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. historical painter (1815-84)].

**Phillistim:** fi-lis'hu-im<sup>1</sup>; fi-lis'thi-im<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Phillistim:** fi-lis'tim<sup>1</sup>; fi-lis'tim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Philistia:** fi-lis'ti-a<sup>1</sup>; fi-lis'ti-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Philistine:** fi-lis'tin<sup>1</sup>; fi-lis'tin<sup>2</sup>. *E. & M.* fil'is-tain<sup>1</sup>; *I.* fi-lis'tain<sup>1</sup> [A member of a warlike race that disputed the possession of Canaan with the Israelites].

**Philistinism:** fi-lis'tin-izm<sup>1</sup> or fil'is-tin-izm<sup>1</sup>; fi-lis'tin-izm<sup>2</sup> or fil'is-tin-izm<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Devotion to low aims].

**Philoctetes:** fil'ek-ti'tiz<sup>1</sup>; fil'ōe-tē'tēs<sup>2</sup> [In classic myth, an Argonaut who had the arrows of Hercules, without which Troy could not be taken].

**Philo Judæus:** fai'lo ju-di'us<sup>1</sup>; fai'lo ju-dē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Jewish philosopher of the 1st century].

**philologic:** fil'o-lej'ik<sup>1</sup>; fil'o-lōg'ie<sup>2</sup> [Philological].—**philological:** fil'o-lej'ik-kel<sup>1</sup>; fil'o-lōg'ie-cal<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) fai-lo-lej'ik-kel<sup>1</sup> [Relating to philology].—**philologist:** fi-lel'o-jist<sup>1</sup>; fi-lōl'o-gist<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) fai-lel'o-jist<sup>1</sup> [An investigator of language].—**philology:** fi-lel'o-jī<sup>1</sup>; fi-lōl'o-gy<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) fai-lel'o-jī<sup>1</sup> [The study of language in connection with history and literature].

**Philologus:** fi-lel'o-gus<sup>1</sup>; fi-lōl'o-gūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Philomela:** fil'o-mī'lē<sup>1</sup>; fil'o-mē'la<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens].

**Philometor:** fil'o-mī'ter<sup>1</sup>; fil'o-mē'tor<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**philopena:** fil'o-pī'nē<sup>1</sup>; fil'o-pē'na<sup>2</sup> [Social game played with twin kernels] [of a nut].

**Philopœmen:** fil'o-pī'men<sup>1</sup>; fil'o-pē'mēn<sup>2</sup> [Gr. patriot (252?-183 B. C.)].

**philosophic:** fil'o-sef'ik<sup>1</sup>; fil'o-sōf'ie<sup>2</sup>—give the s its sibilant sound as in "see." *Wr.* fil'o-zef'ik<sup>1</sup>—a pronunciation which he and Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated also for its relatives **philosophical** and **philosophically**, now pronounced with a sibilant s. In these words Buchanan indicated a diphthongal i (ai as in "aisle") and a voiced s = z [Relating to philosophy].

**philosophy:** fi-les'o-fi<sup>1</sup>; fi-lōs'o-fy<sup>2</sup> [The principles, laws, or causes that furnish the rational explanation of anything].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, préy; hit, políce; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**Phinees:** fin'í-es¹; fin'e-ēs² [Apocrypha].

**Phinehas:** fin'í-has¹; fin'e-has² [Bible and masculine personal name]. F.

**Phineas:** fin'e-ā¹; fin'ng'ā²; It. **Fineo:** fi-nē'o¹; fi-nē'o²; Sp. **Phinees:** fi'ne-es¹; fi'nē-es².

**Phineus:** fai'níus¹ or fin'í-ūs¹; fi'nūs² or fin'í-ūs² [In Classic myth, king of Salmydesus, blinded for depriving his sons of their sight in Thrace].

**Phinoe:** fin'ó-ī¹; fin'ó-ē² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Phintias:** fin'ti-as¹; fin'ti-as² [Pythias].

**Phison:** fai'sən¹; fi'son² [Apocrypha].

[vein].

**phlebitis:** fli-bai'tis¹; fle-bi'tis² [Inflammation of the inner membrane of a

**phlebotomy:** fli-bet'ó-mi¹; fle-böt'ó-my² [Opening a vein to let blood].

**Phlegethon:** fleg'í-then¹ or flej'í-then¹; flēg'e-thōn² or flēg'e-thōn² [In Gr. myth, a river of Hades].

**phlegm:** flem¹; flēm². At one time spelt *fleam*, it was pronounced flim¹; flem². In 1684 the Earl of Roscommon in his "Essay on Translated Verse" wrote: "Write with Fury, but correct with *Phleam*." To-day the *g* is silent, and the *e* short; but Dryden (1631-1701) and Pope (1688-1744) wrote:

They only think you animate your theme  
With too much fire, who are themselves all *phlegm*. DRYDEN *To Lee* l. 42.  
Our critics take a contrary extreme;  
They judge with fury, but they write with *fle'me*.

POPE *Essay on Criticism* l. 661 (1709).

**phlegmagog, phlegmagogue:** fleg'ma-gog¹; flēg'ma-gōg² [A medicine for loosening phlegm].

**phlegmasia:** fleg-mē'si-a¹; flēg-mā'si-a², *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., I., & M.*; *E.* fleg-mē'zi-a¹; *St. & W.* fleg-mē'zi-a¹ [Inflammation accompanied by swelling].

**phlegmatic:** fleg-mat'ik¹; flēg-māt'ie². By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827) fleg'ma-tik² [Full of phlegm; hence, not easily aroused].

**Phlegon:** fli'gən¹; flē'gon² [Bible].

[fire to the temple of Apollo].

**Phlegyas:** fli'ji-əs¹; flē'gy-as² [In Gr. myth, a king of the Lapithæ, who set

**phlogiston:** flo-jis'ten¹; flo-gis'tōn². By Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Sheridan (1780) indicated flo-gis'ten¹, which was noted as alternative by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), and Jameson (1827). Dr. Murray is the only modern lexicographer who indicates it, but also only as alternative [In old chemistry, the principle assumed to form a constituent of all combustible bodies].

**phlorizin:** flər'í-zin¹; flōr'í-zín². *E.* flo-ridz'in¹; *M.* flo-rai'zin¹; *Wr.* flōr'í-zin¹ [A crystalline chemical compound].

**Phochereth:** fək'í-reth¹; fō'e-rēth² [Douai Bible].

**Phocion:** fō'shi-ən¹; fō'shi-on² [Gr. general (?402-317 B. C.)].

**Phœbe:** fi'bi¹; fē'be² [A Bible and feminine personal name]. Fr. **Phébé:** fē'bé¹; fē'be²; It. **Febe:** fē'bē¹; fē'be².

**phœbe:** fi'bi¹; fē'be² [A bird of the E. United States].

**Phœbus:** fi'bus¹; fē'būs² [The Gr. god Apollo as sun-god].

2: árt, ápe, fáť, fáre, fást, whát, ál; mē, gēt, préy, fērn; hīt, íce; í=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Phoenix:** fī'niks<sup>1</sup>; fē'niks<sup>2</sup> [A city, the capital of Arizona]. See PHENIX.

**phonetization:** fō'ni-ti-zē'shən<sup>1</sup>; fō'ne-ti-zā'shən<sup>2</sup>. *E.* fō'net-ai-zē'shən<sup>1</sup> [The representing of sounds according to phonetic principles].

**phonic:** fən'ik<sup>1</sup> or fō'nik<sup>1</sup>; fōn'ie<sup>2</sup> or fō'nie<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage as indicated by *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; the second, British usage as noted by *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *St.* [Pert. to sounds].

**phonics:** fən'iks<sup>1</sup>; fōn'ies<sup>2</sup>. Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) fō'niks<sup>1</sup>, which *Standard* & *W.* also indicate as alternative [The science of articulate sounds].

**phonogram:** fō'no-gram<sup>1</sup>; fō'no-gram<sup>2</sup>; *not* fən'o-gram<sup>1</sup> [A sign that symbolizes an articulate sound].—**phonographer:** fō-neg'ra-fer<sup>1</sup>; fō-nōg'ra-fer<sup>2</sup> [One skilled in phonography].—**phonographic:** fō'no-graf'ik<sup>1</sup>; fō'no-grāf'ie<sup>2</sup>.—**phonography:** fō-neg'ra-fi<sup>1</sup>; fō-nōg'ra-fy<sup>2</sup> [The art of writing by sound].

**phonotype:** fō'no-tuip<sup>1</sup>; fō'no-tȳp<sup>2</sup> [An alphabet with one character for each simple sound of speech].

**phonotypy:** fō'no-tuip<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*, or fō-net'ī-pī<sup>1</sup>, *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.*; fō'no-tȳp<sup>2</sup> or fō-nōt'y-py<sup>2</sup> [The representing of every elementary sound in speech with a distinct symbol].

**Phoratha:** fōr'ə-tha<sup>1</sup>; fōr'a-tha<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Phorcys:** fōr'sis<sup>1</sup>; fōr'cys<sup>2</sup> [In Classic myth, a sea-god].

**Phoros:** fō'res<sup>1</sup>; fō'rös<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**phosphorus:** fēs'fər-us<sup>1</sup>; fōs'for-ūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* fes'fō-rus<sup>1</sup>; *nor* fes'fēr-us<sup>1</sup> [A chemical element used in medicine and the arts].

**photographer:** fō-teg'ra-far<sup>1</sup>; fō-tōg'ra-fer<sup>2</sup>; *not* fō'to-graf'ər<sup>1</sup> [One who takes photographs].—**photographic:** fō'to-graf'ik<sup>1</sup>; fō'to-grāf'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to photography].—**photography:** fō-teg'ra-fi<sup>1</sup>; fō-tōg'ra-fy<sup>2</sup>; *not* fō'to-graf'ī<sup>1</sup> [The process of taking pictures by the chemical action of light on sensitized plate or film].

**photometer:** fō-tēm'ī-tar<sup>1</sup>; fō-tōm'e-ter<sup>2</sup>; *not* fō'to-mī-tar<sup>1</sup> [An instrument for measuring the intensity of light].

**phrenetic:** fri-net'ik<sup>1</sup>; fre-nēt'ie<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) fren'ī-tik<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to [phrenitis].

**phrenitis:** fri-nai'tis<sup>1</sup> or fri-nī'tis<sup>1</sup>; fre-nī'tis<sup>2</sup> or fre-nī'tis<sup>2</sup> [Brain fever].

**phrenologic:** fren'o-lej'ik<sup>1</sup>; frēn'o-lōg'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to phrenology].—**phrenologist:** fri-nel'o-jist<sup>1</sup>; fre-nōl'o-gist<sup>2</sup> [One skilled in phrenology].—**phrenology:** fri-nel'o-jī<sup>1</sup>; fre-nōl'o-gy<sup>2</sup>. *St.* fren-el'o-jī<sup>1</sup> [The science that determines the functions of the brain in general].

**Phrygia:** frij'ī-a<sup>1</sup>; frȳg'ī-a<sup>2</sup> [An ancient country in central Asia Minor].

**Phryne:** frai'm<sup>1</sup>; frȳ'ne<sup>2</sup> [Gr. courtesan of the 4th century B. C.].

**phthalein:** thal'ī-in<sup>1</sup>; thāl'e-in<sup>2</sup>. *M.* fthal'ī-in<sup>1</sup> [A chemical compound used as a coloring-matter].

**phthisic:** tiz'ik<sup>1</sup>; tīs'ie<sup>2</sup>, but sometimes heard tīs'ik<sup>1</sup>. So also with its relatives **phthisical** and **phthisicky** [Phthisis].

**phthisis:** thai'sis<sup>1</sup> or this'is<sup>1</sup>; thī'sis<sup>2</sup> or thīs'is<sup>2</sup>. *E.* tai'sis<sup>1</sup>. Murray notes fthis'is<sup>1</sup> as alternative. Perry (1805) this'is<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) tai'sis<sup>1</sup>, which Worcester (1859) indicates as alternative. Notwithstanding lexicographic record, many persons who use this word pronounce it tīs'is<sup>1</sup>. Compare **PHTHISIC** [Pulmonary consumption].

**phthongal:** then'gal<sup>1</sup>; thōn'gal<sup>2</sup>. *M.* fthen'gal<sup>1</sup> [Vocal].

2: wqf, dq; bōók, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rule; but, būrn;

**Phud:** fud<sup>1</sup>; fūd<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Phurah:** fiū'rā<sup>1</sup>; fū'ra<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Phurim:** fiū'rim<sup>1</sup>; fū'rim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Phutiel:** fiū'ti-el<sup>1</sup>; fū'ti-ē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Phuvah:** fiū'vā<sup>1</sup>; fū'vā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**phycology:** fai-kol'o-jū<sup>1</sup>; fȳ-eöl'o-gy<sup>2</sup> [The science of seaweeds].

**Phygelus:** fi-jel'us<sup>1</sup>; fy-gēl'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**phylactery:** fi-lak'ter-ā<sup>1</sup>; fy-läe'ter-y<sup>2</sup> [An amulet].

**Phyllis:** fil'is<sup>1</sup>; fȳl'is<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. It. **Fillide:** fi'li-dē<sup>2</sup>;

**phyloxanthin:** fil'o-zan'thin<sup>1</sup>; fȳl'o-zän'thin<sup>2</sup> [A yellow coloring-matter].

**phyloxera:** fil'öks-ī'rā<sup>1</sup>; fȳl'öks-ē'rā<sup>2</sup> [A plant-louse that destroys grape-vines].

**phylogeny:** fai-lej'i-nū<sup>1</sup>; fȳ-lög'e-ny<sup>2</sup> [Ancestral development].

**physalite:** fis'ä-lait<sup>1</sup>; fȳs'a-lit<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I.* fai'sä-lait<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* fiz'ä-lait<sup>1</sup> [A variety of topaz].

**physeter:** fai-sī'ter<sup>1</sup>; fȳ-sē'ter<sup>2</sup>. *E.* fai'se-tär<sup>1</sup>; *St.* fi-sī'ter<sup>1</sup> [A sperm-whale].

**physic:** fiz'ik<sup>1</sup>; fȳs'ie<sup>2</sup> [Medicine in general].

**physician:** fi-zish'an<sup>1</sup>; fy-sish'an<sup>2</sup> [A doctor of medicine].

**physicist:** fiz'i-sist<sup>1</sup>; fȳs'i-čist<sup>2</sup> [A specialist in physics].

**physiognomy:** fiz'i-og'no-mū<sup>1</sup>; fȳs'i-ög'no-my<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777) fiz-i-on'o-mū<sup>1</sup>, which *E., M., & W.* note as alternative [The face or countenance as indicative of the character and the mind].

**physique** [Fr.]: fi-zik<sup>1</sup>; fy-sik<sup>2</sup> [The build of a person].

**phytography:** fai-teg'ra-fi<sup>1</sup>; fȳ-tög'ra-fy<sup>2</sup> [The classification and description of plants].

**phytology:** fai-tol'o-jū<sup>1</sup>; fȳ-töl'o-gy<sup>2</sup> [The study of plants].

**pi<sup>1</sup>, ple:** pai<sup>1</sup>; pī<sup>2</sup> [Type that has been disarranged].

**pi<sup>2</sup>:** pai<sup>1</sup> or pī<sup>2</sup>; pī<sup>2</sup> or pī<sup>2</sup> [1. The 16th letter of the Gr. alphabet (Π, π). 2. A mathematical ratio].

**placular:** pai-ak'yū-lar<sup>1</sup>; pi-äe'yū-lar<sup>2</sup> [Having power to atone].

**placater:** pai'ä mē'tär<sup>1</sup>; pī'a mā'ter<sup>2</sup> [A membrane that invests the brain and spinal cord].

**plan:** pi-an<sup>1</sup> or pyūn<sup>2</sup>; pi-än<sup>2</sup> or pyän<sup>2</sup> [A tropical skin-disease].

**planissimo** [It.]: pī'a-nis'i-mo<sup>1</sup>; pī'a-nis'i-mo<sup>2</sup> [Very soft; softly: a direction in music].

**planist:** pi-an'ist<sup>1</sup> or pī'a-nist<sup>1</sup>; pi-än'ist<sup>2</sup> or pī'a-nist<sup>2</sup>; *not* pai'ä-nist<sup>1</sup>, a vulgarism, perhaps formerly a provincialism, for it was indicated by Webster (1828). *Wr.* pī-ä-nist<sup>1</sup>. The second pronunciation indicated above is common in England [A performer on the pianoforte].

**planiste** [Fr.]: pī'a-nist<sup>1</sup>; pī'ä-nist<sup>2</sup> [A pianist: used erroneously in Eng. as a feminine form].

**piano** (a.): pī-ä-no<sup>1</sup>; pī-ä-no<sup>2</sup>. *M.* pyä-no<sup>1</sup> [Soft].

**piano** (n.): pi-an'o<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.,* or pī-ä-nō<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., St., & W.;* pī-än'o<sup>2</sup> or pī-ä-nō<sup>2</sup>. In England the *a* is frequently pronounced as in "art"; in the United States, as in "at" [A pianoforte].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, tērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = foud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

**pianoforte:** pi-an'ō-fēr'tē<sup>1</sup>, *C. & M.*, or pi-an'ō-fēr'tē<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W.*; pi-ān'ō-fēr'tē<sup>2</sup> or pi-ān'ō-fēr'tē<sup>2</sup>. A far more common pronunciation than either of these, and one which is in very general use but not noted as preferred by any dictionary, is pi-an'ō-fēr'tē<sup>1</sup>. *E.* pi-an'ō-fēr'tā<sup>1</sup>; *I.* pi-an'ō-fēr'tē<sup>1</sup>; *St.* pi-an'ō-fēr'tē<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* pi-ānō-fēr'tē<sup>1</sup>, which was indicated also by Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844) [A stringed musical instrument with a keyboard].

**piazza:** pi-az'ā<sup>1</sup> or (*It.*) pī-āt'zā<sup>1</sup>; pi-āz'ā<sup>2</sup> or (*It.*) pī-āt'zā<sup>2</sup> [1. An open area or public square. 2. By erroneous 17th century use, a covered walk or gallery outside a building; hence (*U. S.*), a veranda or porch].

**Pī-beseth:** pai'=bī'seth<sup>1</sup>; pī'=bē'sēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**pibroch:** pī'brēh<sup>1</sup>; pī'brōh<sup>2</sup>. *M.* pī'brōh<sup>1</sup>; *St.* pī'brēk<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* pai'brēk<sup>1</sup> and so recorded by Jameson (1827) and Reid (1844). The word is not in Buchanan, Perry, Sheridan, or Walker. It has been erroneously used to designate the bagpipes [Martial music played by the Scottish Highlanders on the bagpipes].

**pica:** pai'kē<sup>1</sup>; pī'ea<sup>2</sup> [A former size of type approximating to modern 12-point. It was used as a standard unit of measurement for type, leads, rules, etc.].

**picador:** pik'ā-dōr'<sup>1</sup>; pī'e'ā-dōr'<sup>2</sup> [Bull-fighter].

**Picardy:** pik'ār-dī<sup>1</sup>; pī'e'ār-dy<sup>2</sup> [A former province of France].

**picayune:** pik'ā-yūn'<sup>1</sup>; pī'e'ā-yūn'<sup>2</sup> [A small coin; hence, a person or thing of slight importance or small value].

**Piecadilly:** pik'ā-dīl'<sup>1</sup>; pī'e'ā-dīl'y<sup>2</sup>; *not* pik-ā-dīl'<sup>1</sup> [A street in London].

**piceous:** pis'ī-us<sup>1</sup>; pī'e'ē-ūs<sup>2</sup>. *C. & E.* pish'ius<sup>1</sup>; *I.* pish'us<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* pai'si-us<sup>1</sup> [Relating to or resembling pitch].

**Pichegru:** pīsh'grū<sup>1</sup>; pīch'grū<sup>2</sup> [Fr. general (1761-1804)].

**picked<sup>1</sup>:** pik'ed<sup>1</sup>; pik'ēd<sup>2</sup> [1. Having spines or prickles. 2. Piked or sharp-pointed. 3. Smartly dressed; spruce]. [stalks, etc.].

**picked<sup>2</sup>:** pikt<sup>1</sup>; pīkt<sup>2</sup> [1. Selected or chosen. 2. Cleaned as by picking

**picot** [Fr.]: pī'kō'<sup>1</sup>; pī'eō'<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent. *M.* pī-kō'<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* pī'kō<sup>1</sup> [The outer edge of a founce].

**Picquart:** pī'kār'<sup>1</sup>; pī'kār'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. general (1854- )]. [and aloes].

**picra:** pik'rē<sup>1</sup> or poi'krē<sup>1</sup>; pī'e'rā<sup>2</sup> or pī'ērā<sup>2</sup> [A cathartic powder of canella

**picrate:** pik'rēt<sup>1</sup>; pī'rāt<sup>2</sup>. *E.* pai'krat<sup>1</sup>; *M.* pik'rit<sup>1</sup> [A salt of picric acid].

**picric:** pik'rik<sup>1</sup>; pī'e'rie<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I.* pai'krīk<sup>1</sup> [Bitter; as, *picric acid*, a yellow compound used in explosives and dyeing].

**picture:** pik'tūr<sup>1</sup>; pī'e'tūr<sup>2</sup>. *C. & W.* pik'chur<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation pik'chur<sup>1</sup> was noted by Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791), but Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Webster (1828) indicated pikt'yur<sup>1</sup>, which is less slovenly and is supported by *E., I., M., St., & Wr.* See NATURE.

**piece:** pīs<sup>1</sup>; pēç<sup>2</sup> [A fragment]. [principal work or dish].

**pièce de résistance** [Fr.]: pyēs dē rē'zīs'tāns<sup>1</sup>; pyeç dē rē'sīs'tāņç<sup>2</sup> [A

**pled:** paid<sup>1</sup>; pid<sup>2</sup> [Mottled; variegated].

**pled-à-terre** [Fr.]: pyēs=ā'tār'<sup>1</sup>; pye=ā'tēr'<sup>2</sup>; *not* pīd'=a'ter'<sup>1</sup>, an absurd attempt at Anglicizing a phrase that is still unnaturalized. Compare FRACAS; TAPIS [Literally, a footing; hence, a resting-place or lodging].

**Piedmont:** pīd'mēnt<sup>1</sup>; pēd'mōnt<sup>2</sup> [It. division].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; oīl, boy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.



1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rīle; but, būrn;

**pier:** pīr<sup>1</sup>; pēr<sup>2</sup> [1. A support for some structure. 2. A jetty or projecting wharf].

**pierce:** pīrs<sup>1</sup>; pērs<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780) pūrs<sup>1</sup>. See **FIERCE** [To penetrate or puncture].

Married to immortal verse  
Such as the melting soul may pierce. MILTON *L'Allegro* l. 138.

**Pieria:** pai-i'r-i-ā<sup>1</sup>; pī-ē'ri-ā<sup>2</sup> [A coast-district of ancient Macedon; fabled birthplace of Orpheus].—**Pierian:** pai-i'r-i-an<sup>1</sup>; pī-ē'ri-an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the fountain of the Muses in Pieria; as, the *Pierian* spring, whose waters proved a source of inspiration to those who drank from it].

**Pierides:** pai-er'i-diz<sup>1</sup>; pī-ēr'i-dēs<sup>2</sup> [The Muses. See **PIERIAN**].

**Pierre:** See under **PETER**.

**Pierrot** [Fr.]: pyē'rō<sup>1</sup>; pyē'rō<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent [A buffoon in white cos-  
[tume].

**Pietermaritzburg:** pī'ter-mā'rits-būrg<sup>1</sup>; pē'ter-mā'rits-būrg<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Natal, British South Africa].  
[17th century].

**Pietism:** pai'i-tizm<sup>1</sup>; pī-e-tīsm<sup>2</sup> [A Lutheran religious movement of the  
[17th century].

**pig:** pig<sup>1</sup>; pīg<sup>2</sup> [A hog].

**pigeon:** pij'en<sup>1</sup>; pīg'on<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) pij'en<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798) pij'in<sup>1</sup> [A bird of the order *Columbæ*; a dove].

**Pī-hahiroth:** pai'-hə-hai'rōth<sup>1</sup>; pī'ha-hī'rōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**piked:** poikt<sup>1</sup> or pik'ed<sup>1</sup>; pikt<sup>2</sup> or pīk'ēd<sup>2</sup>. *C., M., & W.* pai'ked<sup>1</sup>. Knowles (1835) pī'kad<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) pīkt<sup>1</sup>; Wright (1855) poikt<sup>1</sup> [Having a pike; pointed; picked].  
[Christ to be crucified].

**Pilate:** pai'lit<sup>1</sup>; pī'lat<sup>2</sup> [A Roman procurator of Judea, who delivered  
[Christ to be crucified].

**Pilatus:** pī-lā'tūs<sup>1</sup>; pī-lā'tūs<sup>2</sup>; not pai-lē'tūs<sup>1</sup> [Swiss mountain].

**pillau:** pi-lau<sup>1</sup>; pi-lou<sup>2</sup>. *C. & Wr.* pi-lō<sup>1</sup>; *E. & I.* pai'lō<sup>1</sup> [An Eastern dish of rice, raisins, and fowl or meat].

**Pīldash:** pīl'dāsh<sup>1</sup>; pīl'dāsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**pilleated:** pai'h-ēt'ed<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., St., & W., or* pil'h-ēt'ed<sup>1</sup>, *C. & Wr.*; pī'-li-āt'ēd<sup>2</sup> or pī'l'e-āt'ēd<sup>2</sup>. *I.* pai'h-ēt-ed<sup>1</sup>; *M.* pai'h-ēt-id<sup>1</sup> [Provided with a pileus or cap].

**Pīleha:** pīl'i-hā<sup>1</sup> or pai'h-hā<sup>1</sup>; pī'l'e-hā<sup>2</sup> or pī'le-hā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Pīleser:** pai-lī'sar<sup>1</sup>; pī-lē'ser<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**pileus:** pai'li-us<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., M., St., W., & Wr., or* pil'i-us<sup>1</sup>, *C.*; pī'le-ūs<sup>2</sup> or pī'e-ūs<sup>2</sup>. *I.* pai'li-us<sup>1</sup> [A brimless round felt cap worn by ancient artizans, fishermen, and sailors; hence, any cap-like covering].

**Pīlha:** pīl'hā<sup>1</sup>; pīl'ha<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Pīlca:** pi-lī'ka<sup>1</sup>; pi-lī'ēā<sup>2</sup> [Polish town].

**pillow:** pil'o<sup>1</sup>; pīl'o<sup>2</sup>. Do not obscure the last syllable [A bag or cushion of  
[feathers, etc.].

**Pīlneser:** pīl-nī'zar<sup>1</sup>; pīl-nē'zer<sup>2</sup>. Same as **TIGLATH-PILESER**.

**pillose:** pai'lōs<sup>1</sup>; pī'lōs<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* pi-lōs<sup>1</sup> [Covered with hair].

**Pīltai:** pīl'tai<sup>1</sup> or pil'ti-ai<sup>1</sup>; pīl'ti<sup>2</sup> or pīl'ta-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

**pilum** [L.]: pai'lum<sup>1</sup>; pi'lum<sup>2</sup> [A heavy javelin].

**pilus** [L.]: pai'lus<sup>1</sup>; pi'lus<sup>2</sup> [A hair].

**Pimenta**: pi-men'ta<sup>1</sup>; pi-měn'ta<sup>2</sup>. *C. & I.* pai-men'ta<sup>1</sup> [A genus of trees that yields the pimento of commerce].

**pimento**: pi-men'to<sup>1</sup>; pi-měn'to<sup>2</sup>—the *o* is short [Allspice].

**pimpernel**: pim'pær-nel<sup>1</sup>; pīm'per-něl<sup>2</sup>; *not* pim-pūr-nəl<sup>1</sup> [A herbaceous flowering plant with red or scarlet blossoms].

**pinces** [Fr.]: pañs'nē<sup>1</sup>; pññç'ng<sup>2</sup>—the *z* is silent [Eye-glasses kept in place by a spring which pinches the nose].

**pinchers**: pin'særz<sup>1</sup>; pñ'çers<sup>2</sup>. Distinguish from PINCHERS [An implement for gripping anything to be held fast].

**pinchers**: pinč'ærz<sup>1</sup>; pñč'erz<sup>2</sup> [Pinchers: a colloquial form].

**Pinchot**: pin'shō<sup>1</sup>; pñ'çho<sup>2</sup> [Am. forester and conservationist (1865- )].

**Pincian**: pin'shi-ən<sup>1</sup>; pñ'shi-an<sup>2</sup> [Relating to one of the hills of ancient Rome, modern **Monte Pincio**: mon'tē pin'cho<sup>1</sup>; mon'tē pñ'cho<sup>2</sup>].

**Pindar**: pin'dar<sup>1</sup>; pñ'dar<sup>2</sup> [Gr. lyric poet (522-443 B. C.)].

**pindaree**: pin-dā-rī<sup>1</sup>; pñ-dā-rē<sup>2</sup>. *C.* pin-dar'ī<sup>1</sup>; *E.* pin-dā-rī<sup>1</sup>; *I.* pin'da-rī<sup>1</sup> [One of a horde of mercenary soldiers and freebooters of Central India].

**Pindaric**: pin-dar'ik<sup>1</sup>; pñ-dār'ie<sup>2</sup> [After the style of Pindar].

**Pindarus**: pin'da-rus<sup>1</sup>; pñ'da-rūs<sup>2</sup> [Same as PINDAR].

**pine**: pain<sup>1</sup>; pñ<sup>2</sup> [A timber-tree that yields cones].

**pineal**: pin'i-əl<sup>1</sup>; pñ'e-əl<sup>2</sup>. *I.* pin'i-əl<sup>1</sup>; *St.* pai-nī'əl<sup>1</sup>. By Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) pin'yal<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) pai-nī-əl<sup>1</sup> [Shaped like a pine-cone].

**Pintero**: pi-ner'o<sup>1</sup>; pi-nēr'o<sup>2</sup> [A British dramatist (1855- )].

**pinite**: pin'uit<sup>1</sup>; pñ'it<sup>2</sup>. *E. & M.* pai'nait<sup>1</sup> [1. A mineral. 2. A chemical].

**pinnace**: pin'is<sup>1</sup>; pñ'aç<sup>2</sup> [An eight-oared boat or a warship's steam-launch].

**pinnate**: pin'ēt<sup>1</sup>; pñ'āt<sup>2</sup> [Arranged like a feather: said of certain leaves].

**pinochle, pinocle**: pi'nek-l<sup>1</sup> or pin'o-kl<sup>1</sup>; pi'nōe-l<sup>2</sup> or pñ'o-ēl<sup>2</sup> [A game of cards]. [maize and mesquit-beans].

**pinole**: pi-nō'lē<sup>1</sup> or pi-nōl'<sup>1</sup>; pi-nō'lē<sup>2</sup> or pi-nōl'<sup>2</sup>. *C.* pi-nō'le<sup>1</sup> [A meal of

**Pinon**: pai'nōn<sup>1</sup>; pñ'nōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**pinon**: pi-nyōn'<sup>1</sup> or pin'yōn<sup>1</sup>; pi-nyōn'<sup>2</sup> or pñ'yōn<sup>2</sup>. *M.* pin-yōn'<sup>1</sup> [The edible seed of a nut-pine].

**pint**: paint<sup>1</sup>; pñt<sup>2</sup> [A dry or liquid measure].

**pinta**: pin'ta<sup>1</sup> or (*Sp.*) pñ'ta<sup>1</sup>; pñ'ta<sup>2</sup> or (*Sp.*) pñ'tā<sup>2</sup> [A skin-disease prevalent in Mexico].

**pintado** [*Sp.*]: pin-tā'do<sup>1</sup> or pin-tē'do<sup>1</sup>; pñ-tā'do<sup>2</sup> or pñ-tā'do<sup>2</sup> [Spotted; <sup>[pied]</sup>].

**Pinzon**: pñ-thōn'<sup>1</sup>; pñ-thōn'<sup>2</sup> [Two *Sp.* navigators and discoverers (1) 1441-93; (2) 1460-1524].

**plou=plou** [*Fr.*]: pi'ū=pi'ū<sup>1</sup>; pi'ū=pi'ū<sup>2</sup> [A soldier in the ranks].

2: wolf, dg; bōok, bōot; fūll, ryle, cūrc, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

**plous:** *pai'us*<sup>1</sup>; *pī'ūs*<sup>2</sup> [Religious; devout].

**piperidin, piperidine:** *pi-per'i-din*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, or *pai-per'i-din*<sup>1</sup>, *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, & *W.*; *pi-per'i-din*<sup>2</sup> or *pi-per'i-din*<sup>2</sup>. *M.* *pi-per'i-dain*<sup>1</sup> [A chemical compound obtained from the pepper-plant].

**piperonal:** *pip'er-o-nal*<sup>1</sup>; *pī'er-o-nāl*<sup>2</sup>. *C.* & *E.* *pai-per'o-nal*<sup>1</sup> [A chemical fused in making perfumes].

**pipistrel:** *pip'is-trel*<sup>1</sup>; *pīp'is-trēl*<sup>2</sup>. *E.* & *St.* *pi-pis'trel*<sup>1</sup>; *I.* *pai-pis'trel*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *pi-pis'trel*<sup>1</sup> [A reddish-brown bat].

**Piqua:** *pik'wā*<sup>1</sup>; *pīk'wā*<sup>2</sup> [City in Ohio].

**piquancy:** *pī'kən-si*<sup>1</sup>; *pī'kan-çy*<sup>2</sup> [The quality of exciting the appetite, interest, or curiosity].

**piquant:** *pī'kant*<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) *pī'kän*<sup>1</sup>; *pī'kant*<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) *pī'kän*<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* *pik'ent*<sup>1</sup>. By Sheridan (1780) and Smart (1840) *pī'kant*<sup>1</sup> [1. Having a sharp taste. 2. Lively and interesting].

**piquante** [*Fr.*]: *pī'kän*<sup>1</sup>; *pī'kän*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *pī'kant*<sup>1</sup> [Piquant].

**pique** (*v.*): *pik*<sup>1</sup>; *pik*<sup>2</sup> [Slight irritation or anger].

**piqué** (*n.*) [*Fr.*]: *pī'kē*<sup>1</sup>; *pī'kē*<sup>2</sup> [1. A cotton fabric. 2. In music, a staccato by bowing on a stringed instrument].

**piquet:** *pi-ket*<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) *pī'kē*<sup>1</sup>; *pi-kēt*<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) *pī'kē*<sup>2</sup>. *E.* & *I.* *pik'et*<sup>1</sup>; *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* *pi-ket*<sup>1</sup> [A game of cards].

**Pira:** *pai'ra*<sup>1</sup>; *pī'ra*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Piræus:** *pai-rī'us*<sup>1</sup>; *pī-rē'ūs*<sup>2</sup> [Gr. seaport].

**Piram:** *pai'rām*<sup>1</sup>; *pī'ram*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Pirathon:** *pir'a-thēn*<sup>1</sup>; *pī'a-thōn*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Pirithous:** *pai-rīth'o-us*<sup>1</sup>; *pī-rīth'o-ūs*<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a king of Lapithæ who attempted to carry Persephone from Hades].

**piquette:** *pir'u-et*<sup>1</sup>; *pī'ū-ēt*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *pi-rū'et*<sup>1</sup> [A whirl or turn about on [the toes]].

**Pisa:** *pī'za*<sup>1</sup>; *pī'zā*<sup>2</sup> [It. province and its capital].

**Pisano:** *pī-zā'no*<sup>1</sup>; *pī-zā'no*<sup>2</sup> [Family of It. sculptors (1206-1349)].

**Piscataquis:** *pis-kat'a-kwis*<sup>1</sup>; *pīs-cāt'a-kwis*<sup>2</sup> [County in Me.].

**piscatory:** *pis'ka-to-rī*<sup>1</sup>; *pīs'ea-to-ry*<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to fish or fishing].

**Pisces** [*L.*]: *pis'iz*<sup>1</sup>; *pīs'ēs*<sup>2</sup> [Fishes].

**pisciculture:** *pis'i-kul'tiur*<sup>1</sup>; *pīs'i-ētl'tūr*<sup>2</sup> [The rearing of fish].

**piscina** [*L.*]: *pi-sui'nā*<sup>1</sup> or *-sī'nā*<sup>1</sup>; *pī-sī'nā*<sup>2</sup> or *-sī'nā*<sup>2</sup> [A baptismal font or stone basin].

**piscine:** *pis'm*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *Wr.*, or *pis'ain*<sup>1</sup>, *E.*, *I.*, & *W.*; *pīs'in*<sup>2</sup> or *pīs'in*<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to fish].

**Pisgah:** *piz'gā*<sup>1</sup>; *pīs'gā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Pishon:** *pai'shen*<sup>1</sup>; *pī'shōn*<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**pisiform:** *pai'si-fōrm*<sup>1</sup>; *pī'si-fōrm*<sup>2</sup> [Shaped like a pea].

**Pisistratus:** *pi-sis'tra-tus*<sup>1</sup>; *pi-sīs'tra-tūs*<sup>2</sup> [Gr. tyrant (600?-527 B. C.)].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērē*; *hīt*, *ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**pismire:** pis'mair<sup>1</sup>; pis'mir<sup>2</sup>. *St. & Wr.* pis'mair<sup>1</sup>, also indicated by Buchanan (1757), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [An ant].

**pisolite:** pai'so-lait<sup>1</sup>; pi'so-lit<sup>2</sup> [A variety of limestone].

**Pison:** pai'sen<sup>1</sup>; pi'son<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Pispah:** pis'pā<sup>1</sup>; pis'pā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**pistache:** pis'tash<sup>1</sup>; pis'tāch<sup>2</sup> [Same as PISTACHIO].

**pistachio:** pis-tē'shi-o<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, I., M., St., & W.*, or pis-tā'shi-o<sup>1</sup>, *E.*; pis-tā'chi-o<sup>2</sup> or pis-tā'chi-o<sup>2</sup>. *C.* pis-tē'shi-o<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* pis-tē'shō<sup>1</sup>, which was indicated also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844). By Buchanan (1757) pis-tach'o<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777) pis-tach'i-o<sup>1</sup>; Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) pis-tē'chō<sup>1</sup> [A nut-bearing tree of Western Asia with almond-like kernel].

**Pithom:** pai'them<sup>1</sup>; pi'thōm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Pithon:** pai'then<sup>1</sup>; pi'thōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**pituitary:** pit'yū-i-tē-rī<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & C.*, or pi-tiū'i-tē-rī<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., M., St., & Wr.*; pit'yū-i-tē-ry<sup>2</sup> or pi-tiū'i-tā-ry<sup>2</sup> [Secreting phlegm or mucus].

**piu** [It.]: piū<sup>1</sup>; pū<sup>2</sup>. *St.* pi-ū<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* pyū<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* pi'yū<sup>1</sup> [More: used as a direction in music; as, *piu allegro*, faster].

**Pius:** pai'us<sup>1</sup>; pi'ūs<sup>2</sup> [A name borne by ten Popes of Rome].

**piwarrie:** pi-wēr'i<sup>1</sup>; pi-war'ē<sup>2</sup>. *C., M., & W.* pi-wēr'i<sup>1</sup>; *E.* pi-wār'ri<sup>1</sup>; *I.* pi-war'ri<sup>1</sup> [An intoxicant made from cassava].

**Pizarro:** pi-zār'o<sup>1</sup> or (*Sp.*) pi-fhūr'o<sup>1</sup>; pi-zār'o<sup>2</sup> or (*Sp.*) pi-thār'o<sup>2</sup> [Sp. conqueror of Peru (1475?-1541)].

**pizzicato** [It.]: pit'si-kā'to<sup>1</sup>; pit'si-eā'to<sup>2</sup> [Pinched: said of a note of a stringed instrument when plucked with the fingers].

**placable:** plē'ka-bl<sup>1</sup>; plā'ea-bl<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I.* plak'a-bl<sup>1</sup>. The first pronunciation dates from Bailey (1732) and has been indicated by most lexicographers to the present time. Of the earlier of them Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) alone noted plak'a-bl<sup>1</sup> [That may be pacified].

**placard** (*n.*): plak'ard<sup>1</sup>; plā'e'ard<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* plā-kārd'<sup>1</sup>. A third pronunciation plak'ard<sup>1</sup> is frequent in England [A printed announcement displayed in public].

**placard** (*v.*): plā-kārd'<sup>1</sup>; plā-eārd'<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I.* plak'ard<sup>1</sup> [To announce by placard].

**placate:** plē'kēt<sup>1</sup>; plā'eāt<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I.* plak'ēt<sup>1</sup> [To make friendly; appease or conciliate].—**placatory:** plē'ka-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; plā'ea-to-ry<sup>2</sup>.

**place:** plēs<sup>1</sup>; plāç<sup>2</sup>; not plais<sup>1</sup>. See MAID; MAIDEN [A definite locality or location]. Compare PLAICE.

**placer<sup>1</sup>:** plēs'ar<sup>1</sup>; plāç'er<sup>2</sup> [One who puts in place]. Distinguish PLACER<sup>2</sup>.

**placer<sup>2</sup>:** plas'ar<sup>1</sup> or (*Sp.*) pla-pher<sup>1</sup>; plāç'er or (*Sp.*) plā-thēr<sup>2</sup>. *E.* plā'sar<sup>1</sup>; *I., M., & Wr.* plēs'ar<sup>1</sup> [In mining, a place where surface is washed for minerals].

**plagiarism:** plē'ji-a-rizm<sup>1</sup>; plā'gi-a-rizm<sup>2</sup>. So also with its relatives **plagiarist**, **plagi-a-rize**. *St.* plē'ja-rizm<sup>1</sup> [The act of appropriating the work of another and giving it out as one's own].

**plagiarly:** plē'ji-ē-rī<sup>1</sup>; plā'gi-ā-ry<sup>2</sup>. Elphinston (1765) plaj'ā-rī<sup>1</sup> [Archaic form of PLAGIARISM].

**plague:** plēg<sup>1</sup>; plāg<sup>2</sup> [An epidemic disease].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, făt; fast, fâst; get, gêt; hit, hît; police, pōlē; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

**plaguy:** plēg'y<sup>1</sup>; plāg'y<sup>2</sup> [Annoying: a colloquialism].

**plaiice:** plēs<sup>1</sup>; plāc<sup>2</sup>; *not* plais<sup>1</sup> [A flat food=fish].

**plaid:** plad<sup>1</sup>; plād<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or plēd<sup>1</sup>; plād<sup>2</sup>, E., I., M., & St., and so indicated by Perry (1777), but the earlier lexicographers from Buchanan (1737) to Wright (1855) noted the a short as in "at."* Lord Byron wrote (1806), "This word is erroneously pronounced *plad*; the proper pronunciation (according to the Scotch) is shown by the orthography.

My cap was the coronet, my cloak was the *plaid*,  
As daily I strode through the pine-covered glade."

*Lachin y Gatr st. 2.*

**plain:** plēn<sup>1</sup>; plān<sup>2</sup>; *not* plain<sup>1</sup> [An expanse of level land].

**plait:** plēt<sup>1</sup>; plāt<sup>2</sup>. Two other pronunciations are heard: (1) plit<sup>1</sup>; plēt<sup>2</sup> and (2) plat<sup>1</sup>; plāt<sup>2</sup>. These are commonly applied: the first, to a fold in dress-goods and, in the United States, to a braid of hair, but *braiding* is more commonly used; the second, especially in England, to a braid of hair.

**planchette** [Fr.]: plan-shet<sup>1</sup>; plān-ghēt<sup>2</sup>. *C. plan-chet<sup>1</sup>; St. plān-shet<sup>1</sup>* [A small board].

**Plançon:** plañ'sōn<sup>1</sup>; plāñ'cōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. singer (1854- )].

**plane:** plēn<sup>1</sup>; plān<sup>2</sup> [Any flat surface].

**planet:** plan'it<sup>1</sup>; plān'et<sup>2</sup> [A heavenly body that revolves around the sun].

**Planquette:** plān'ket<sup>1</sup>; plān'kēt<sup>2</sup> [Fr. composer (1850-1903)].

**plant:** plant<sup>1</sup>; plānt<sup>2</sup>. See ASK. *Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr. plant<sup>1</sup>; E. plānt<sup>1</sup>; M. plant<sup>1</sup>.* Walker's so-called "coarse pronunciation of this word, chiefly among the vulgar, which rhymes it with *ant*," is the pronunciation of a large number of educated and refined people throughout the British Empire and elsewhere.

**Plantagenet:** plan-taj'i-net<sup>1</sup>; plān-tāg'e-nēt<sup>2</sup> [Eng. dynasty].

**plantain:** plan'tm<sup>1</sup>; plān'tin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & Wr.; I., M., St., & W. plan'tén<sup>1</sup>* [A banana-like plant].

**plaque:** plak<sup>1</sup>; plāk<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I. plāk<sup>1</sup>; M. plak<sup>1</sup>* [A slab, as of metal or porcelain].

**plasma:** plaz'mā<sup>1</sup>; plās'mā<sup>2</sup>. *C. plas'mā<sup>1</sup>* [The liquid part of nutritive [animal fluid]].

**Platea:** plā-tī'ā<sup>1</sup>; plā-tē'ā<sup>2</sup> [Gr. city, scene of battle, 479 B. C.].

**plate:** plēt<sup>1</sup>; plāt<sup>2</sup> [1. A flat slab, as of metal. 2. A shallow vessel, as of porcelain, in which food is served].

**plateau:** plā-tō<sup>1</sup>; plā-tō<sup>2</sup> [An elevated plain].

**platina:** plat'i-nā<sup>1</sup>; plāt'i-nā<sup>2</sup>. *C. plā-tī-nā<sup>1</sup>* [Platinum, a steel-gray me- [allic element]].

**Plato:** plē'tō<sup>1</sup>; plā'tō<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher (427-347 B. C.)].—**Platonic:** plā-tō-nīk<sup>1</sup>; plā-tō-nīk<sup>2</sup>.—**Platonist:** plē'tō-nīst<sup>1</sup>; plā'tō-nīst<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1805) and Walker (1806) plat'o-nist<sup>1</sup> [A follower of Plato].

**platyrrhine:** plat'i-rin<sup>1</sup>; plāt'y-rin<sup>2</sup>. *W. plat'i-rin<sup>1</sup>* [Having a broad nose].

**plausible:** plē'z-bl<sup>1</sup>; plā'zi-bl<sup>2</sup> [Seeming likely to be true].

**plausive:** plē'siv<sup>1</sup>; plā'siv<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St. plēz'iv<sup>1</sup>* [Manifesting praise].

**Plautus:** plē'tus<sup>1</sup>; plā'tūs<sup>2</sup> [Rom. dramatist (254-184 B. C.)].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hît, îce; î=ă; î=ē; gō, nôt, ôr, wôn,

1. ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪ; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**play:** plē<sup>1</sup>; plā<sup>2</sup>; *not* plai<sup>1</sup>.

**plaza** [Sp.]: plā'zə<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) plā'fha<sup>1</sup>; plā'za<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) plā'thā<sup>2</sup>; *not* plaz'a<sup>1</sup>.  
M. plā'fha<sup>1</sup> or plā'sa<sup>1</sup> [An open square or market-place]

**plead** (v.): plid<sup>1</sup>; plēd<sup>2</sup> [To urge by argument or persuasion in behalf of].—  
**plead** (pp.): pled<sup>1</sup>; plēd<sup>2</sup>. The past participle **plead**'ed plid'ad<sup>1</sup>; plēd'ed<sup>2</sup>, formed according to the regular rules of grammar, is to be preferred.

**pleasance:** plez'əns<sup>1</sup>; plēs'əŋs<sup>2</sup>. Wr. pliz'əns<sup>1</sup> [Pleasantness].

**pleased:** plizd<sup>1</sup>; plēs'd<sup>2</sup>; *not* plī'zed<sup>1</sup>. Compare BEQUEATHED [Gratified].

**plebeian:** pli-bī'an<sup>1</sup>; ple-bē'an<sup>2</sup>. I. pli-bī'an<sup>1</sup>; W. & Wr. pli-bī'yən<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the common people].

**plebiscite:** pleb'is-sit<sup>1</sup>; plēb'i-sīt<sup>2</sup>. E. pleb-is'i-tī<sup>1</sup>; Wr. pleb'i-sit<sup>1</sup> [An expression of the popular will by vote].

**plebs:** plebz<sup>1</sup>; plēbz<sup>2</sup> [The common people, especially of ancient Rome].

**Pleiad:** plai'ad<sup>1</sup> or plī'ad<sup>1</sup>; plī'ād<sup>2</sup> or plē'ād<sup>2</sup>. W. & Wr. plī'yad<sup>1</sup> [One of the PLEIADES].

**Plelades:** plai'ə-dīz<sup>1</sup> or plī'ə-dīz<sup>1</sup>; plī'ə-dēs<sup>2</sup> or plē'ə-dēs<sup>2</sup>. W. & Wr. plī'yə-dīz<sup>1</sup>. The first was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835); Ash (1775) noted *plei'ades*. The second was recorded by Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Scott (1779), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). Jameson registered *plē'ə-dīz*<sup>1</sup> [1. In Gr. and Rom. myth, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione. 2. A group of stars in the constellation Taurus].

**Plelads:** plai'adz<sup>1</sup> or plī'adz<sup>1</sup>; plī'āds<sup>2</sup> or plē'āds<sup>2</sup>. The first was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835); the second by Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Scott (1779), Walker (1791), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). A third pronunciation—*plē'adz*<sup>1</sup>; *plā'āds*<sup>2</sup>—was indicated by Enfield (1807) and Jameson (1827) [The Pleiades].

**Pleione:** pli-ai'o-nī<sup>1</sup>; plē-i'o-nē<sup>2</sup> [Daughter of Oceanus; mother of the

**Pleistocene:** plais'to-sīn<sup>1</sup>; plīs'to-ċēn<sup>2</sup> [In geology, the Glacial epoch].

**plenary:** plī'nə-rī<sup>1</sup> or plen'ə-rī<sup>1</sup>; plē'na-ry<sup>2</sup> or plēn'a-ry<sup>2</sup>. The first, which is indicated by *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., & W.*, was noted by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Nares (1784), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). The second, preferred by Worcester, was recorded by Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) [Full; complete].

**plenicorn:** plen'ī-kōrn<sup>1</sup>; plēn'i-cōrn<sup>2</sup>. E., I., M., & W. plī'ni-kōrn<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation current in Great Britain [Having solid horns: said of deer].

**plenipotentiary:** plen'ī-po-ten'shī-ē-rī<sup>1</sup>; plēn'ī-po-tēn'shī-ā-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, W., & Wr.*; C. plen'ī-po-ten'shī-ā-rī<sup>1</sup>; E. plē-ni-po-ten'shī-ā-rī<sup>1</sup>; I. plen'ī-pō-ten'shī-ā-rī<sup>1</sup>; M. plen'ī-po-ten'shā-rī<sup>1</sup>; St. plen'ī-pō-ten'shā-rī<sup>1</sup> [A person empowered to transact any business].

**plenitude:** plen'ī-tiūd<sup>1</sup>; plēn'i-tūd<sup>2</sup>; *not* -tūd<sup>1</sup> [The state of being full or

**plenteous:** plen'ti-us<sup>1</sup>; plēn'te-ūs<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) plen'chus<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) plen'ch-us<sup>1</sup> [Amplly sufficient for every purpose].

**Plesiosaurus:** plī'si-o-sē'rus<sup>1</sup>; plē'si-o-sā'rūs<sup>2</sup> [A fossil long-necked marine reptile].

**plethora:** pleth'o-ra<sup>1</sup>; plēth'o-ra<sup>2</sup>. Reid (1844) pli-ĥō'rā<sup>1</sup> [Excessive

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *âr*; fat, *fâre*; fast, *fât*; get, *gêt*; hit, *hît*; police, *obey*, *gô*; not, *ôr*; full, *rûle*; but, *bûrn*;

**plethoric:** *plî-thôr'îk¹* or *plêth'o-rik¹*; *plê-thôr'îe²* or *plêth'o-rîe²*. The first is preferred by most of the earlier and the modern dictionaries; the second was indicated by Ash (1775), Crabb (1823), and Webster (1828) and is now noted as alternative by the modern lexicons. *I.* & *St.* *plî-thôr'îk¹* [Excessively full; overloaded].

**pleurisy:** *plû'ri-sî¹*; *plû'ri-sy²*. *I.* & *Wr.* *plû'ri-sî¹* [Inflammation of the pleura or membranes that line the sides of the chest].

**plicate:** *plai'kê¹*; *plî'êat²* [Folded; plaited].—**plication:** *plî-kê'shan¹*; *plî-êâ'shon²* [A folding or that which is folded].

**plight:** *plêit¹*; *plît²* [A complicated situation]. [62-110].

**Pliny:** *plin'î¹*; *plîn'y²* [1. Rom. naturalist (23-79)]. 2. Roman orator

**Pliocene:** *plai'o-sîn¹*; *plî'o-çên²* [A geological series].

**Plock:** *plêk¹*; *plôk²* [Pol. town].

**Plotinism:** *plô-tai'nizm¹*; *plô-tî'nîsm²*, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. & M.* *plô'-ti-nîzm¹* [Relating to *PROTINUS*].

**Plotinus:** *plô-tai'nûs¹*; *plô-tî'nûs²* [Gr. philosopher (204?-270?)].

**plough.** See *plow*.

**plover:** *pluv'ar¹*; *plôv'er²* [A shore-bird, the lapwing].

**plow:** *plau¹*; *plow²*—a pronunciation contrary to analogy, for in *blow*, *flow*, *glow*, *low*, *slow*, the *ow* has the sound of long *ô* [An implement for turning the soil]. Spelt also **plough** but pronounced the same way.

**plumb:** *plum¹*; *plûm²*—the *b* is silent. See *CLIMB* and compare *CRUMB* [True; upright].

**plume:** *plûm¹*; *plûm²*. *I.* & *Wr.* *plûm¹* [A large ornamental feather].

**plumose:** *plû'môs¹*, *Standard, C., E., & W.*, or *plû-môs'¹*, *M., St., & Wr.*; *plû'môs²* or *plû-môs'²*. *I.* *plû'môs¹* [Having feathers].

**plural:** *plû'ral¹*; *plû'ral²*. *Wr.* *plû'ral¹* [More than one].

**plus:** *plus¹*; *plûs²* [An addition or extra quantity].

**plush:** *plush¹*; *plûsh²* [A velvet-like fabric].

**Pluto:** *plû'to¹*; *plû'to²*; *not* *plû'no¹*. So also with its relatives **Plu-to'ni-an**, **Plu-ton'ic**, **Plu-to-nism**, **Plu-to-nist** [Rom. god of the underworld].

**plutoeracy:** *plu-têk'râ-sî¹*; *plû-tê'ra-çy²* [The wealthy classes].

**Plutus:** *plû'tus¹*; *plû'tûs²* [Gr. god of riches]. [tionary calendar].

**Pluviôse** [Fr.]: *plû'vi'ôz'¹*; *plû'vi'ôç'²* [The fifth month of the Fr. revolution].

**pneuma:** *niû'mâ¹*; *nû'mâ²*—the *p* is silent [1. Breath; spirit. 2. A sequence of tones in music]. See *P*.

**pneumatics:** *niû-mat'îks¹*; *nû-mât'îes²* [The science that treats of the pressure, elasticity, and density of gases].

**pneumo-:** *niû'mo-¹*; *nû'mo-²* [A combining form from the Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung; used in scientific terminology]. See *P*.

**pneumonia:** *niû-mô'ni-â¹*; *nû-mô'ni-a²* [Inflammation of the lung-tissue].

**Pnyx:** *niks¹*; *nyks²* [In ancient Greece, the meeting-place of the popular assembly for political deliberations].

2: ârt, âpe, fât, fâre, fâst, what, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hît, îce; î=ē; î=ē; gô, nôt, ôr, wôn,

1: *a* = final; *i* = habit; *aisle*; *au* = out; *oil*; *iū* = food; *chin*; *go*; *η* = sing; *chin*, *this*.

**poach:** pōch<sup>1</sup>; pōch<sup>2</sup> [1. To cook (eggs) by dropping them, after breaking, into boiling water. 2. To rob of game]. [*chief of Virginia 1595-1617*].

**Pocahontas:** pō<sup>h</sup>kā-hen'tas<sup>1</sup>; pō<sup>h</sup>ea-hōn'tas<sup>2</sup> [A daughter of an Amerind].

**Pochereth:** pek'i-reth<sup>1</sup> or pō'ki-reth<sup>1</sup>; pōe'e-rēth<sup>2</sup> or pō'ee-rēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**podagra:** po-dag'ra<sup>1</sup> or -dē'grā<sup>1</sup>, or ped'a-grā<sup>1</sup>; po-dāg'ra<sup>2</sup> or -lā'grā<sup>2</sup>, or pōd'a-grā<sup>2</sup>. The first two are heard in the United States, the third is used in Great Britain [Gout in the foot].

**podgy:** pej'i<sup>1</sup>; pōg'y<sup>2</sup> [Short and fat].

**Podiebrad:** po-dyē'brat<sup>1</sup>; po-dyē'brāt<sup>2</sup> [King of Bohemia, 1455-1420-71].

**Podolsk:** po-dōlsk<sup>1</sup>; po-dōlsk<sup>2</sup> [Rus. town].

**podophyllin, podophylline:** pod'o-fil'in<sup>1</sup>; pōd'o-fyl'in<sup>2</sup>. *E.* pōd-ōf'il-in<sup>1</sup>; *St.* pōd'o-fil'in<sup>1</sup> [A chemical product used as a cathartic].

**Podophyllum:** pōd'o-fil'um<sup>1</sup>; pōd'o-fyl'um<sup>2</sup> [May-apple].

**Poe:** pō<sup>1</sup>; pō<sup>2</sup> [Am. poet and novelist (1809-49)].

**poem:** pō'em<sup>1</sup>; pō'ēm<sup>2</sup>; *not* pōm<sup>1</sup>, *nor* pō'am<sup>1</sup> [A composition in metrical [language]].

**poesy:** pō'i-si<sup>1</sup>; pō'e-sy<sup>2</sup>; *not* pō'i-zi<sup>1</sup> [Poetry: an archaism].

**poignancy:** pōin'en-si<sup>1</sup>; pōin'an-çy<sup>2</sup>—the *g* is silent [Acuteness or severity as of pain or grief].

**poignant:** pōin'ant<sup>1</sup>; pōin'ant<sup>2</sup>—the *g* is silent. Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) pōin'ant<sup>1</sup> [Keenly piercing; cutting].

**pollu (le)** [Fr.]: lə pwā'lū<sup>1</sup>; le pwā'lū<sup>2</sup> [Literally, the hairy: applied especially to French soldiers returned from the front in the European War, 1914-18].

**Poincaré:** pwan'kā'rē<sup>1</sup>; pwān'ēā're<sup>2</sup> [Fr. president (1860- )].

**Poinciana:** pōin'si-ē'nā<sup>1</sup> or -ā'nā<sup>1</sup>; pōin'çi-ā'nā<sup>2</sup> or -ā'nā<sup>2</sup> [A genus of tropical trees with orange-yellow and bright scarlet flowers].

**Poinsettia:** pōin-set'i-ā<sup>1</sup>; pōin'sēt'i-ā<sup>2</sup>; *not* pōin-si'et-ā<sup>1</sup> as sometimes heard [A Mexican evergreen shrub with red leaf-bracts and greenish-yellow flowers].

**point:** pōint<sup>1</sup>; pōint<sup>2</sup>; *not* point<sup>1</sup>, a pronunciation formerly prevalent in England and still sometimes heard among the lower middle class of London. See BOIL; COIN.

**poison:** pōi'zn<sup>1</sup>; pōi'sn<sup>2</sup>; *not* pōi'san<sup>1</sup>, *nor* pui'zn<sup>1</sup>. See BOIL; COIN.

**poise:** pōiz<sup>1</sup>; pōiș<sup>2</sup> [Balance; equanimity].

**Poitiers:** pōi'tīrz<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) pwā'ti'ē<sup>1</sup>; pōi'tērs<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) pwā'ti'ē<sup>2</sup> [city].

**Polaris:** pō-lē'ris<sup>1</sup>; pō-lā'ris<sup>2</sup>; *not* pō-lār'is<sup>1</sup> [The pole-star].

**polarize:** pō'lār-aiz<sup>1</sup>; pō'lār-iz<sup>2</sup> [To give polarity to].

**Pole:** pūl<sup>1</sup>; pōl<sup>2</sup>; erroneously pōl<sup>1</sup>. See BEAUCHAMP [Eng. prelate (1500- [58]).

**Pole-Carew:** pūl-kār'is<sup>1</sup>; pōl-eār'is<sup>2</sup>. See BEAUCHAMP [Eng. family name].

**police:** pō-lis<sup>1</sup>; pō-liç<sup>2</sup>. Formerly (16th cent.) pōl'is<sup>1</sup>, and sometimes heard to-day in Scotland and Ireland. The pronunciation pōl'is<sup>1</sup>, invariably used by members of the municipal force organized to maintain order, which some orthoepists condemn as vulgar, is in accord with analogy as indicated by *bod'ice*, *chal'ice*, *mal'ice*, etc.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŭk; thīn, thīs.



**1:** artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**pollomyelitis:** *pol'i-o-mai'i-lai'tis' or -li'tis'*; *pöl'i-o-m'y'e-lit'sis' or -li'tis's*  
[Paralysis of the spinal cord].

**Polish:** *pö'lish'*; *pö'lish'* [Pert. to the ancient kingdom of Poland in northern Europe].

**polish:** *pol'ish'*; *pöl'ish'* [Glossiness of surface; finish; hence, refinement of manner].

**politic:** *pel'i-tik'*; *pöl'i-tie'* [Characterized by sagacity and prudence].—  
**political:** *po-lit'i-kal'*; *po-lit'i-cal'* [Pert. to politics].—**politics:** *pel'i-tiks'*; *pöl'i-ties'* [The principles of civil government and conduct of state affairs].

**Polk:** *pök'*; *pök'*—the *l* is silent [Am. statesman; 11th President of the United States (1795-1849)].

**poll:** *pöl'*; *pöl'* [**I.** *v.* To enroll, as for taxation or voting. **II.** *n.* A list of persons registered, as for taxation or voting].

**poll:** *pel'*; *pöl'* [In Eng. university slang, especially Cambridge, a student who read for a pass degree without trying for honors].

**PolP:** *pel'*; *pöl'* [A parrot: abbreviation of *Polly*].

**polonaise:** *pel'o-nēz'*, *E.*, *I.*, & *M.*, or (*Fr.*) *pö'lo'nēz'*, *Standard*, *C.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *pöl'o-näs'* or (*Fr.*) *pö'lo'näs'* [**1.** An article of apparel for women. **2.** A dance of Polish origin].

**Polonese:** *pel'o-nis'* or *pö'lo-niz'*, *Standard & C.*; *pöl'o-nēs'* or *pö'lo-nēs'*, *E.* & *I.* *pel'o-niz'*; *M.* *pel'on-is'*; *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* *pö'lo-niz'* [The Polish language].

**poly-** (*prefix*): *pel'i-*; *pöl'y-* [From the Greek *πολύς*, many; much: used chiefly in scientific terminology].

**polybasite:** *pel'i-bē'sait'*; *pöl'y-bā'sit'*. *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* *po-lib'ə-sait'*; *E.* *pel-i-bē'zait'*; *I.* & *St.* *pel'i-bē-sait'* [A metallic mineral].

**Polycarp:** *pel'i-kärp'*; *pöl'y-eärp'* [A masculine personal name]. **F. Polycarpe:** *pö'li-kär'po'*; *pö'li-eär'po'*. **It. Policarpo:** *pö'li-kär'po'*; *pö'li-eär'po'*.

**Polycleetus:** *pel'i-klē'tus'*; *pöl'y-elē'tūs'* [Gr. sculptor (5th cent. B. C.)].

**Polycrates:** *po-lik'ra-tiz'*; *po-l'yē'ra-tēs'* [Gr. tyrant, crucified 522 B. C.].

**Polydamas:** *pel'i-dē'mas'*; *pöl'y-dā'mas'* [**1.** In Gr. myth, a Trojan hero. **2.** A Gr. athlete in the Olympic games, 408 B. C.].

**Polydorus:** *pel'i-dō'rus'*; *pöl'y-dō'rūs'* [In Gr. myth, the youngest son of Priam].

**polygamy:** *po-lig'ə-mi'*; *po-l'yē'a-my'*. So also with all its relatives **polygā-mist**, **po-l'yē'a-mous**, etc. [Marriage with more than one wife at one time].

**Polygnotus:** *pel'yē-nō'tus'*; *pöl'yē-nō'tūs'* [Gr. painter of the 5th cent.].

**polyhedron:** *pel'i-hi'drən'*; *pöl'y-hē'dron'* [In geometry, a solid bounded by more than four plane faces].

**Polyhymnia:** *pel'i-him'ni-ə'*; *pöl'y-hym'ni-a'* [In Gr. myth, muse of song].

**Polynesia:** *pel'i-ni'shi-ə'*; *pöl'y-nē'shi-a'* [Region of South Sea Islands].—  
**Polynesian:** *pel'i-ni'shan'* or *pel'i-ni'zan'*; *pöl'y-nē'shan'* or *pöl'y-nē'zhan'*. *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* *pel'i-ni'zi-an'*. [chief of the Cyclops].

**Polyphemus:** *pel'i-fi'mus'*; *pöl'y-fē'mūs'* [In Homer's "Odyssey," the chief of the Cyclops].

**polyphony:** *pel'i-fō'ni'* or *po-lif'o-ni'*; *pöl'y-fō'ny'* or *po-l'yf'o-ny'* [The capability of being sounded more than one way].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oɪl; iū = few; chin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

**polyphyllous:** pol'ɪ-fil'us<sup>1</sup>; pōl'y-fyl'us<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I.* po-lif'ɪ-lus<sup>1</sup> [Many-leaved].

**polysyllabic:** pol'ɪ-si-lab'ik<sup>1</sup>; pōl'y-syl-lab'ie<sup>2</sup> [Having several syllables].

**Polyxena:** po-lik's-i-nə<sup>1</sup>; po-lɪks'e-na<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, betrothed to Achilles].

**pomace:** pum'is<sup>1</sup>; pōm'aç<sup>2</sup>. *E.* pəm'is<sup>1</sup>; *I.* pəm'ēs<sup>1</sup>; *St.* pō-mīs<sup>1</sup> [The refuse of apples in a cider-mill].

**pomade:** po-mēd'<sup>1</sup>; po-mād'<sup>2</sup>. Jameson (1827), *E.*, & *St.* po-mūd'<sup>1</sup> [Anointment for the hair].

**pomander:** po-man'dər<sup>1</sup>; po-mān'dər<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., St., & Wr.; E., I., M., & W.* pō-man-dər<sup>1</sup>. This word was stressed poman'dər by Skelton (1523), John Heywood (1500?-65), and George Wither (1588-1667), and was so noted by Ash (1775), Bailey (1775), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Worcester (1859). By Drayton (1563-1631), Herrick (1591-1674), Herbert (1593-1633), Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Knowles (1835), and Webster (1828) po'mander. Sheridan (1780) and Fulton & Knight (1802) pəm'an-dər<sup>1</sup>, and indicated by Dr. Murray as alternative. Perry (1777) pum'an-dər<sup>1</sup> [A perfume-ball].

**pomarine:** pəm'a-rin<sup>1</sup>; pōm'a-rin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C.* pəm'a-rin<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* pəm'a-rin<sup>1</sup> [Having the nostrils partly covered, as certain birds].

**pomato:** po-mē'to<sup>1</sup>; po-mā'to<sup>2</sup>; *not* po-mā'to<sup>1</sup> [A tomato-like fruit produced by grafting tomato-scions on potato-roots].

**pome:** pōm<sup>1</sup>; pōm<sup>2</sup> [An apple-like fruit]. Compare POMEGRANATE.

**pomegranate:** pəm'gran-it<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & E., or* pəm-gran'it<sup>1</sup>, *M. & W.; pōm'grān-at<sup>1</sup> or pōm-grān-at<sup>2</sup>. I. & St.* pəm'gran-ēt<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* pum-gran'it<sup>1</sup> [A native Asiatic and North-African tree or its subacid fruit].

**pommel:** pum'el<sup>1</sup>; pōm'el<sup>2</sup>, in all its senses as a noun or verb. So also with their relatives **pom'meled**, **pom'mel-ing**. See O.

**Pomona:** po-mō'nə<sup>1</sup>; po-mō'na<sup>2</sup> [Rom. goddess of fruit-trees].

**Pompadour:** pōn'pa'dūr<sup>1</sup>; pōn'pā'dūr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. marquise, mistress of Louis XV. (1721-64); also, a style of wearing the hair introduced by her].

**pompano:** pəm'pə-no<sup>1</sup>; pōm'pa-no<sup>2</sup> [Sp. fish].

**Pompeian:** pəm-pī'yan<sup>1</sup>; pōm-pē'yan<sup>2</sup> [Relating to Pompeii].

**Pompeii:** pəm-pē'yī<sup>1</sup>; pōm-pē'yī<sup>2</sup>; *not* pəm-pī'ai<sup>1</sup> [It. city, destroyed in A. D. 79].

**Pompey:** pəm'pɪ; pōm'py<sup>2</sup> [1. A masculine personal name. Dan. **P. Pompejus:** pəm-pē'yus<sup>1</sup>; pōm-pē'yus<sup>2</sup>; *F.* **Pompée:** pēn'pē<sup>1</sup>; pōn'pē<sup>2</sup>; *It.* **Pompeo:** pōm-pē'ō; pōm-pē'ō; *L.* **Pompeius:** pəm-pī'yus<sup>1</sup>; pōm-pē'yus<sup>2</sup>. 2. A Rom. General; triumvir (106-48 B. C.)].

**Ponce de Leon:** pōn'thē dē lē'ōn<sup>1</sup> or pens dē lē'an<sup>1</sup>; pōn'thē dē lē'ōn<sup>2</sup> or pōnç dē lē'on<sup>2</sup> [1. Sp. explorer (1460-1521). 2. Sp. poet (1527-91)].

**poncho:** pōn'cho<sup>1</sup>; pōn'cho<sup>2</sup> [A blanket with a hole in the center for the head, worn as a cloak].

**Pondicherry:** pōn'di-she'r<sup>1</sup> or pen'li-cher<sup>1</sup>; pōn'di-çhēr'y<sup>2</sup> or pōn'di-çhēr'y<sup>2</sup> [Dependency in Fr. India and its capital].

**pone<sup>1</sup>:** pōn<sup>1</sup>; pōn<sup>2</sup> [Bread made from corn=meal].

**pone<sup>2</sup> [L.]:** pō'nī<sup>1</sup>; pō'nē<sup>2</sup> [In Old Eng. law, a writ to compel a defendant's appearance].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, būt, būr; ōl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obe, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būna;

**poniard:** pon'yārd<sup>1</sup>; pōn'yārd<sup>2</sup> [A small dagger].

**Poniatowski:** pō'nī-ā-tōv'ski<sup>1</sup>; pō'nī-ā-tōv'ski<sup>2</sup> [Polish soldier (1677-1762)].

**Pont-à-Mousson:** pōnt'ā-mū'sōn<sup>1</sup>; pōnt'ā-mū'sōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**Pontchartrain:** pōn'shār'trān<sup>1</sup>; pōn'chār'trān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman (1643-1727)]. [una].

**Pontchartrain:** pen'char'trēn<sup>1</sup>; pōn'chār'trān<sup>2</sup> [A lake in east Louisiana].

**Pontefract:** pem'fret<sup>1</sup> or pen'ti-frakt<sup>1</sup>; pōm'frēt<sup>2</sup> or pōn'te-frēt<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town, where Richard II. was murdered Feb. 10, 1400]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

**pontifices** [L.]: pon-tif'i-siz<sup>1</sup>; pōn-tif'i-çēs<sup>2</sup> [Members of the highest priestly college in ancient Rome].

**Pontine:** pen'tin<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.,* or pen'tuin<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., M., & St.*; pōn'tin<sup>2</sup> or pōn'tin<sup>3</sup>; not pen'tin<sup>4</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, that of Great Britain [Pert. to a marshy district in the Roman Campagna, Italy].

**Pontius:** pen'shiūs<sup>1</sup> or pen'shus<sup>1</sup>; pōn'shūs<sup>2</sup> or pōn'shūs<sup>2</sup>. See PILATE.

**pontlevi:** pont-lev'is<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) pēn'lə-vī<sup>1</sup>; pōnt-lēv'is<sup>2</sup> or pōn'le-vī<sup>2</sup>. *E., St., & Wr.* pent'le-vis<sup>1</sup>; *I.* pont'li-vis<sup>1</sup>; *M.* pōn-la-vī<sup>1</sup> [The repeated rearing of a horse].

**pontoon:** pen-tūn<sup>1</sup>; pōn-tōōn<sup>2</sup>. An early lexicographic notice of this word, spelt *ponton*, is to be found in Blount's "Glossographia," fifth edition, 1681. The edition of 1656 does not contain it. The spelling *ponton* is used in the "London Gazette" for 1676 (No. 1087, p. 4), and was noted by all the earlier lexicographers from Blount to Walker. Bailey (1732) recorded "*pon'ton*, a sort of Boat or Lighter to make a bridge with," and "*pontons*, a floating Bridge of great Boats with Boards laid over them and Rails on the sides for passing an Army over a River." Ash (1775) made a distinction between *ponton* and *pontoon*, defining the first as "A tin boat used in forming bridges to pass over a river," and the second as "A low, flat vessel resembling a lighter." The pronunciation pen-tūn<sup>1</sup> for the spelling *ponton* was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Walker (1791). By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777) the stress was put on the first syllable, *pon'ton*.

**pool:** pūl<sup>1</sup>; pōōl<sup>2</sup> [A body of water or other liquid].

**poop:** pūp<sup>1</sup>; pōōp<sup>2</sup> [A deck built over the stern of a vessel].

**poor:** pūr<sup>1</sup>; pōōr<sup>2</sup>; not pēr<sup>1</sup>. Compare PORE; POUR [Possessing little or no property or income].

**popliteal:** pep'li-tī'al<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & I.,* or pep-lit'i-al<sup>1</sup>, *M., St., W., & Wr.* pōp'li-tē'al<sup>2</sup> or pōp-lit'e-al<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the popliteus].—**popliteus, popliteus:** pep'li-tī'us<sup>1</sup>; pōp'li-tē'us<sup>2</sup> [A flat muscle behind the knee].

**Popocatepetl:** po-pō'ka-tē'pet-l<sup>1</sup> or po-pō'ka-tē'pet'l<sup>1</sup>; po-pō'ēā-tā'pēt-l<sup>2</sup> or po-pō'ēā-tā'pēt'l<sup>2</sup> [Mex. volcano]. [killed by him 65 A. D.].

**Poppæa Sabina:** pe-pī'æ sē-bai'næ<sup>1</sup>; pō-pe'æ sa-bī'næ<sup>2</sup> [The wife of Nero;]

**popular:** pep'yu-lār<sup>1</sup>; pōp'yu-lār<sup>2</sup>.

*Popular.* In great favour with the common people.

JOHN BULLOKER *An English Expositor* s. v. (London, 1616).

It may be regarded as of some significance that Milton . . . makes two syllables of such words as barbarous, violent, popular, populous, credulous, to mention a few out of a large number. T. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 180 [x. '04].

**populous:** pep'yu-lūs<sup>1</sup>; pop'yu-lūs<sup>2</sup> [Having many inhabitants]. See

POPULAR.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lēe; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1. *o* = final; *i* = habit; *aisle*; *au* = *ow*; *oil*; *iū* = *tead*; *chin*; *go*; *η* = *sig*; *thin*, *this*.

**Poratha:** po-rē'thā<sup>1</sup> or per'ə-thā<sup>1</sup>; po-rā'thā<sup>2</sup> or pōr'a-thā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**porcelain:** pōrs'lin<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & C.*, or pōr'si-lēn<sup>1</sup>, *M.*; pōrg'lin<sup>2</sup> or pōr'ce-lin<sup>2</sup>, *E.* pōr'se-lin<sup>1</sup>; *I.* pōr'si-lēn<sup>1</sup>; *St.* pers'lēn<sup>1</sup>; *W. & W.* pōr'si-lit<sup>1</sup>. By Buchanan (1757) pōr'slēn<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Craig (1840), pōr'si-lēn<sup>1</sup>; Enfield (1807) and Jameson (1827) pōr'si-lēn<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) pōrs'lin<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) pōrs'lin<sup>1</sup>; Reid (1844) pōr'si-lin<sup>1</sup> [Fine earthenware].

**porch:** pōrch<sup>1</sup>; pōrch<sup>2</sup>; *not* pōrch<sup>1</sup>, now a dictionary pronunciation seldom heard. Compare its analogon *torch* [A covered structure forming an entrance to a building].

**porcine:** pōr'sin<sup>1</sup>; pōr'cin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E., M., & W.* pōr'sain<sup>1</sup>; *I.* pōr'sain<sup>1</sup>; *St.* pōr'sain<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to hog].

**Porcius:** pōr'si-us<sup>1</sup>; pōr'ci-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**pore:** pēr<sup>1</sup>; pōr<sup>2</sup>; *not* pōr<sup>1</sup>. Compare *poor*; *pour* and see *O* [A minute opening in the skin for absorption or excretion].

**porgy:** pēr'gi<sup>1</sup>; pōr'gy<sup>2</sup>; *not* pōr'ji<sup>1</sup> [A salt-water food-fish].

**pork:** pōrk<sup>1</sup>; pōrk<sup>2</sup>. *M.* indicates pōark<sup>1</sup>. In modern speech this word is pronounced so as to rhyme with "fork," yet modern dictionaries indicate the *o* in this word as identical with *o* in "go," thus noting a pronunciation that is dialectal in the United States and provincial in England, where the educated classes give it the same sound as *o* in "fork" [The flesh of swine used as food].

**porpoise:** pēr'pus<sup>1</sup>; pōr'pūs<sup>2</sup>. *I.* per'pois<sup>1</sup>; *St.* per'pus<sup>1</sup> [A fish related to the whale family].

**porringer:** per'in-jer<sup>1</sup>; pōr'in-ger<sup>2</sup> [A small shallow dish].

**Porsena, Porsenna:** pōr'si-nā<sup>1</sup> or per-sen'ā<sup>1</sup>; pōr'sē-nā<sup>2</sup> or pōr-sēn'ā<sup>2</sup> [Etruscan king].

**port:** pōrt<sup>1</sup>; pōrt<sup>2</sup> in all its senses; *not* pōrt<sup>1</sup>. So also with its relatives *port'a-ble*, *port'age*, *port'al*, etc. See *port*, and compare *force* and *pork*.

**Port au Prince:** pōrt o prañs<sup>1</sup>; pōrt o prāñz<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Haiti].

**Porte:** pōrt<sup>1</sup>; pōrt<sup>2</sup>; *not* pōrt<sup>1</sup> [The Turkish government].

**porte-cochère** [Fr.]: pōrt="kō'shār<sup>1</sup>; pōrt="ēō'ghēr<sup>2</sup> [A doorway for carriages, leading to a courtyard or building].

**portemonnaie** [Fr.]: pōrt'mo'nē<sup>1</sup>; pōrt'mo'nā<sup>2</sup> [A purse].

**portend:** per-tend<sup>1</sup>; pōr-tēnd<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, I., St., W., & W.*; *C. & M.* por-tend<sup>1</sup>; *E.* pōr-tend<sup>1</sup> [To indicate as being about to happen].

**portent:** pēr'tent<sup>1</sup>; pōr'tēnt<sup>2</sup>. *C.* pōr-tent<sup>1</sup>; *I., St., & W.* per'tent<sup>1</sup>; *M.* pōr'tent<sup>1</sup> [Anything that indicates what is to happen].

**portfolio:** pōrt-fō'h-ō<sup>1</sup>; pōrt-fō'li-ō<sup>2</sup>; *not* pōrt-fō'h-ō<sup>1</sup>—a dictionary pronunciation in which the *o*'s are indicated as having the same sound as *o* in "go," but the first of which is pronounced by careful speakers as *o* in "for." See quotation under *O*. [A case for holding papers].

**Porthos:** pōr'tōs<sup>1</sup>; pōr'tōs<sup>2</sup>, but commonly Anglicized, especially in the United States, pōr'thes<sup>1</sup>. See *H* [One of the musketeers in Dumas's novel "The Three Musketeers"].

**Portia:** pōr'shi-ā<sup>1</sup>; pōr'shi-ā<sup>2</sup> [A character in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *būr*;

**portico:** pör'ti-kō<sup>1</sup>; pör'ti-eō<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated this, but Jamieson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and the modern dictionaries noted the first *o* as having the sound of *o* in "go." See O [A porch-like entrance to a building].

**portière** [Fr.]: pör'tyär<sup>1</sup>; pör'tyär<sup>2</sup> [A curtain for use in a doorway].

**portion:** pör'shan<sup>1</sup>; pör'shon<sup>2</sup>; *not* pör'shan<sup>1</sup>. See O [A part or share].

**Portishead:** pez'tit<sup>1</sup>; pög'et<sup>2</sup>. See BEAUCHAMP; BELVOIR [Town in Eng.].

**portmanteau:** pört-man'to<sup>1</sup>; pört-män'to<sup>2</sup>. See O [A case for carrying clothing].

**Porto Rico:** pör'tō rī'kō<sup>1</sup>; pör'tō rī'eō<sup>2</sup>; but pör'tō rī'kō<sup>1</sup>, which is more frequently heard, has not yet been noted by the dictionaries [Island in the West Indies].

**portrait:** pör'trit<sup>1</sup>; pör'trit<sup>2</sup>; *not* pör'trēt<sup>1</sup>, *nor* pör'trait<sup>1</sup>, an illiterate Londonism [A likeness of a person]. [making portraits].

**portraiture:** pör'tri-tiūr<sup>1</sup>; pör'tra-tiūr<sup>2</sup>; *not* -chūr<sup>1</sup> [The art or practise of

**Port Said:** pört sä-id<sup>1</sup>; pört sä-id<sup>2</sup> [Egypt. seaport].

**Portsmouth:** pörts'mäth<sup>1</sup>; pörts'muth<sup>2</sup> [Eng. seaport].

**Portuguese:** pör'tiu-giz<sup>1</sup>; pör'tü-gēs<sup>2</sup>; *not* pör'chu-gis<sup>1</sup> [I. *a.* Belonging to Portugal. II. *n.* A native of Portugal].

**pose:** pōz<sup>1</sup>; pōs<sup>2</sup>; *not* pōs<sup>1</sup> [The position of the body or of a part of it].

**Poseidon:** po-sai'dän<sup>1</sup>; po-si'don<sup>2</sup> [Gr. god of the sea].

**poser:** pōz'är<sup>1</sup>; pōs'er<sup>2</sup> [One who strikes attitudes or poses].

**poseur** [Fr.]: pō'zür<sup>1</sup>; pō'gür<sup>2</sup> [A poser].

**Posidonius:** pes'i-dō-ni-us<sup>1</sup>; pös'i-dō-ni-üs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**posit:** pez'tit<sup>1</sup>; pög'it<sup>2</sup> [To present in orderly manner].

**position:** po-zish'an<sup>1</sup>; po-gish'on<sup>2</sup> [The manner in which a thing is placed].

**positive:** pez'i-tiv<sup>1</sup>; pög'i-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* pes'i-tiv<sup>1</sup> [Not admitting of doubt; uttered by competent authority].

**positively:** pez'i-tiv-l<sup>1</sup>; pög'i-tiv-ly<sup>2</sup>; *not* pes-i-tiv-l<sup>1</sup> an illiteratism heard in New York [Absolutely; explicitly]. [basin].

**posnet:** pes'net<sup>1</sup>; pös'nēt<sup>2</sup>. I. pez'net<sup>1</sup>; M. pes'nit<sup>1</sup>; Wr. pez'nit<sup>1</sup> [A small basin].

**posse:** pes<sup>1</sup>; pös'e<sup>2</sup> [A force of men].

**possession:** pe-zes<sup>1</sup>; pö-gēs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, I., M., & St.; C., E., W., & Wr.* pe-zes<sup>1</sup>; Webster (1828) pes-ses<sup>1</sup> [To have the ownership of].

**possession:** pe-zesh'an<sup>1</sup>; pö-gesh'on<sup>2</sup> [The act of possessing; also, that which one owns].

**possessive:** pez'e-sui'val<sup>1</sup>; pög'ë-si'val<sup>2</sup>. C., M., & W. pes'e-sui'val<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the possessive case].

**possessive:** pe-zes'iv<sup>1</sup>; pö-gēs'iv<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to or indicating possession].

**possessor:** pe-zes'är<sup>1</sup>; pö-gēs'or<sup>2</sup> [One who possesses].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; lū = loud; chin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

**possessory:** pe-zes'o-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; pō-sēs'o-ry<sup>2</sup>, and so indicated by Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855), and the modern dictionaries, but by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) the stress was placed on the first syllable pēs'es-o-rɪ<sup>1</sup> [Relating to or having possession].

**post:** pōst<sup>1</sup>; pōst<sup>2</sup> in all its senses.

**posterior:** pes-ti'rɪ-ər<sup>1</sup>; pōs-tē'ri-or<sup>2</sup> [Situating behind or farther back than [something else].

**postern:** pōs'tern<sup>1</sup>; pōs'tern<sup>2</sup> [A back gate or door].

**posthumous:** pes'tiu-mus<sup>1</sup>; pōs'tū-mūs<sup>2</sup>, *C., I., M., St., & W.; E. & W.* post'hiu-mus<sup>1</sup>, also by Buchanan (1757) and the earlier lexicographers, but Perry (1777) gave post'iu-mus<sup>1</sup> [Born after the father's death; also, produced after death; as, a *posthumous* novel].

**posticous:** pes'ti-kus<sup>1</sup>; pōs'ti-eūs<sup>2</sup>. *C., I., & M.* pes-tai'kus<sup>1</sup>; *E.* pōst'i-kus<sup>1</sup> [Situating on the posterior side].

**posticum** [L.]: pes'ti-kum<sup>1</sup>; pōs'ti-eūm<sup>2</sup>. *C., I., M., & W.* pes-tai'kum<sup>1</sup>; *E.* pōst'i-kum<sup>1</sup> [An interior portico in the rear of a temple].

**postillion:** pes-til'yən<sup>1</sup>; pōs-tīl'yon<sup>2</sup> [A rider of a horse drawing a vehicle].

**postpone:** pōst-pōn<sup>1</sup>; pōst-pōn<sup>2</sup>—pronounce the *t* [To put off to a later time]. [writer's signature].

**postscript:** pōst'skript<sup>1</sup>; pōst'seript<sup>2</sup> [An addition to a letter following the

**postulatē:** pes'tiu-lēt<sup>1</sup>; pōs'tū-lāt<sup>2</sup> [A self-evident truth].

**posy:** pō'zɪ; pō'sy<sup>2</sup> [A bunch of flowers; also, a single flower].

**potable:** pō'ta-bl<sup>1</sup>; pō'ta-bl<sup>2</sup> [Suitable for drinking].

**potato:** po-tē'to<sup>1</sup>; po-tā'to<sup>2</sup>. Compare CACAO; TOMATO [An edible tuber].

*Potatoes, Indian roots of great virtue.*

*E. COLES An English Dictionary s. v. [London, 1676.]*

*Potatoes, a sort of fruit, coming originally from the West-Indies, but now common in English Gardens, whose Root is of great virtue, to comfort and strengthen the body.*

*EDWARD PHILLIPS New World of Words s. v. [1678.]*

**potential:** po-ten'shal<sup>1</sup>; po-tēn'shal<sup>2</sup> [Possessing inherent capacity for development].—**potentiality:** po-ten'shi-āl'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; po-tēn'shi-āl'i-ty<sup>2</sup>.

**pother:** peth'ər<sup>1</sup>; pōth'er<sup>2</sup>, and so noted by Perry (1777), Enfield (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). But by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight pūth'ər<sup>1</sup>. See quotation. [To worry; annoy.]

The current peth'ər<sup>1</sup> appears to be a 19th c. literary innovation, after the spelling, and perhaps influenced by association with *bother*. The form *pudder* [used by Shakespeare, see "King Lear," act iii, sc. 2, l. 50, First Folio ed. 1623. F. H. V.] is parallel to the dialectic *udder, brudder, mudder, fudder*, etc., in some of which *d*, in others *ð* [th] is original.

*SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY New English Dictionary, vol. vii, p. 1191 [Oxford '09].*

By Butler, Pope, Lowell, and others the word was rimed with "other."

**potleomania:** pō'ti-sho-mē'nɪ-ə<sup>1</sup>; pō'ti-cho-mā'nɪ-ə<sup>2</sup>. *C.* pot'ti-ko-mē'nɪ-ə<sup>1</sup>; *M.* pe-tish'o-mē'nɪ-ə<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* pō'ti-ko-mē'nɪ-ə<sup>1</sup> [The coating of the interior of glass vessels with paper decorations to imitate old china or painted ware.]

**potion:** pō'shan<sup>1</sup>; pō'shon<sup>2</sup> [A dose of liquid medicine].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrā*;

**Potiphar**: pot'ī-far'ī; pōt'ī-fār'ī [Bible].—**Potiphara**: pot'ī-fī-rā'ī; pōt'ī-fē-rā'ī [Bible (R. V.)].—**Potipherah**: pot'ī-fī-rā'ī; pōt'ī-fē-rā'ī [Bible].

**Potocki**: po-tōts'kī; po-tōts'kī<sup>2</sup> [Polish family name].

**Potosi**: pō'to-sī'ī; pō'to-sī'ī<sup>2</sup> [Bolivian dept. and its capital].

**potpourri** [Fr.]: pō'pū'rī'ī; pō'pū'rī'ī<sup>2</sup>. *M.* pot-pū'rī; *W.* pot-pūr'ī [A heterogeneous mixture].

**potsherd**: pot'shūrd'ī; pōt'shūrd'ī<sup>2</sup> [A fragment of earthenware].

**pouch**: pauch'ī; pouch'ī [A small bag or sack].

**Poughkeepsie**: po-kīp'sī'ī; po-kīp'sī'ī<sup>2</sup> [City in N. Y. State].

**poultice**: pōl'tis'ī; pōl'tig'ī<sup>2</sup> [A soothing remedy applied to sores, etc.].

**poultry**: pōl'trī'ī; pōl'try'ī<sup>2</sup> [Domestic fowls collectively].

**pounce** (*v.* & *n.*): pauns'ī; poung'ī<sup>2</sup>.

**pound**: paund'ī; pound'ī<sup>2</sup> [A unit of weight or mass].

**pour**: pōr'ī; pōr'ī<sup>2</sup>; *not* pōr'ī. Compare **POOR**; **PORE**. Walker noted that in his time this word was sometimes pronounced as *pore*, and sometimes as *poor*. He advocated the pronunciation *power*, which he said was indicated also by Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797), but Walker (1791) noted the *o* as having the sound of *o* in "nor," and Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780) recorded it as having the same sound as *o* in "move." Writing on the subject Sir James A. H. Murray ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. vii, p. 1205, Oxford, 1909) remarked, "The late 18th and 19th c. (pōer), given by Nares 1784, disapproved by Walker 1791—, approved by Webster 1828, Smart 1836, is not easy to account for; it could hardly be derived from (pauer); it may be a dialectal survival of the 15th c. *pore* though connecting evidence is wanting." All the poets from Pope to Tennyson, except Gray and Scott, treat *pour* as a dissyllable and rime *pour* and *pours* with flower, flowers; shower, showers. See quotations.

He nor heaps his brooded stores,  
Nor on all profusely *pours*.

GRAY *Triumphs of Owen* l. 6 [1764].

And reflowing through the pass of fear  
The battle's tide was *poured*;  
Vanished the Saxon's struggling spear,  
Vanished the mountain sword.

SCOTT *The Lady of the Lake*, canto vi, st. 18 [1810].

Tennyson in his later verse rimed *poured* with "stored" and "oar'd" [To cause to flow in a continuous stream, as a liquid].

**pourparler** [Fr.]: pūr'pār'lē'ī; pūr'pār'lē'ī<sup>2</sup>. *C., E., & St.* pūr-pār'lē'ī; *I. & M.* pūr-pār'lē'ī [A preliminary conference or discussion].

**pour prendre congé** [Fr.]: pūr prān'dr kōn'zē'ī; pūr prān'dr eōn'zhe'ī<sup>2</sup> [To take leave]. [dinner].

**pousse-café** [Fr.]: pūs'kā'fē'ī; pūs'kē'fē'ī<sup>2</sup> [A drink served after coffee at dinner].

**Poussin**: pū'sān'ī; pū'sān'ī<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter (1594-1675)].

**pout**: paut'ī; pout'ī<sup>2</sup> [1. To be sullen. 2. To swell or puff out the breast as some pigeons].

**Powhatan**: pau'hā-tan'ī; pow'ha-tān'ī<sup>2</sup> [Amerind tribe and chief].

**Pozzo di Borgo**: pet'so dī bōr'gō'ī; pōt'so dī bōr'gō'ī<sup>2</sup> [Corsican patriot (1764-1842)]. [Prior (1851- )].

**Fraed (Mrs. C. M.)**: prēd'ī; prād'ī<sup>2</sup> [An Austral. author, *née* Rosa Caroline

1: ə = final; i = habit; ai-le; au = out; oi; iū = fend; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

**præmunire:** prī'miu-nai'ri<sup>1</sup>; prē'mū-ni'rē<sup>2</sup> [In Eng. law, the statutory offense of introducing a foreign power within the realm in diminution of the authority of the crown].

**prætor:** pri'ter<sup>1</sup>; prē'tōr<sup>2</sup>. Same as PRETOR.

**Prague:** prēg<sup>1</sup>; prāg<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Bohemia].

**Praha** [Boh.]: prū'hā<sup>1</sup>; prā'hā<sup>2</sup> [Same as PRAGUE].

**Prairial:** prē'ri'āl<sup>1</sup>; prā'ri'āl<sup>2</sup> [The ninth month of the Fr. revolutionary calendar].

**prairie:** prē'ri<sup>1</sup>; prā'ri<sup>2</sup>. *E. & M.* prār'i<sup>1</sup> [A level tract of grass-land with-  
[out trees].

**Prairie du Chien:** prē'ri du shīn<sup>1</sup>; prā're du ghen<sup>2</sup> [City in Wisconsin].

**Prakrit:** prā'krit<sup>1</sup>; prā'krit<sup>2</sup> [Sanskrit dialect of North and Central India].

**prance:** prans<sup>1</sup>; prānç<sup>2</sup>. See ASK [To move playfully or proudly with high steps, as a horse].

**prate:** prēt<sup>1</sup>; prāt<sup>2</sup> [To talk foolishly].

**pratique:** prat'ik<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) prā'tik'<sup>1</sup>; prāt'ik<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) prā'tik'<sup>2</sup>. *C. & I.* prat'ik<sup>1</sup>; *St.* pra-tik'<sup>1</sup> [Commercial intercourse or correspondence; also, a license granted to a ship's master to communicate with the shore].

**Praxitelean:** praks-it'i-l'ōn<sup>1</sup>; prāks'it'e-lē'an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to PRAXITELES].

**Praxiteles:** praks-it'i-liz<sup>1</sup>; prāks'it'e-lēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. sculptor, 4th century B. C.].

**prayer<sup>1</sup>:** prār<sup>1</sup>; prār<sup>2</sup>. Originally a dissyllable and still so indicated by *I. & St.* prē'ar<sup>1</sup>, *W. Fr.* prā'ar<sup>1</sup>. Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1844), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) noted prē'ar<sup>1</sup> [A pious invocation, as to the Supreme Being].

**prayer<sup>2</sup>:** prē'ar<sup>1</sup>; prā'er<sup>2</sup> [One who prays]. See the preceding word.

**preach:** prich<sup>1</sup>; prēch<sup>2</sup> [To discourse publicly on religious subjects].

**prebend:** preb'end<sup>1</sup>; prēb'ēnd<sup>2</sup>. *I.* pri'bend<sup>1</sup>; *M., W., & Wr.* preb'and<sup>1</sup> [An income to maintain a prebendary].

**prebendal:** pre-ben'dal<sup>1</sup>; prē-bēn'dal<sup>2</sup>. *C.* preb'en-dal<sup>1</sup>; *I.* pri-bend'al<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to a prebend].

**prebendary:** preb'en-dē-rī<sup>1</sup>; prēb'ēn-dā-ry<sup>2</sup> [An ecclesiastic who officiates  
[and serves in a cathedral or church].

**Preble:** preb'l<sup>1</sup>; prēb'l<sup>2</sup> [Am. commodore (1761-1807)].

**precede:** pri-sid<sup>1</sup>; pre-çēd<sup>2</sup> [To go in advance of or before].

**precedence:** pri-sī'dens<sup>1</sup>; pre-çē'dēnç<sup>2</sup>. *M.* pri-sīd'ans<sup>1</sup> [Priority in place, time, or rank].—**precedency:** pri-sī'den-si<sup>1</sup>; pre-çē'dēn-çy<sup>2</sup>. *M.* pri-sīd'en-si<sup>1</sup> [Precedence].

**precedent (a.):** pri-sī'dent<sup>1</sup>; pre-çē'dēnt<sup>2</sup>. *M.* pri-sīd'ant<sup>1</sup> [Previous in  
[point of time].

**precedent (n.):** pres'i-dent<sup>1</sup>; prēç'e-dēnt<sup>2</sup>; *C., M., & W.* pres'i-dant<sup>1</sup>; *E.* pre-sīd'ant<sup>1</sup>; *I.* pri-sī-dent<sup>1</sup> [Previous usage that may serve as a guide].

**precedented:** pres'i-dent'ed<sup>1</sup>; prēç'e-dēnt'ēd<sup>2</sup> [In conformity with established usage].

**precedently:** pri-sī'dent-lī<sup>1</sup>; pre-çē'dēnt-ly<sup>2</sup> [At a preceding time].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**preceptory**: pri-sep'to-ri<sup>1</sup>; pre-çep'to-ry<sup>2</sup>. *E.* pri-sep-tür-ri<sup>1</sup>; *I.* pri-sep-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; *M.* pri-sep'ta-ri<sup>1</sup>; *Sk.* pre-sep'tür-ri<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* pres'ep-to-ri<sup>1</sup>, indicated also by Walker (1791) [A lodge of Knights Templars].

**precinct**: pri'sinkt<sup>1</sup>; prä'çinet<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Walker (1791), and Jameson (1827) pri-sinkt<sup>1</sup> and so in Shakespeare and Milton.

And for myself, most part of all this night,  
Within her quarter, and mine own precinct',  
I was employed in passing to and fro. *King Henry VI*, part I, act II, sc. 1.  
Not far off heav'n, in the precincts' of light. *Paradise Lost* bk. III, l. 88.

**precious**: presh'us<sup>1</sup>; präsh'üs<sup>2</sup> [Highly priced or prized].

**precipe**: pres'i-pi<sup>1</sup> or pri'si-pe<sup>1</sup>; präç'i-pē<sup>2</sup> or prä'çi-pē<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates modern American usage; the second usage in Great Britain. *I.* pri'si-pi<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* pres'i-pi<sup>1</sup> [A legal paper containing the particulars of a writ].

**precipice**: pres'i-pis<sup>1</sup>; präç'i-plç<sup>2</sup> [A very steep cliff].

**précis** [Fr.]: prä'si<sup>1</sup>; prä'çit<sup>2</sup>—s silent [A concise statement or summary].

**précise**: pri-suis<sup>1</sup>; prä-çis<sup>2</sup>—the first *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel," and so also in all its relatives [Strictly accurate; exact].

**precisian**: pri-siç'an<sup>1</sup>; prä-çizh'an<sup>2</sup> [One who is punctiliously precise].

**precision**: pri-siç'an<sup>1</sup>; prä-çizh'on<sup>2</sup> [The quality or state of being precise].

**preclude**: pri-klüd<sup>1</sup>; prä-elüd<sup>2</sup>. *I.* pri-kliüd<sup>1</sup>. Modern lexicographers indicate the *u* long, as in "rule," not diphthongal as in "feud" [To prevent or shut out].

**precocious**: pri-kō'shus<sup>1</sup>; prä-eō'shüs<sup>2</sup> [Having the mental faculties prematurely developed, forward].—**precocity**: pri-kes'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; prä-eōç'i-ty<sup>2</sup>.

**predacious**: pri-dē'shus<sup>1</sup>; prä-dā'shüs<sup>2</sup> [Predatory].

The form *predacious* in current use is analogous to *mendacious*, *rapacious*, etc.; *predaceous*, condemned by some dictionaries as erroneous, is formed on the analogy of *cretaceous*, *crustaceous*, and may have entered the language through the Italian *predace*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. 1953 [1916].

**predatory**: pred'a-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; präd'a-to-ry<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1757) pri'da-to-ri<sup>1</sup> [Living by prey and spoil; given to plundering].

**predecessor**: prä'di-ses'er<sup>1</sup> or pri'di-ses'er<sup>1</sup>; präd'e-çes'or<sup>2</sup> or prä'de-çes'or<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates modern American usage; the second the usage of Great Britain. *I.* pri'di-ses'er<sup>1</sup>. By Buchanan (1757) prä'di-ses'er<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) pri'di-ses'er<sup>1</sup> [One who or that which has preceded another].

**predial**: pri'di-al<sup>1</sup>; prä'di-al<sup>2</sup> [Consisting of land; belonging to the soil].

**predicable**: präd'i-kä-bl<sup>1</sup>; präd'i-ea-bl<sup>2</sup> [That may be affirmed or asserted].

**predicament**: pri-dik'ä-ment<sup>1</sup>; prä-die'a-ment<sup>2</sup> [A difficult situation].

**predicate**: präd'i-kēt<sup>1</sup>; präd'i-eät<sup>2</sup> [To declare; affirm].

**predication**: präd'i-kē'shan<sup>1</sup>; präd'i-eä'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of declaring].

**predict**: pri-dikt<sup>1</sup>; prä-diet<sup>2</sup> [To foretell]. Compare **INDICT**.

**predilection**: prä'di-lek'shan<sup>1</sup>; prä'di-lēe'shon<sup>2</sup> [A partiality for].

**preen**: präin<sup>1</sup>; präen<sup>2</sup> [To smooth and dress, as birds their feathers].

**preface**: präf'is<sup>1</sup>; präf'aç<sup>2</sup>. See **ABSENT** [I. *n.* An introduction to a literary work. II. *v.* To write a preface or make introductory remarks].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**prefect:** pri'fekt<sup>1</sup>; prē'fēkt<sup>2</sup> [An administrator].—**pre'fec-ture.**

**prefer:** pri-fūr<sup>1</sup>; pre-fēr<sup>2</sup> [To hold in higher estimation (than another)].

**preferable:** pref'ər-ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; prēf'er-a-bl<sup>2</sup> [More desirable than others].

**preference:** pref'ər-ens<sup>1</sup>; prēf'er-ēng<sup>2</sup> [Estimation of one thing above another].

**preferment:** pri-fūr'ment<sup>1</sup>; pre-fēr'ment<sup>2</sup> [The act of promoting].

**prefix (n.):** pri'fiks<sup>1</sup>; prē'fiks<sup>2</sup> [A syllable or particle used as the first part of a word; as, re- in "regain"]. [other thing].

**prefix (v.):** pri-fiks<sup>1</sup>; pre-fiks<sup>2</sup> [To put before or at the beginning of an-

**prejudice:** prej'u-dis<sup>1</sup>; prēj'u-diċ<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I.* prej'yu-dis<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* pred'jə-dis<sup>1</sup> [Bias with premature liking or aversion]. [bishop].

**prelate:** prel'it<sup>1</sup>; prēl'at<sup>2</sup>. Webster (1828) pri'lt<sup>1</sup> [A bishop or arch-

**prelude (n.):** pri'lūd<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & I., or* prel'yūd<sup>1</sup>, *M., St., & W.;* prē'lūd<sup>2</sup> or prēl'yūd<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* prel'iūd<sup>1</sup>, which was the pronunciation indicated by the earlier lexicographers from Bailey (1732) to Worcester (1850). Webster (1828) pri'lūd<sup>1</sup> [A piece of music played before any performance].

**prelude (v.):** pri-lūd<sup>1</sup> or prel'yūd<sup>1</sup>; pre-lūd<sup>2</sup> or prēl'yūd<sup>2</sup>. The first was indicated by the earlier lexicographers; the second, by Jameson (1827) and Smart (1836). *I.* pri-lūd<sup>1</sup>; *M.* prel'yūd<sup>1</sup>; *St.* pre-lūd<sup>1</sup> [To introduce with a prelude].

**prelature:** pri'ma-tiūr<sup>1</sup>; prē'ma-tiūr<sup>2</sup>. *E., I., St., & Wr.* pri'ma-tiūr<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation prem'a-tiūr<sup>1</sup> is also frequently heard, especially in Great Britain, when there is no direct relation with *mature* [Done before the proper time].

**premier:** pri'mi-ər<sup>1</sup> or prem'yar<sup>1</sup>; prē'mi-er<sup>2</sup> or prēm'yer<sup>2</sup>. *M. & St.* prem'i-ər<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* prim'yar<sup>1</sup>. Buchanan (1757) indicated prem'yir<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777) prem'i-ər<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1793), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844) prem'yar<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) prim'yar<sup>1</sup> [The prime minister of Great Britain or of one of its colonies]. [women].

**première [Fr.]:** prə-myär<sup>1</sup>; pre-myēr<sup>2</sup> [First in a group or company of

**premise, premiss (n.):** prem'is<sup>1</sup>; prēm'is<sup>2</sup> [A proposition that serves as a ground for argument or for a conclusion].

**premise (v.):** pri-maiz<sup>1</sup>; pre-mīs<sup>2</sup> [To propound as the basis of argument].

**premium:** pri'mi-um<sup>1</sup>; prē'mi-ūm<sup>2</sup>—a word of three syllables commonly mispronounced in the cant of English insurance companies, and by illiterates, pri'mum<sup>1</sup> or prim'yum<sup>1</sup> [A price paid for insurance, a loan, etc.].

**preparation:** prep'ə-rē'shən<sup>1</sup>; prēp'a-rā'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of making ready].—**preparative:** pri-par'ə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; pre-pār'a-tiv<sup>2</sup> [Serving or tending to make ready].—**prepare:** pri-pār<sup>1</sup>; pre-pār<sup>2</sup> [To make ready].

**presage (n.):** pres'ij<sup>1</sup>; prēs'ag<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I.* pri'sēj<sup>1</sup>; *W.* pri'sij<sup>1</sup>. Formerly the noun was stressed on the first syllable, pri'sij<sup>1</sup>, and was so used by Shakespeare ("Venus and Adonis," l. 457) and Waller ("Verses to Lord Falkland"), but the majority of the modern lexicographers and Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) support pres'ij<sup>1</sup>. Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755) stressed both noun and verb alike—on the last syllable.

**presage (v.):** pri-sēj<sup>1</sup>; pre-sāg<sup>2</sup> [To foresee something to come]. See the preceding word.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; æt, præ; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**presbyope:** pres'bi-öp<sup>1</sup>; pres'by-öp<sup>2</sup> [One affected with long-sightedness].  
—**presbyopia:** pres'bi-öp-i-ä; pres'by-öp-i-ä<sup>2</sup> [Long-sightedness]. —**presbyopic:** pres'bi-öp-ik<sup>1</sup>; pres'by-öp-ik<sup>2</sup> [Characterized by presbyopia].

**presbytery:** pres'bi-ter'<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., I., & St., or prez'bi-ter'<sup>1</sup>, *E., W., & W.*; pres'by-ter'<sup>2</sup> or pres'by-ter'<sup>2</sup>. The first was indicated by Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Reid (1844), Goodrich (1847), and Craig (1849); the second by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). Worcester (1859) noted that "This word is sometimes erroneously pronounced pres-být'e-ry—a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoepists." But Worcester erred, for this pronunciation was indicated by Bailey (1732) and by Ash (1775). Buchanan (1757) noted prez'-bit-n<sup>1</sup> [A church court consisting of all the pastors of the church together].*

**prescience:** pri'shi-ens<sup>1</sup>; pre'shi-ënc<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* pri'shiëns<sup>1</sup>. Buchanan (1757) indicated pri'sai-ins<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777) pres'yans<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) pri'shëns<sup>1</sup> [knowledge of the future; foresight].

**present (v.):** pri-zen't<sup>1</sup>; pre-gënt'<sup>2</sup> [To introduce a person or subject].

**present (a. & n.):** prez'ent<sup>1</sup>; pres'ënt<sup>2</sup> [**I. a.** Being at hand. **II. n. 1. A** gift. **2.** The time at hand. **[hibited].**]

**presentable:** pri-zen't'a-bl<sup>1</sup>; pre-gënt'a-bl<sup>2</sup> [Fit to be introduced or ex-

**presentation:** prez'en-të'shan<sup>1</sup>; pres'ën-tä'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of making a formal gift or introduction].

**presentee:** prez'en-ti'<sup>1</sup>; pres'ën-të'<sup>2</sup>. *C.* pri-zen-ti'<sup>1</sup>; *M.* prez-an-ti'<sup>1</sup> [One who is presented to an ecclesiastical benefice]. **[calamity].**

**presentiment:** pri-sen'ti-ment<sup>1</sup>; pre-sën'ti-mënt<sup>2</sup> [A feeling of impending

**preside:** pri-zaid'<sup>1</sup>; pre-sid'<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated pri-said'<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840) pri-zaid'<sup>1</sup> [To be placed as chief or head].

**president:** prez'i-dent<sup>1</sup>; pres'i-dënt<sup>2</sup> [One who presides].

**Presque Isle:** presk il<sup>1</sup>; presk il<sup>2</sup> [**1.** County in Mich. **2.** A town in Me.].

**prestidigitator:** pres'ti-dij'i-të'tar<sup>1</sup>; pres'ti-dig'i-tä'tor<sup>2</sup> [A juggler].

**prestige:** pres'tij<sup>1</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912), *E., I., & St., or pres-tij'<sup>1</sup>, *Standard* (1913), *C., & W.*; pres'tig<sup>2</sup> or pres-tizh<sup>2</sup>. *M. & W.* pres-tij'<sup>1</sup> [Authority based on past achievements or the moral influence of reputation].*

**presumptuous:** pri-zump'chu-us<sup>1</sup>; pre-gümp'chu-üs<sup>2</sup>. *C., E., M., & W.* pri-zump'tiu-us<sup>1</sup>; *I.* pri-zum'tiu-us<sup>1</sup>; *St.* pre-zum'tiu-us<sup>1</sup>; *W.* pre-zum'tyu-us<sup>1</sup>. This word is frequently mispronounced pri-zum'shus<sup>1</sup> [Assuming too much].

**pretence, pretense:** pri-tens<sup>1</sup>; pre-tënc<sup>2</sup>; not pri'tens<sup>1</sup>. Pronounce the first e as e in "valley," not as in "eel," as Phye indicates it. The first is the English, the second the American spelling [The act of making believe].

**pretend:** pri-tend<sup>1</sup>; pre-tënd<sup>2</sup> [To make believe].

**preterit, preterite:** pret'er-it<sup>1</sup>; prët'er-ît<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1757), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) pri'tar-it<sup>1</sup> [In grammar, the tense that expresses absolute past time].

**preterition:** pret'ar-ish'en<sup>1</sup>; prët'er-îsh'on<sup>2</sup>. *I.* pri-tar-ish'en<sup>1</sup>; *M.* pri-tar-ish'en<sup>1</sup> [The act of passing over].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mië, gët, præy, fërn; hit, Ice; i=ë; i=ë; gō, nôt, òr, wón,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = fuid; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

**preteritive:** pri-ter'i-tiv<sup>1</sup>; pre-tēr'i-tiv<sup>2</sup>. Wr. pret'er-i-tiv<sup>1</sup> [Employed only in a past tense, as certain verbs].

**pretext:** prī'tekst<sup>1</sup>; prē'tēkst<sup>2</sup>. Wr. prī-tēkst<sup>1</sup>, which was indicated by Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Craig (1849) [A fictitious reason or motive].

**pretor:** pri'tēr<sup>1</sup>; prē'tōr<sup>2</sup>; not pri'tēr<sup>1</sup> [In Roman history, a city magistrate].—**pretorian:** pri-tō'ri-an<sup>1</sup>; pre-tō'ri-an<sup>2</sup>.—**pretorium:** pri-tō'ri-um<sup>1</sup>; pre-tō'ri-um<sup>2</sup> [The residence of a Roman governor in the provinces].

**prettily:** prit'i-lī<sup>1</sup>; prit'i-ly<sup>2</sup>. See PRETTY.

**pretty:** prit'<sup>1</sup>; prit'y<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), and Reid (1844) pret'<sup>1</sup> [Characterized by delicate beauty]. In his work on "The Standard of Pronunciation in English" (pp. 176-177), the late Professor Lounsbury stated that no orthoepist "admits any other pronunciation of pretty than pritty," but he must have overlooked the three named above. Professor Lounsbury pointed out also that "the vowel e is beginning to make itself heard."

**pretzel** [Ger.]: pret'sel<sup>1</sup>; prēt'sēl<sup>2</sup> [A biscuit made in knot-like form].

**prevail:** pri-vēl'<sup>1</sup>; pre-vāl'<sup>2</sup> [To gain the upper hand of; master].

**prevalence:** prev'a-lens<sup>1</sup>; prēv'a-lēnç<sup>2</sup> [1. General use or acceptance. 2. The act of prevailing].

**prevent:** pri-vent'<sup>1</sup>; pre-vēnt'<sup>2</sup> [To keep from occurring]. [else].

**previous:** pri'vi-us<sup>1</sup>; prē'vi-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Being or taking place before something].

**prey** (v. & n.): prē<sup>1</sup>; prē<sup>2</sup> [I. v. To seize animal food by stealth. II. n. An animal seized by another for food].

**Priapean:** prai'ə-pī'an<sup>1</sup>; pri'a-pē'an<sup>2</sup> [Relating to Priapus]. [fulness].

**Priapus:** prai-ē'pus<sup>1</sup>; pri-ā'pūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. and Rom. myth, the god of fruit-fulness].

**Pribilof:** pri'bi-lof'<sup>1</sup>; pri'bi-lōf'<sup>2</sup> [Islands in the Bering Sea].

**price** (n. & v.): prais<sup>1</sup>; prīç<sup>2</sup>. See I [Charge].

**prick** (n. & v.): priki<sup>1</sup>; prik<sup>2</sup>. See I.

**pride:** praid<sup>1</sup>; prīd<sup>2</sup>. See I.

**pride-dieu** [Fr.]: pri'='dyū'<sup>1</sup>; prē'='dyū'<sup>2</sup> [A praying-desk].

**priest:** prīst<sup>1</sup>; prēst<sup>2</sup>. See I [One consecrated to divine service].

**prig:** prig<sup>1</sup>; priç<sup>2</sup>. See I [A narrow-minded or conceited person].

**prim<sup>1</sup>:** prim<sup>1</sup>; prīm<sup>2</sup>. See I [Stiffly proper].

**Prim<sup>2</sup>:** prīm<sup>1</sup>; prīm<sup>2</sup>, but frequently Anglicized prim<sup>1</sup> [Sp. general (1814-70)].

**prima donna** [It.]: pri'ma den'ə<sup>1</sup>; pri'mā dōn'a<sup>2</sup> [A leading lady].

**prima facie** [L.]: prai'mā fē'shi-ī<sup>1</sup>; pri'mā fā'shi-ē<sup>2</sup> [At first view].

**primage:** prai'muj<sup>1</sup>; pri'mag<sup>2</sup> [An allowance paid for care in loading or unloading goods on a vessel]. [place].

**primarily:** prai'mā-ri-lī<sup>1</sup>; pri'mā-ri-ly<sup>2</sup>; not prai'mē-ril-ī<sup>1</sup> [In the first place].

**primary:** prai'mā-ri<sup>1</sup>; pri'mā-ry<sup>2</sup> [First].

**primate:** prai'mēt<sup>1</sup>; pri'māt<sup>2</sup> [1. The highest prelate in a nation. 2. One [of the Primates].

2: wolf, dq; bōok, bōot; full, rule, cure, büt, bürn; öil, böy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

**Primates:** *prai-mē'tiz*<sup>1</sup>; *pri-mā'tēs*<sup>2</sup> [An order of mammals].

**primer:** *prim'ar*<sup>1</sup>; *prim'er*<sup>2</sup> [An elementary reading-book]. [explosive].

**primer:** *prai'mar*<sup>1</sup>; *pri'mer*<sup>2</sup> [A device used for firing a cartridge or an

**princess:** *prin'ses*<sup>1</sup>; *prin'çes*<sup>2</sup>. To distinguish this word from the plural of *prince*, and the possessive, *prince's*, the people of Great Britain frequently stress the ultima—*prin-cess*<sup>2</sup>, but when using the word with a given name stress the first syllable [The wife of a prince or the daughter of a sovereign].

**princesse** [Fr.]: *prin-ses*<sup>1</sup>; *prin'çes*<sup>2</sup> [Designating a form of close-fitting garment consisting of a waist and skirt in one].

**prior:** *prai'ar*<sup>1</sup>; *pri'or*<sup>2</sup>. See I [Preceding in time].

**Priscilla:** *pri-sil'a*<sup>1</sup>; *pri-çil'a*<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. D. **Priscilla:** *pri-sil'a*<sup>1</sup>; *pri-çil'a*<sup>2</sup>; F. **Priscille:** *pri'sil'a*<sup>1</sup>; *pri'çil'a*<sup>2</sup>; It. **Priscilla:** *pri-sil'a*<sup>1</sup>; *pri-çil'a*<sup>2</sup>.

**prism:** *prizm*<sup>1</sup>; *prizm*<sup>2</sup>—so also with its relatives **pris'mal**, **pris-mat'ic**, **pris'ma-toid** [1. An optical instrument. 2. A geometrical solid].

**prison:** *priz'n*<sup>1</sup>; *pris'n*<sup>2</sup>. See I [A place of confinement]. [or time].

**pristine:** *pris'tin*<sup>1</sup>; *pris'tin*<sup>2</sup>. E. & I. *pris'tain*<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the earliest state

**privacy:** *prai'va-si*<sup>1</sup>; *pri'va-çy*<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Elphinstone (1786), Scott (1797), and Knowles (1835) *priv'a-si*<sup>1</sup>. This Irish and Scottish usage, while occasionally heard in England, remains unrecorded by British lexicographers or orthoepists. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Craig (1844), Wright (1855), Hunter (*Encyclopædic*, 1879-88), Ogilvie and Annandale (1884), Stormonth (1885), and Murray (1909) all indicated *prai'va-si*<sup>1</sup> [The condition of being in seclusion]. [life].

**privation:** *prai-vē'shan*<sup>1</sup>; *pri-vā'shon*<sup>2</sup> [Want of the common comforts of

**privative:** *priv'a-tiv*<sup>1</sup>; *priv'a-tiv*<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), *prai'va-tiv*<sup>1</sup> [Causing privation].

**privily:** *priv'i-l*<sup>1</sup>; *priv'i-ly*<sup>2</sup> [In secret].

**privy:** *priv'i*<sup>1</sup>; *priv'y*<sup>2</sup> [Apart from publicity].

**prize** (*v.* & *n.*): *prai'z*<sup>1</sup>; *priz*<sup>2</sup>. [sibly false].

**probable:** *prob'a-bl*<sup>1</sup>; *prob'a-bl*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *prob'bl*<sup>1</sup> [Apparently true yet pos-

**probate:** *prō'bēt*<sup>1</sup>; *prō'bāt*<sup>2</sup> [Formal, official, legal proof].

**Probatia:** *pro-bat'i-ka*<sup>1</sup>; *pro-bāt'i-ea*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**probative:** *prō'ba-tiv*<sup>1</sup>; *prō'ba-tiv*<sup>2</sup> [Serving for proof].

**probe:** *prōb*<sup>1</sup>; *prōb*<sup>2</sup> [A surgical instrument].

**probity:** *prob'i-ti*<sup>1</sup> or *prō'b'i-ti*<sup>1</sup>; *prō'b'i-ty*<sup>2</sup> or *prō'b'i-ty*<sup>2</sup> [Strict honesty].

**proboscis:** *pro-bes'is*<sup>1</sup>; *pro-bōs'is*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *prō-bes'is*<sup>1</sup> [A long flexible snout, as the trunk of the elephant].

**procedure:** *pro-sīd'yur*<sup>1</sup>; *pro-çēd'yur*<sup>2</sup> [A course of action].

**proceed:** *pro-sīd'*<sup>1</sup>; *pro-çēd'*<sup>2</sup> [To continue in progress].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; əɪsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; tʃn, this.

**proceeds:** prō'sidz<sup>1</sup>; prō'çeds<sup>2</sup>. Smart (1840) prēs'idz<sup>1</sup> [Material results of an action or course].

**process:** prēs'es<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr., or prō'ses<sup>1</sup>, E. & I.*, Knowles (1835) and Wright (1855); prōç'es<sup>2</sup> or prō'çes<sup>2</sup>. Milton stressed the last syllable of this word in "Paradise Lost," bk. ii, l. 297, and bk. vii, l. 178. And altho "Webster's New International" says that this—"the original pro-cess' remained beside pro'cess until late in 18th century," not one of twelve dictionaries examined, ranging from 1732 to 1798, bears it out. Nares (1784) says in his "Elements of Orthoepey" (p. 357): "I suspect this to be the ancient accentuation, though most of the authorities I have at present by me seem rather to prove the contrary" [A course or method of operation].

[in a formal manner].

**procession:** pro-sesh'an<sup>1</sup>; pro-çesh'on<sup>2</sup> [An array, as of persons, moving

**Prochorus:** præk'o-rus<sup>1</sup>; prœ'o-rūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**providence:** prēs't-dens<sup>1</sup>; prōç'i-dēnç<sup>2</sup>. *E., I., & M.* prō'si-dēns<sup>1</sup>. The first indicates American usage, the second usage in Great Britain, but was indicated also by Webster (1828) [A falling from a normal position].

[ner].

**proclaim:** pro-klēm'<sup>1</sup>; pro-elām'<sup>2</sup> [To announce loudly in a public man-

**Procne:** præk'ni<sup>1</sup>; prœ'ne<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Pandion who was turned into a swallow].

**Procrustean:** pro-krus'ti-an<sup>1</sup>; pro-erūs'te-an<sup>2</sup> [Forcing conformity].

**Procrustes:** pro-krus'tīz<sup>1</sup>; pro-erūs'tēs<sup>2</sup>—the o as in "obey," not as in "go" [A legendary Greek robber].

**procurator:** præk'yū-rē'ter<sup>1</sup>; prœ'yū-rā'tōr<sup>2</sup> [One authorized to act for or manage the affairs of another].—**procuratory:** præk'yū-ra-tō'n<sup>1</sup>; prœ'yū-ra-tō'ry<sup>2</sup>. By Bailey (1732) *procuratory*; Johnson (1755) *procuratory*; Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) *pro-kiū're-tēr-i*<sup>1</sup> [Relating to a procurator].

[chase, loan, or request].

**procure:** pro-kiūr'<sup>1</sup>; pro-eūr<sup>2</sup> [To come into the possession of, as by pur-

**Procyon:** prō'si-en<sup>1</sup>; prō'gy-ōn<sup>2</sup> [A star].

**prod** (*v. & n.*): pred<sup>1</sup>; prōd<sup>2</sup>. See O [Thrust; punch].

**prodigious:** pro-dij'us<sup>1</sup>; pro-dīg'ūs<sup>2</sup>—the last i is completely obscured in modern speech [Enormous or extraordinary, as in size or extent].

[admiration].

**prodigy:** pred'ī-jī<sup>1</sup>; prōd'ī-gy<sup>2</sup> [One who or that which excites wonder and

**produce** (*v.*): pro-diūs'<sup>1</sup>; pro-dūç'<sup>2</sup> [To bring into existence or view].

**produce** (*n.*): prēd'yūs<sup>1</sup>; prōd'yūç<sup>2</sup>. *I.* prō'diūs<sup>1</sup>, so also Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775). Sometimes, formerly, stressed on the ultima, as by Dryden [1631-1700], quoted by Nares in "Elements of English Orthoepey," p. 358 [That which is brought forth, as farm-products, provisions, etc.].

You heard not health for your own private use,  
But on the public spend the rich *pro-duce*.

*Epistle to J. Driden* l. 118 [1699].

**product:** prēd'ukt<sup>1</sup>; prōd'uet<sup>2</sup>. Ash (1775) and Knowles (1835) prō'-dukt<sup>1</sup>. Formerly stressed on the ultima. See quotation [Anything produced, as by labor or growth].

To whom thus Michael—These are the *pro-duct*  
Of those ill-mated marriages thou saw'st.

MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. xi, l. 683 [1663].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʌll, rʌle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; no; ör; full, rüle; but, būrn:

**proem:** prō'em<sup>1</sup>; prō'ēm<sup>2</sup> [An introductory statement].—**proemial:** prō'mi-al<sup>1</sup>; prō-ē'mi-al<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a proem].

**profanation:** pref'a-nē'shan<sup>1</sup>; prōf'a-nū'shon<sup>2</sup>. See PROFANE [The act of treating sacred things with irreverence].

**profane:** pro-fēn<sup>1</sup>; pro-fān<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1757) and Kenrick (1773) made no distinction of the quantity of the *o* in this word and in the first *o* in *profanatum* [Characterized by lack of reverence for sacred things].

**profile:** prō'fil<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., M., St., & Wr., or* prō'fail<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., & W.*; prō'fil<sup>2</sup> or prō'fil<sup>2</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers, Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), and Perry (1777) indicated pro-fail<sup>1</sup>; Ash (1775) *pro'file*; Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) pro-fil<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) prō'fil<sup>1</sup>; Craig (1849) prō'fail<sup>1</sup>; Wright (1855) prō'fil<sup>1</sup> [An outline or contour; also, a side view].

**profuse:** pro-fiūs<sup>1</sup>; pro-fūs<sup>2</sup>. Compare DIFFUSE [Produced in overabundance].

**program, programme:** prō'gram<sup>1</sup>; prō'grām<sup>2</sup>; *not* prō'gram<sup>1</sup>, *nor* prō'-grum<sup>1</sup> [A printed list of the subjects embraced in an entertainment and the order of their presentation].

**progress (n.):** prog'res<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr., or* prō'gres<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., & M.*; prō'grēs<sup>2</sup> or prō'grēs<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Of the earlier lexicographers Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Oseilvie (1850), and Wright (1855) indicated prog'res<sup>1</sup>, and Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) prō'gres<sup>1</sup>. See PROGRESS, v. [A moving forward; advance].

**progress (v.):** pro-gres<sup>1</sup>; pro-ğrēs<sup>2</sup>. Fenning (1760) and Ash (1775) *pro'gress*. Of this word Craig ("New Universal Etymological, Technological and Pronouncing Dictionary," 1849) says: "This verb is accented on the first syllable by Shakespeare and Gifford; but it is now always accented on the second."

Let me wipe off this honourable dew  
That silverly doth *pro'gress* on thy cheeks.

SHAKESPEARE *King John* act v, sc. 2.

**prohibit:** pro-hib'it<sup>1</sup>; pro-hīb'it<sup>2</sup> [To forbid by authority].—**prohibition:** prō'hi-bish'an<sup>1</sup>; prō'hi-bish'on<sup>2</sup> [The act of forbidding].—**prohibitory:** pro-hib'i-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; pro-hīb'i-to-ry<sup>2</sup> [Involving prohibition].

**project (n.):** prej'ekt<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr., or* prō'jekt<sup>1</sup>, *E. & I.*; prō'jekt<sup>2</sup> or prō'jekt<sup>2</sup>. By Bailey (1732) *project'*; Fenning (1750), Ash (1775) prō'jekt<sup>1</sup> [A plan thought out]. See ABSENT.

**project (v.):** pro-jekt<sup>1</sup>; pro-jēt<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791) prō-jekt<sup>1</sup>. Sometimes, formerly, stressed on the first syllable.

I cannot *pro'ject* mine own cause so well  
To make it clear, but do confess I have  
Been laden with . . . frailties.

SHAKESPEARE *Antony and Cleopatra* act 2, sc. 2 [1606].

**projectile:** pro-jek'til<sup>1</sup>; pro-jēc'til<sup>2</sup>; *not* pro-jek-tail<sup>1</sup> [A shell or missile for discharge from a large gun].

**prolate:** prō'lēt<sup>1</sup>; prō'lāt<sup>2</sup>; *not* pro-lēt<sup>1</sup>. Walker (1791) prō'lēt<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) and Wright (1855) pro-lēt<sup>1</sup> [Extended lengthwise].

**prolegomenon:** prō'h-gem'i-nen<sup>1</sup>; prō'h-gēm'e-nōn<sup>2</sup> [An introductory observation].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**prolepsis:** pro-lep'sis<sup>1</sup>; pro-lēp'sis<sup>2</sup>. Dr. Murray indicates pro-lip'sis<sup>1</sup> as alternative [An anachronism].

**proletarian:** prō'h-tē'ri-an<sup>1</sup> or prēl'i-tē'ri-an<sup>1</sup>; prō'le-tā'ri-an<sup>2</sup> or prōl'e-tā'ri-an<sup>2</sup> [A member of the working classes].

**proletariat:** prō'h-tē'ri-at<sup>1</sup> or prēl'i-tē'ri-at<sup>1</sup>; prō'le-tā'ri-āt<sup>2</sup> or prōl'e-tā'ri-āt<sup>2</sup> [Wage-earners collectively].

**prolix:** prō'liks<sup>1</sup>; prō'liks<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., M., & W.* indicate pro-liks<sup>1</sup> as alternative [Of unusual length; tedious].

**prolocutor:** prō-lek'yū-tər<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., I., & W.*, or prēl'o-kiū-tər<sup>1</sup>, *M. & W.*; prō-lē'yū-tor<sup>2</sup> or prōl'o-eū-tor<sup>2</sup>. *St. prēl'o-kiū-tər<sup>1</sup>*. Of the earlier lexicographers, Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Barclay (1797) indicated prō-lo-kiū-tər<sup>1</sup>. Sheridan (1780) and Smart (1840) prēl'o-kiū-tər<sup>1</sup>. Walker (1791) prēl'o-kiū-tər<sup>1</sup>, and Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) pro-lek'yū-tər<sup>1</sup> [One who speaks for another].

**prolog, prologue:** prō'log<sup>1</sup>; prō'lōg<sup>2</sup>. *M. & W.* prēl'eg<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840). By Bailey (1732) the stress was placed on the last syllable, *pro-logue* [An introduction spoken by an actor before a play].

**promenade:** prēm'i-nād<sup>1</sup> or prēm'i-nēd<sup>1</sup>; prēm'e-nād<sup>2</sup> or prēm'e-nād<sup>2</sup>. The second is the pronunciation indicated by the Imperial and it is noted by the *Standard* and Murray's "New English Dictionary" as alternative [A walk].

**Prometheus:** pro-mī'fhiūs<sup>1</sup>; pro-mē'thūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the founder of civilization].

**promulgate:** pro-mul'gēt<sup>1</sup>, prēm'ul-gēt<sup>1</sup>, or prō'mul-gēt<sup>1</sup>; pro-mūl'gāt<sup>2</sup>, prēm'ul-gāt<sup>2</sup>, or prō'mūl-gāt<sup>2</sup>. The second and third are frequently heard in England, but the second is more common there to-day and is noted by Dr. Murray as preferred [To publish abroad in any way].

**promulgator:** prō'mul-gē'tər<sup>1</sup>; prō'mūl-gā'tor<sup>2</sup>. Modern English usage is indicated by *M.*—prēm'ul-gē-tər<sup>1</sup>, also noted by Smart (1840). The chief stress was placed on the penult by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855). Sheridan (1780) placed it on the antepenult—prō-mul-gē-tər<sup>1</sup>. Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated the first syllable short—prēm-ul-gē'tər<sup>1</sup> [One who publishes abroad]. See PROMULGATE.

**pronoun:** prō'naun<sup>1</sup>; prō'noun<sup>2</sup> [In grammar, a word used instead of a [noun].

**pronounce:** pro-nauns<sup>1</sup>; pro-nounç<sup>2</sup> [To sound the syllables of words in speech].

**pronunciamento:** pro-nun'si-ə-men'to<sup>1</sup>; pro-nūn'çi-a-mēn'to<sup>2</sup> [A formal [public announcement].

**pronunciation:** pro-nun'si-ē'shan<sup>1</sup>; pro-nūn'çi-ā'shon<sup>2</sup>. This is the pronunciation indicated by *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., & W.* Of the lexicographers who noted pro-nun'si-ē'shan<sup>1</sup>, the most recent were Goodrich and Porter in Webster's "American Dictionary of the Eng. Language" (1864), who followed Worcester's indication (1839), and he was reflecting usage advocated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827).

The historic pronunciation was recorded by Buchanan (1757), who noted prō-nun-si-ē'shan<sup>1</sup> and was supported by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Smart (1836), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855), and the modern authorities first cited above. Modern usage has discarded Walker's views and recommendation in favor of Buchanan's, perhaps because Smart pointed out that

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪpk; thin, this.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; faat; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

some persons utter this word as if it were related to the "verb to pronounce in the same way that 'association' and 'enunciation' are related to 'associate' and 'enunciate,'" and say *pro-nun-shee-a'shun*, but the only instance of this verb that Dr. Murray notes is from John Gaule's "Magastromancer" (1652), and is there spelt *pronuntiate*. See ANNUNCIATE, ANNUNCIATION, ASSOCIATE, ASSOCIATION, ENUNCIATE, ENUNCIATION. Sheridan (1780) noted *prö-nun-shë'shon*<sup>1</sup> [The act of pronouncing words].

**propel:** pro-pel<sup>1</sup>; pro-pël<sup>2</sup> [To drive forward or onward].

**proper:** præp'ar<sup>1</sup>; pröp'er<sup>2</sup> [Especially suited for some end].

**prophecy:** præf'i-sai<sup>1</sup>; pröf'e-çy<sup>2</sup> [A prediction, especially one made under divine influence]. [ration].

**prophecy:** præf'i-sai<sup>1</sup>; pröf'e-sy<sup>2</sup> [To predict, especially under divine inspi-ration].

**Prophète (Le):** læ pro'fät<sup>1</sup>; le pro'fët<sup>2</sup> [An opera by Meyerbeer]. [tive].

**prophylactic:** prö'fi-[or præf'i-]lak'tik<sup>1</sup>; prö'fi-[or pröf'i-]läe'tic<sup>2</sup> [Preven-tive].

**propitiate:** pro-pish'i-ët<sup>1</sup>; pro-pish'i-ät<sup>2</sup> [To conciliate].—**propitiation:**

pro-pish'i-ë'shon<sup>1</sup>; pro-pish'i-ä'shon<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) *prö-pi-shë'shon*<sup>1</sup>. See PRO-NUNCIATION [The act of conciliating].

**propolis:** præp'o-lis<sup>1</sup>; pröp'o-lis<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* *prö'po-lis*<sup>1</sup>, also Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) [Bee-glue]. [to a temple].

**propylæum** [L.]: præp'i-li'um<sup>1</sup>; pröp'y-lë'um<sup>2</sup> [An imposing entrance to a temple].

**propylon:** præp'i-lon<sup>1</sup>; pröp'y-lön<sup>2</sup> [Egypt. monumental gateway].

**pro rata** [L.]: prö ra'ta<sup>1</sup>; prö ra'ta<sup>2</sup>. See **ASK** [In proportion].

**prorate:** pro-rët<sup>1</sup>; pro-rät<sup>2</sup> [To divide proportionately].

**prosaic:** pro-zë'ik<sup>1</sup>; pro-sä'ie<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1757) *pro-së'ik*<sup>1</sup> [Lacking in interest; commonplace].

**prosaism:** præ'z-i-izm<sup>1</sup>; prö'sa-izm<sup>2</sup> [A commonplace expression].

**prosaist:** præ'z-i-ist<sup>1</sup>; prö'sa-ist<sup>2</sup>. *C.* *prö'zæ-ist*<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., St., & Wr.* *prö-zë'-ist*<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *prö'zë'-ist*<sup>1</sup>. Craig (1849) and Wright (1855) *prö'zæ-ist*<sup>1</sup> [One given to writing prose, or who is commonplace].

**proscenium:** pro-si'ni-um<sup>1</sup>; pro-së'ni-üm<sup>2</sup> [In a modern theater, that part of the stage between the curtain and the orchestra].

**proselyte:** præ's-i-luit<sup>1</sup>; prös'e-lyt<sup>2</sup> [One who has been converted from his faith to another].—**proselytism:** præ's-i-l-tizm<sup>1</sup> or -lai-tizm<sup>1</sup>; prös'e-ly-tizm<sup>2</sup> or -ly-tizm<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain

[The making of converts].—**proselytist:** præ's-i-l-tist<sup>1</sup> or -lai-tist<sup>1</sup>; prös'e-ly-tist<sup>2</sup> or -ly-tist<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [One who proselytizes].—**proselytize:** præ's-i-l-taiz<sup>1</sup> or -lai-taiz<sup>1</sup>; prös'e-ly-tiz<sup>2</sup> or -ly-tiz<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [To make converts].

**prosenchyma:** præ-sen'ku-ma<sup>1</sup>; prös-ën'ey-ma<sup>2</sup> [Plant-tissue].

**Proserpina:** pro-sür'pi-nä<sup>1</sup>; pro-sër'pi-na<sup>2</sup> [Persephone].

**Proserpine:** præ'sär-pin<sup>1</sup> or -pin<sup>1</sup>; prös'er-pin<sup>2</sup> or -pin<sup>2</sup> [In Roman myth, the equivalent of the Gr. PERSEPHONE].

**prosodal:** præ'so-dal<sup>1</sup>; prös'o-dal<sup>2</sup>; *not* *pro-sed'al*<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to a prosodus].

**prosodiac:** pro-sö'di-ak<sup>1</sup>; pro-sö'di-äe<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a prosodion].

**prosodian:** pro-sö'di-än<sup>1</sup>; pro-sö'di-an<sup>2</sup> [A prosodist].

**prosodic:** pro-sed'ik<sup>1</sup>; pro-söd'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to prosody].—**prosodist:** præ'so-dist<sup>1</sup>; prös'o-dist<sup>2</sup> [An expert in prosody].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wät, all; më, gët, præy, fërn; hit, ice; i=ë; i=ë; gō, nōt, òr, wón,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; n = sing; thin, this.

**prosodion:** pro-sō'di-en<sup>1</sup>; pro-sō'di-ōn<sup>2</sup> [A Gr. choral ode sung by priests].

**prosodus:** pres'o-dus<sup>1</sup>; prōs'o-dūs<sup>2</sup> [A canal in sponges].

**prosody:** pres'o-di<sup>1</sup>; prōs'o-dy<sup>2</sup> [The science of verse-forms].

**prosonomasia:** pres-en'o-mē'si-a<sup>1</sup> or pres'o-no-mē'si-a<sup>1</sup>; prōs-ōn'o-mā'-si-a<sup>2</sup> or prōs'o-no-mā'zhi-a<sup>2</sup> [In rhetoric, a punning play upon the sound of a word].

**prospect (n.):** pres'pekt<sup>1</sup>; prōs'pēet<sup>2</sup> [A future probability based on present indications].

**prospect (v.):** pres'pekt<sup>1</sup>; prōs'pēet<sup>2</sup>. Originally and until the beginning of the 18th century pros-pekt<sup>1</sup> [To explore or search for minerals. Originally, to look forth, out, upon, or for].

**prospectant:** pro-spek'tant<sup>1</sup>; pro-spēe'tant<sup>2</sup> [Looking forward].—**pro-spective:** pro-spek'tiv<sup>1</sup>; pro-spēe'tiv<sup>2</sup> [Looking to the future]. ["Tempest"].

**Prospero:** pres'par-ō<sup>1</sup>; prōs'per-ō<sup>2</sup> [The duke of Milan in Shakespeare's]

**prosperous:** pres'par-us<sup>1</sup>; prōs'per-ūs<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes, illiterately, pres'-pres<sup>1</sup> [Having good fortune].

**prostrate (a. & v.):** pres'trēt<sup>1</sup>; prōs'trāt<sup>2</sup>. While Shakespeare and Sidney stressed the first syllable, Spenser and Fairfax stressed the last. Milton did both.

To her my love I lowly do *pros-trate*'. SPENSER *Colin Clout* l. 474.

He heard the western lords would undermine

His city's wall, and lay his towers *pros-trate*'.

EDWARD FAIRFAX *Tasso* bk. i, st. 83.

Grov'ling and *pros'trate* on yon lake of fire.

MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. i, l. 280.

O'er shields, and helms, and helm'd heads He rode

Of thrones, and mighty seraphim *pros-trate*'.

MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. vi, l. 844.

**prostyle:** prō'stail<sup>1</sup>; prō'stāl<sup>2</sup>. E. & I. pres'tail<sup>1</sup> [In architecture, a range of detached columns].

**prosy:** prō'zi<sup>1</sup>; prō'sy<sup>2</sup> [Having the nature of prose; commonplace].

**protagon:** prō'tē-gen<sup>1</sup>; prō'ta-gēn<sup>2</sup> [A chemical compound found in brain- and nerve-tissue]. [in a Gr. drama].

**protagonist:** pro-tag'o-nist<sup>1</sup>; pro-tāg'o-nist<sup>2</sup> [A leader, as the chief actor]

**protasis:** prot'a-sis<sup>1</sup>; prōt'a-sis<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1805) and Walker (1806) pro-tē'sis<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) prō'ta-sis<sup>1</sup> [In grammar, a clause containing the condition of a conditional sentence].

**Protean:** prō'ti-an<sup>1</sup>; prō'te-an<sup>2</sup>. C. prō'ti-an<sup>1</sup>; E., I., & Smart pro-ti'an<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Proteus; also [p-], changeable].

**protégé** [Fr.]: prō'tē'zē<sup>1</sup>; prō'tē'zhē<sup>2</sup> [One fostered and favored by another].—**protégée** (fem.): prō'tē'zē<sup>1</sup>; prō'tē'zhē<sup>2</sup>.

**proteid:** prō'ti-id<sup>1</sup>; prō'te-id<sup>2</sup>; not prō'tid<sup>1</sup> [A chemical compound containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulfur]. [organic substances].

**protein:** prō'ti-in<sup>1</sup>; prō'te-in<sup>2</sup>; not prō'tin<sup>1</sup> [The nitrogenous material in]

**pro tempore** [L.]: prō'tem'po-rī<sup>1</sup>; prō'tēm'po-rē<sup>2</sup> [For the time being: abbreviated *pro tem.*]. [to fall at the siege of Troy].

**Protesilaus:** pro-tes'i-lē'us<sup>1</sup>; pro-tēs'i-lā'ūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the first Greek]

2: wolf, dog; book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

**protest** (*n.*): prō'test<sup>1</sup>; prō'test<sup>2</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Fening (1760), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), and Fulton & Knight (1802), stressed on the final syllable, prō'test<sup>1</sup>; by Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), and Nares (1784) prēt'est<sup>1</sup> [A formal or solemn declaration against].

**protest** (*v.*): pro-test<sup>1</sup>; prō-tēst<sup>2</sup> [To declare formally or solemnly against an act, a decision, belief, or practise].

**Protestant**: prēt'es-tant<sup>1</sup>; prōt'ēs-tant<sup>2</sup> [A member of a Christian sect].

**protestant**: pro-tes'tant<sup>1</sup> or prēt'es-tant<sup>1</sup>; pro-tēs'tant<sup>2</sup> or prōt'ēs-tant<sup>2</sup> [One who makes a protest].

**protestation**: prēt'es-tē'shan<sup>1</sup>; prōt'ēs-tā'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of protesting].

**Proteus**: prō'tiūs<sup>1</sup> or -ti-us<sup>1</sup>; prō'tūs<sup>2</sup> or -te-ūs<sup>2</sup> [In Classic myth, a prophetic old man of the sea]. [notary].

**prothonotary**: pro-thēn'o-tē-rī<sup>1</sup>; pro-thōn'o-tā-ry<sup>2</sup> [A chief clerk or

**protocol**: prō'to-kel<sup>1</sup>; prō'to-eöl<sup>2</sup> [A preliminary, or a preliminary draft of an official document].

**protozoan**: prō'to-zō'en<sup>1</sup>; prō'to-zō'ōn<sup>2</sup> [A cellular organism].

**protractile**: pro-trak'til<sup>1</sup>; pro-trā'e'til<sup>2</sup> [Capable of being lengthened].

**protrude**: pro-trūd<sup>1</sup>; pro-trud<sup>2</sup> [To push or thrust out].

**protrusile**: pro-trū'sil<sup>1</sup>; pro-tru'sil<sup>2</sup> [Adapted to being thrust out].

**protrusive**: pro-trū'siv<sup>1</sup>; pro-tru'siv<sup>2</sup>; not pro-trū'ziv<sup>1</sup> [Tending to project].

**protyle**: prō'til<sup>1</sup>; prō'tyl<sup>2</sup>. *C.* pro-tai'lī<sup>1</sup>; *M.* prō'tail<sup>1</sup> [The hypothetical primitive material of the universe].

**proud**: praud<sup>1</sup>; proud<sup>2</sup> [1. Assuming an attitude of superiority. 2. Feeling or showing a sense of proper pride]. [(1809-65)].

**Proudhon**: prū'dōh<sup>1</sup>; prū'dōh<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is silent. See H [Fr. philosopher

**Prout**: praut<sup>1</sup>; prout<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**prove**: prūv<sup>1</sup>; prqv<sup>2</sup>. See O (6) [To make clear and certain].

**proven**: prūv'n<sup>1</sup>; prqv'n<sup>2</sup> [Proved: an archaism]. [guage spoken there].

**Provençal**: prō'van'sāl<sup>1</sup>; prō'vāh'gāl<sup>2</sup> [A native of Provence or the lan-

**Provence**: prō'vāh's<sup>1</sup>; prō'vāh'g<sup>2</sup> [A former Fr. province].

**proviso**: pro-vai'zo<sup>1</sup>; pro-vi'zo<sup>2</sup>.

*Proviso*, is a condition inserted into any deed, upon the observance whereof the validity of the deed consisteth, which forme of condition seemeth to be borrowed from Fraunce.

JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607].

**provocation**: prev'o-kē'shan<sup>1</sup>; prōv'o-eā'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of causing resentment or that which causes it].

**provocative**: pro-vek'a-tiv<sup>1</sup> or pro-vō'kē-tiv<sup>1</sup>; pro-vō'e'a-tiv<sup>2</sup> or pro-vō'ea-tiv<sup>2</sup>. The second was indicated by most of the earlier lexicographers. *E.* prō-vōk'a-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *I.* prō-vōk'a-tiv<sup>1</sup>. Buchanan (1757) pro-vek'ē-tiv<sup>1</sup> [Tending to cause anger or resentment].

**provokable**: pro-vōk'a-bl<sup>1</sup>; pro-vōk'a-bl<sup>2</sup> [Capable of being provoked].

**provoke**: pro-vōk<sup>1</sup>; pro-vōk<sup>2</sup> [To cause anger or resentment].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, gey, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪʊ = feud; ɛɦɪn; go; ɪŋ = sing; ɦɦɦn, this.

**provost:** prɒv'ast<sup>1</sup> or prɒ'vɔ<sup>1</sup>; prɒv'ost<sup>2</sup> or prɒ'vɔ<sup>2</sup>. The first is generally applied to the head of some colleges in England and in the United States; the second, to a military officer who acts as chief of police of a camp, garrison, etc. In the latter sense it is sometimes written *provo*. Bailey (1732) noted the distinction recorded above. So also did Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791); Fenning (1760), who made no distinction, indicated *provo'st*; Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) recorded *prev'ost*.

**pro:** prau<sup>1</sup>; prow<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation prɔ<sup>1</sup> was noted as preferred usage by Johnston (1764), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Scott (1797), and is now obsolete. Modern dictionaries are unanimous in indicating prau<sup>1</sup>, which was recorded also by Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849).

Walker claimed that "when authorities are so nicely balanced [he cited five orthoepists in support of each pronunciation], analogy ought to decide; and that is theory for the first pronunciation." Usage has determined the point, which analogy could not in view of the fact that *ow* preceded by *r* has two sounds in English, as may be shown by citing *brow*, *crow*; *frown*, *grow*; *row* (a noise), *row* (with oars), etc. [The bow of a ship].

**proress:** prau'es<sup>1</sup>; prow'es<sup>2</sup>. Nares (1784) prɔ'es<sup>1</sup>. See PROW [bravery].

**prowl:** praul<sup>1</sup>; proul<sup>2</sup>. Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Nares (1784) indicated prɔ<sup>1</sup>; but Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797) noted praul<sup>1</sup>, as the modern dictionaries do. Dr. Murray indicates that the change from the original *prolle*, *prole* to *proul*, *proul* was at first merely one of spelling, but that since about 1750 this change has perverted the pronunciation from prɔ<sup>1</sup> to praul<sup>1</sup> [To roam about stealthily as if in search of prey].

**prude:** prūd<sup>1</sup>; prūd<sup>2</sup>; not priūd<sup>1</sup>. So also with its relatives prud'e-ry, prud'ish [A woman who displays an affected modesty].

**prudence:** prū'dens<sup>1</sup>; prū'dɛŋç<sup>2</sup> [Care to avoid practical mistakes; caution].

**prudent:** prū'dent<sup>1</sup>; prū'dɛnt<sup>2</sup> [Careful to avoid practical errors].

**Prudhon:** prū'dɔh<sup>1</sup>; prū'dɔh<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is silent. See H [Fr. painter (1758–1823)].

**pruinose:** prū'i-nɔs<sup>1</sup>; prū'i-nɔs<sup>2</sup>. *I.* prū-in'ɔs<sup>1</sup>; *St.* prū'i-nɔz<sup>1</sup> [Frosted; powdery].

**prurigo:** pru-rai'go<sup>1</sup>; prū-rī'gɔ<sup>2</sup> [A skin-disease].

**Prussia:** prush'ə<sup>1</sup>; prush'a<sup>2</sup>; not prū'shə<sup>1</sup>, which is a vulgarism [A country of Europe].

**Prussian:** prush'an<sup>1</sup>; prūsh'an<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation prū'shan<sup>1</sup>, indicated by Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Boag (1848), and Craig (1849), is no longer in reputable use [Pert. to Prussia].

**prussiate:** prus'ɪ-ɛt<sup>1</sup>; prūs'ɪ-āt<sup>2</sup>. *E.* prūs'ɪ-ɛt<sup>1</sup> [A salt of prussic acid].

**prussic:** prus'ɪk<sup>1</sup>; prūs'ɪɛ<sup>2</sup>. Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849) prūs'ɪk<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to a poisonous chemical product].

**Prynne:** prin<sup>1</sup>; prŷn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. Puritan and jurist (1600–69)].

**pyrtaneum:** prit'a-ni'um<sup>1</sup>; prŷt'a-nē'um<sup>2</sup> [Gr. town hall].

**Przasnysz:** pshas'nish<sup>1</sup>; pshās'nŷsh<sup>2</sup> [Polish town].

**Przemysl:** pshē'mish<sup>1</sup>; pshg'mŷsh<sup>2</sup> [Galician town, taken by Rus., Mch. [22, 1915].

**ps:** Note that *p* before *s* and *t* is silent in certain words derived from the Greek. See P, and PSALM to PTYALIN, below.

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bɔɔk, bɔɔt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔy; gɔ, gɛm; ɪpk; ɦɦɦn, this.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **prēy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **būr**;

**psalm**: **sām**<sup>1</sup>; **sām**<sup>2</sup>; *not sam*<sup>1</sup> [A sacred song of praise to God].

To hear *psalm* pronounced as the proper name "Sam" is still hateful to the orthoepically pure. Such a usage can as yet be pollutely termed a provincialism, or, insultingly, a vulgarianism. THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. 3, p. 103. [H. '09.]

The rule given by Walker and cited below is now more honored in the breach than by the observance in so far as it applies to *Psalmist* and *psalmody*, which see.

*L* is silent likewise between *a* and *m* in the same syllable, as *alms*, *halm*, *calm*, etc. . . . but when the *m* is detached from the *l* by commencing another syllable the *l* becomes audible. Thus, though the *l* is mute in *psalm*, it is always heard in . . . *psal-mist*, *psal-mody*. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 403 [London, 1791].

**Psalmist**: **sām**<sup>1</sup>*ist*<sup>1</sup>; **sām**<sup>1</sup>*ist*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.*; *St. & Wr. sal*<sup>1</sup>*mist*<sup>1</sup>, which was formerly in vogue and noted as standard by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827). By Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) *sam*<sup>1</sup>*ist*<sup>1</sup> [A composer of Psalms].

**psalmody**: **sām**<sup>1</sup>*o*-**di**<sup>1</sup>; **sām**<sup>1</sup>*o*-**dy**<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., M., & W.* and twenty members of the "New Standard Dictionary's" Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations. By *C., St., & Wr. sal*<sup>1</sup>*mo*-**di**<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation noted by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [A collection of psalms].

**Psalter**: **sāl**<sup>1</sup>*tār*<sup>1</sup>; **sāl**<sup>1</sup>*tēr*<sup>2</sup>—but the *l* is not always pronounced in England. Smart (1836) **sāl**<sup>1</sup>*tār*<sup>1</sup> [The Book of Psalms, especially as contained in the Book of Common Prayer].

**psalterian**: **sāl**<sup>1</sup>*tī*-**rī**-**ən**<sup>1</sup>; **sāl**<sup>1</sup>*tē*-**rī**-**ən**<sup>2</sup>; *C. sal*<sup>1</sup>*tī*-**rī**-**ən**<sup>1</sup>; *M. psal*<sup>1</sup>*tī*-**rī**-**ən**<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to a psaltery].

**psaltery**: **sāl**<sup>1</sup>*tār*-**y**<sup>1</sup>; **sāl**<sup>1</sup>*tēr*-**y**<sup>2</sup> [A stringed instrument of music].

**psellismus**: **se**-**liz**<sup>1</sup>*mus*<sup>1</sup>; **sē**-**līs**<sup>2</sup>*mus*<sup>2</sup>. *C. se*-**lis**<sup>1</sup>*mus*<sup>1</sup>; *M. pse*-**liz**<sup>1</sup>*mās*<sup>1</sup> [An imperfect articulation, as hisping].

**pseudo**- (*prefix*): **siū**<sup>1</sup>*do*-**y**<sup>1</sup>; **sū**<sup>1</sup>*do*-**y**<sup>2</sup>. See **P** and **ps** [From the Gr. (*pseudes*), false: used as a combining form].

**pseudonym**: **siū**<sup>1</sup>*do*-**nīm**<sup>1</sup>; **sū**<sup>1</sup>*do*-**nīm**<sup>2</sup> [A fictitious name; pen-name].—**pseudonymal**: **siu**-**den**<sup>1</sup>*mal*<sup>1</sup>; **sū**-**dōn**<sup>1</sup>*y*-**mal**<sup>2</sup> [Pseudonymous].—**pseudonymous**: **siu**-**den**<sup>1</sup>*mus*<sup>1</sup>; **sū**-**dōn**<sup>1</sup>*y*-**mūs**<sup>2</sup> [Issued under an assumed name].

**psi**: **psī**<sup>1</sup> *or* **sai**<sup>1</sup>; **psī**<sup>2</sup> *or* **si**<sup>2</sup> [The twenty-third letter of the Gr. alphabet (Ψ, ψ): equivalent to Eng. *ps*].

**psilosis**: **sai**-**lō**<sup>1</sup>*sis*<sup>1</sup>; **si**-**lō**<sup>1</sup>*sis*<sup>2</sup> [A disease of the tropics].

**psoas**: **sō**<sup>1</sup>*as*<sup>1</sup> *or* **psō**<sup>1</sup>*as*<sup>1</sup>; **sō**<sup>1</sup>*as*<sup>2</sup> *or* **psō**<sup>1</sup>*as*<sup>2</sup> [A muscle of the pelvis].

**psora**: **sō**<sup>1</sup>*rā*<sup>1</sup>; **sō**<sup>1</sup>*rā*<sup>2</sup> [A skin-disease, as the itch].

**psoriasis**: **so**-**rai**<sup>1</sup>*ā*-**sis**<sup>1</sup>; **so**-**rī**<sup>1</sup>*ā*-**sis**<sup>2</sup> [A scaly affection of the skin].

**psychagog**, **psychagogue**: **sai**<sup>1</sup>*kā*-**gōg**<sup>1</sup>; **sū**<sup>1</sup>*ea*-**gōg**<sup>2</sup> [A medicine used in restoring consciousness, as from a swoon].

**psychalgia**: **sai**-**kal**<sup>1</sup>*jī*-**ā**<sup>1</sup>; **sū**-**cāl**<sup>1</sup>*gi*-**ā**<sup>2</sup> [Morbid depression of mind].

**Psyche**: **sai**<sup>1</sup>*kī*<sup>1</sup>; **sū**<sup>1</sup>*ee*<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a beautiful maiden beloved of Eros or Cupid].

**psychiatric**: **sai**-**kī**-**at**<sup>1</sup>*rik*<sup>1</sup>; **sū**-**ei**-**āt**<sup>1</sup>*rie*<sup>2</sup> [Relating to mental disease].—

**psychiatrist**: **sai**-**kai**<sup>1</sup>*ā*-**trist**<sup>1</sup>; **sū**-**ei**<sup>1</sup>*ā*-**trist**<sup>2</sup> [An expert in psychiatry].—**psychiatry**: **sai**-**kai**<sup>1</sup>*ā*-**tri**<sup>1</sup>; **sū**-**ei**<sup>1</sup>*ā*-**try**<sup>2</sup> [The science of the treatment of mental diseases].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **āl**; **mē**, **gēt**, **prey**, **fērn**; **hit**, **ice**; **i**=**ē**; **i**=**ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle = out; oɪl; iū = feud; chɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

**psychic:** saɪ'kɪk<sup>1</sup>; sɪ'ɛɪ<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the mind or soul].—**psychical:** saɪ'kɪ-kəl<sup>1</sup>; sɪ'ɛɪ-kəl<sup>2</sup> [Psychic].

**psychological:** saɪ'ko-leɪ'ɪ-kəl<sup>1</sup>; sɪ''eo-lɔʒ'i-eal<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the mind and its phenomena].—**psychologies:** saɪ'ko-leɪ'ɪks<sup>1</sup>; sɪ''eo-lɔʒ'ies<sup>2</sup> [Psychology].—**psychologist:** saɪ-kel'o-jɪst<sup>1</sup>; sɪ-eɪ'l'o-ɡɪst<sup>2</sup> [An expert in psychology].—**psychologize:** saɪ-kel'o-jaɪz<sup>1</sup>; sɪ-eɪ'l'o-ɡɪz<sup>2</sup> [To investigate in psychology]. [soul].

**psychology:** saɪ-kel'o-jɪ<sup>1</sup>; sɪ-eɪ'l'o-ɡɪ<sup>2</sup> [The science of the human mind or

**psychomachy:** saɪ-kəm'a-kɪ<sup>1</sup>; sɪ-eɪm'a-ey<sup>2</sup> [Conflict of soul with body].

**psychomancy:** saɪ'ko-man'sɪ<sup>1</sup>; sɪ''eo-mæn''gy<sup>2</sup> [Divination through pretended communication with the souls of the dead].

**psychosis:** saɪ-kō'sɪs<sup>1</sup>; sɪ-eō'sɪs<sup>2</sup> [A mental disorder as distinguished from the diseased condition which causes it].

**psykter:** sɪk'tər<sup>1</sup>; sɪk'ter<sup>2</sup> [A large Gr. vase].

**Psyllor:** sɪl'el<sup>1</sup>; sɪl'ɔɪ<sup>2</sup>; not saɪ-leɪ<sup>1</sup> [Afr. snake-charmers].

**pt-:** Words beginning with this digraph are generally derived from the Greek, and when spoken in English the *p* is not pronounced, hence it is not indicated below. But as this letter is pronounced in the reading of Greek by Englishmen, and is also pronounced in other languages, as French and German, Dr. Murray indicates as optional the full form of the words noted below.

**Ptah:** ptā<sup>1</sup>; ptā<sup>2</sup> [In Egypt. myth, the chief divinity of ancient Memphis].

**ptarmic:** tār'mɪk<sup>1</sup>; tār'mie<sup>2</sup> [A substance that causes sneezing].

**ptarmigan:** tār'mi-gən<sup>1</sup>; tār'mi-gən<sup>2</sup> [A game-bird, the grouse].

**Pteria:** tɪ'rɪ-ə<sup>1</sup>; tɪ'rɪ-a<sup>2</sup> [Ancient city in Angora vilayet, Asia Minor].

**Pteris:** tɪ'ris<sup>1</sup> or ter'is<sup>1</sup>; tɪ'ris<sup>2</sup> or tɪr'is<sup>2</sup> [A genus of ferns].

**pterodactyl:** ter'o-dak'tɪl<sup>1</sup>; tɪr'o-dæ'tɪl<sup>2</sup> [An extinct flying reptile].

**pteropod:** ter'o-ped<sup>1</sup>; tɪr'o-pɔd<sup>2</sup> [Having the foot expanded into swimming-lobes].

**Pteropoda:** tɪ-rɔp'o-də<sup>1</sup>; te-rɔp'o-da<sup>2</sup> [A division of mollusks].

**ptisan:** tɪz'an<sup>1</sup>; tɪs'an<sup>2</sup>. *E., I., & Buchanan* (1757) tɪs'an<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* tɪ-zan<sup>1</sup>. By *Johnson* (1755), *Fennig* (1760), and *Ash* (1775) tɪs'an; by *Sheridan* (1780), *Walker* (1791), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Jameson* (1827), and *Knowles* (1835) tɪ-zan<sup>1</sup> [An aqueous infusion for the sick].

**Ptolemæus, Ptolemeus:** tel'i-mi'us<sup>1</sup>; tɔl'e-mē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Ptolemy].—**Ptolemaic:** tel'i-mē'ɪk<sup>1</sup>; tɔl'e-mā'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to Ptolemy].—**Ptolemals:** tel'i-mē'ɪs<sup>1</sup>; tɔl'e-mā'is<sup>2</sup> [Apocryphal].—**Ptolemeans:** tel'i-mi'ənz<sup>1</sup>; tɔl'e-mē'ənz<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Ptolemee:** tel'i-mi<sup>1</sup>; tɔl'e-mē<sup>2</sup> [Apocryphal].

**Ptolemy:** tel'i-mi<sup>1</sup>; tɔl'e-my<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **D. Ptolemeus:** tɔ'lə-mē'us<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'lə-mē'us<sup>2</sup>; **F. Ptolemée:** tɔ'lə-mē'us<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'lə-mē'us<sup>2</sup>; **G. Ptolemaus:** tɔ'lə-mā'us<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'lə-mā'us<sup>2</sup>; **It. Tolomeo:** tɔ'lə-mē'ol<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'lə-mē'ol<sup>2</sup>; **L. Ptolemaeus:** tɔ'lə-mi'us<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'lə-mē'ūs<sup>2</sup>.

**ptomale:** to-mē'ɪk<sup>1</sup> or tɔ'mə-ɪk<sup>1</sup>; to-mā'ie<sup>2</sup> or tɔ'mə-ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to ptomain].

**ptomain, ptomaine:** tɔ'mə-in<sup>1</sup>, tɔ'mə-in<sup>1</sup> or -ɪn<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'mə-in<sup>2</sup>, tɔ'mə-in<sup>2</sup> or -ɪn<sup>2</sup>; not tɔ'mēn<sup>1</sup>. The last pronunciation noted here is frequently heard in colloquial conversation. "He died of *tomane* poisoning" is common in New York City and its vicinity [A poisonous substance present in decayed food].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊl, oʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʧɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bōrn;

**ptyalagog, ptyalagogue:** tai-äl'a-gög<sup>1</sup>; tȳ-äl'a-gög<sup>2</sup> [A medicine that causes the production of saliva]. [man and most animals].

**ptyalin, ptyaline:** tai'a-lin<sup>1</sup>; tȳ'a-lin<sup>2</sup> [A ferment present in the saliva of

**Pua:** piū'ə; pū'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Puah:** pū'ā; pū'ä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Pubastum:** piū-bas'tum<sup>1</sup>; pū-bās'tūm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**purity:** piū'bar-ti<sup>1</sup>; pū'ber-ty<sup>2</sup> [In life, the period at which one becomes functionally capable of generation].

**public:** pub'hk<sup>1</sup>; pūb'lie<sup>2</sup> [The people collectively].

**Publius:** pūb'li-ūs<sup>1</sup>; pūb'li-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Puccini:** pūt-čhi'nī<sup>1</sup>; pūt-čhi'nī<sup>2</sup> [It. composer (1858- )].

**pudding:** pud'ŋ<sup>1</sup>; pud'ing<sup>2</sup>—pronounce the last syllable clearly. See Introductory xix (1) [A dish usually for dessert].

**Pudens:** piū'denz<sup>1</sup>; pū'dēng<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Puebla:** pwē'bla<sup>1</sup>; pwē'blä<sup>2</sup> [Mex. state and its capital].

**pueblo:** pweb'lo<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W.*; pwēb'lo<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* pū-eb'lō<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* pū-ē'blō<sup>1</sup> [Any Sp.-Am. town or settlement].

**puerile:** piū'ər-il<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*, or piū'ər-oil<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., M., St., & W.*; pū'ər-il<sup>2</sup> or pū'ər-il<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Kenrick, Perry, and Walker noted the first; Buchanan and Sheridan preferred the second [Characteristic of childhood; immature; weak; silly].

**puerto:** pwer'to<sup>1</sup>; pwēr'to<sup>2</sup> [Pg. port].

**puff:** puf<sup>1</sup>; pūf<sup>2</sup> [Something blown out or inflated].

**pug:** pug<sup>1</sup>; pūg<sup>2</sup> [A breed of pet dog with short nose].

**Puget:** piū'jet<sup>1</sup>; pū'gēt<sup>2</sup> [Inland sea of Washington State].

**pugh:** pū<sup>1</sup>; pū<sup>2</sup>; *not* piū<sup>1</sup> [An expression of contempt. Pronounced piū<sup>1</sup> when referring to an objectionable odor].

**pugilism:** piū'ji-lizm<sup>1</sup>; pū'gi-lizm<sup>2</sup> [The art of fighting with the fists].

**Pugin:** piū'jin<sup>1</sup>; pū'gin<sup>2</sup> [Eng. architect (1812-52)].

**pugnacious:** pug-nē'shus<sup>1</sup>; pūg-nā'shūs<sup>2</sup> [Addicted to fighting].

**Puhites:** piū'haits<sup>1</sup>; pū'hits<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[a judge of inferior rank].

**puisne:** piū'nī<sup>1</sup>; pū'ne<sup>2</sup> [One who is of inferior rank or younger; especially,

**puissance:** piū'i-sēns<sup>1</sup>; pū'i-saŋc<sup>2</sup>. This pronunciation, adopted unanimously by modern dictionaries, was noted by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), but by the earlier lexicographers the stress was placed on the penult, and Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) indicated it piū-is'ens<sup>1</sup> [The quality of being able to fight].

**puissant:** piū'i-sent<sup>1</sup> or piū-is'ent<sup>1</sup>; pū'i-sant<sup>2</sup> or pū-is'ant<sup>2</sup>. The first was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844); the second by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) [Possessing puissance].

**Pul:** pul<sup>1</sup>; pūl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; alsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**pulchritude:** pul'krī-tiūd<sup>1</sup>; pūl'eri-tūd<sup>2</sup> [The quality of beauty or comeliness].

**Pulci:** pūl'chī<sup>1</sup>; pul'chī<sup>2</sup> [It. poet (1431-87)].

**pull:** pul<sup>1</sup>; pul<sup>2</sup>. See U [To bring toward oneself by drawing with force].

**pulmonary:** pul'mo-nē-rī<sup>1</sup>; pūl'mo-nā-ry<sup>2</sup> [Affecting the lungs].—**pulmonic:** pul-men'ik<sup>1</sup>; pūl-mōn'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the lungs].

**pulmotor:** pul'mo-tar<sup>1</sup>; pūl'mo-tor<sup>2</sup>; not pul'mo-tar<sup>1</sup> [An apparatus for inducing artificial respiration]. [paper is made].

**pulp:** pulp<sup>1</sup>; pūlp<sup>2</sup>. See U [A mixture of wood-fibers or rags from which

**pulque** [Mex. Sp.]: pul'kē<sup>1</sup>; pul'ke<sup>2</sup> [A fermented drink].

**pulse:** puls<sup>1</sup>; pūls<sup>2</sup> [1. An arterial beat. 2. A leguminous plant].

**pulvinar:** pul-vai'nar<sup>1</sup>; pūl-vī'nar<sup>2</sup> [Pad-like].

**pulvinate:** pul'vi-nēt<sup>1</sup>; pūl'vi-nāt<sup>2</sup> [Same as PULVINAR].

**pumice:** pum'is<sup>1</sup>; pūm'ic<sup>2</sup>. *I., St., & Wr.* piū'mis<sup>1</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Elphinston (1786), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) pum'is<sup>1</sup>; but by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Craig (1855) piū'mis<sup>1</sup> [Volcanic lava].

**pumiceform:** piu-mis'ī-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; pū-mīç'i-fōrm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, I., St., & W.*; *C.* pum'is-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; *E.* pu-mis'ī-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; *M.* piū'mi-si-fōrm<sup>1</sup> [Resembling pumice].

**pumpkin:** pump'kin<sup>1</sup>; pūmp'kin<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes heard pum'kin<sup>1</sup>, in which the second *p* is completely obscured, and also, dialectically, puŋ'kin<sup>1</sup>, which should be discouraged [A large yellowish edible gourd].

**pun:** pun<sup>1</sup>; pūn<sup>2</sup>. See U [The use of a word in two senses].

**punch:** punch<sup>1</sup>; pūnch<sup>2</sup>, in all its senses. See U.

**punctate:** punç'tēt<sup>1</sup>; pūne'tāt<sup>2</sup> [Studded with dots or points].

**punctilious:** punç-til'ī-ūs<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., I., M., & W.*, or punç-til'yus<sup>1</sup>, *C., St., & Wr.*; pūne-til'ī-ūs<sup>2</sup> or pūne-til'yūs<sup>2</sup> [Exact in the observance of forms].

**punctual:** punç'tiu-əl<sup>1</sup>; pūne'tū-əl<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes also punç'chu-əl<sup>1</sup> in colloquial speech [Exact in points of time].

**punctuation:** punç'tiu-ē'shən<sup>1</sup>; pūne'tū-ā'shon<sup>2</sup>. This word is also sometimes pronounced punç'chu-ē'shən<sup>1</sup> in colloquial speech [The use of points in dividing written sentences]. [smell].

**pungent:** pun'jent<sup>1</sup>; pūn'gēt<sup>2</sup>. \* See G [Affecting the sense of taste or

**Punic:** piū'nik<sup>1</sup>; pū'nie<sup>2</sup>; not pū'nik<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the Carthaginians].

**punish:** pun'ish<sup>1</sup>; pūn'ish<sup>2</sup> [To inflict pain or penalty on].

**Punites:** piū'nait<sup>1</sup>; pū'nīts<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**punitive:** piū'n-tiv<sup>1</sup>; pū'ni-tiv<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to punishment].

**Punjab:** pun-jāb<sup>1</sup>; pūn-jāb<sup>2</sup>; not pun'jab<sup>1</sup> [Province in Brit. India].

**Punon:** piū'nōn<sup>1</sup>; pū'nōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[It is often protected by a cocoon].

**pupa:** piū'pā<sup>1</sup>; pū'pā<sup>2</sup> [A stage in the development of an insect in which

2: wolf, dō; bōok, bōot; full, rulle, cūre, bāt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.



1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, **pollee**; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **börn**;

**pupal**: piū'pəl<sup>1</sup>; pū'pal<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a pupa].

**pupil**: piū'pil<sup>1</sup>; pū'pil<sup>2</sup> [One who is under the care of a teacher].

**Pur**: pūr<sup>1</sup>; pūr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Purah**: piū'rā<sup>1</sup>; pūrā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**pure**: piūr<sup>1</sup>; pūr<sup>2</sup>. See U [Free from any defiling element].

**purée** [Fr.]: pū'rē<sup>1</sup>; pū're<sup>2</sup> [A thick soup].

**purificative**: piū'ri-fi-kē'tiv<sup>1</sup>; pū'ri-fi-eā'tiv<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* piūr'i-fi-kē'tiv<sup>1</sup>; *I.* piū-ri'i-fi-kē'tiv<sup>1</sup>; *St. & Wr.* piū-ri'i-fi-kē'tiv<sup>1</sup> [Having the power to make pure].

**Purim**: piū'rim<sup>1</sup>; pū'rim<sup>2</sup>. Frequently heard pū'rim<sup>1</sup> [A Jewish festival].

**Purkinje**: pūr'kin-yē<sup>1</sup>; pūr'kin-ye<sup>2</sup> [Bohemian physiologist (1787-1869)].

**Purkinjean**: pūr'kin-jī'an<sup>1</sup>; pūr'kin-jē'an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Purkinje].

**purl**: pūr<sup>1</sup>; pūr<sup>2</sup>. Compare PEARL and see U [To flow with a bubbling sound, as a brook].

**purlieus**: pūr'lūz<sup>1</sup>; pūr'lūs<sup>2</sup> [The squalid or disreputable streets of a [district].

**purlain**: pūr'leīn<sup>1</sup>; pūr'loīn<sup>2</sup>—the stress should always be placed on the last syllable [To take or carry away by theft].

**purport** (*n.*): pūr'port<sup>1</sup>; pūr'port<sup>2</sup> [The substance of a statement or that which is suggested to the mind]. See the verb. [particular meaning].

**purport** (*v.*): pūr'pōrt<sup>1</sup>; pūr'pōrt<sup>2</sup> [To give an impression of; convey a

**purse**: pūrs<sup>1</sup>; pūrs<sup>2</sup> [A small bag for money].

**pursue**: pār-siū<sup>1</sup>; pur-sū<sup>2</sup> [To follow persistently].

**pursuit**: pār-siūt<sup>1</sup>; pur-sūt<sup>2</sup> [The act of following persistently]. [Arms].

**pursuivant**: pūr'swi-vant<sup>1</sup>; pūr'swi-vant<sup>2</sup> [An officer of the College of

**purulent**: piū'ru-lent<sup>1</sup>; pū'ru-lēnt<sup>2</sup>. *M.* piū'riu-lent<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827) and Craig (1849) pur'u-lent<sup>1</sup> [Consisting of or discharging pus]. [charged from a sore].

**pus**: pus<sup>1</sup>; pūs<sup>2</sup>. Compare RUSS and see U [Yellowish-white matter dis-

**Pusey**: piū'zi<sup>1</sup>; pū'sy<sup>2</sup> [Eng. divine (1800-82)].—**Puseyism**: piū'zi-izm<sup>1</sup>; pū'sy-izm<sup>2</sup> [The teachings of Pusey].

**push**: puš<sup>1</sup>; puš<sup>2</sup>; *not* puš<sup>1</sup>. See PUT [To apply pressure to for the purpose of moving].

**pusillanimity**: piū'si-lā-nim'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; pū'si-lā-nīm'i-ty<sup>2</sup> [The quality of [lacking courage].

**pusillanimous**: piū'si-lān'i-mus<sup>1</sup>; pū'si-lān'i-mūs<sup>2</sup> [Lacking courage].

**puss**: pus<sup>1</sup>; pūs<sup>2</sup>. Compare PUS and see U [A cat].

**pustule**: pus'tiū<sup>1</sup>; pūs'tū<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) pus'chul<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) and Jones (1798) pus'chul<sup>1</sup> [A pimple].

**put**: put<sup>1</sup>; put<sup>2</sup>; formerly, and still locally in parts of Scotland and Ireland, put<sup>1</sup>, to rhyme with "hut," and so indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Perry (1775), and Nares (1784).

Who has not heard that provincial pronunciation of the verb *put* which gives it the exact value of the initial syllable of *putty*?

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2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

**Put<sup>2</sup>:** put<sup>1</sup>; püt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**putamen:** piu-tē'men<sup>1</sup>; pū-tā'mēn<sup>2</sup>; *not* piū'te-men<sup>1</sup> [cherry, plum, or peach].

**putative:** piū'te-tiv<sup>1</sup>; pū'ta-tiv<sup>2</sup>; *not* piu-tē'tiv<sup>1</sup> [Supposed].

**Puteoli:** piu-ti'o-lai<sup>1</sup>; pū-tē'o-lī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Puthites:** piū'thait<sup>1</sup>; pū'thīts<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Putiel:** piū'ti-el<sup>1</sup>; pū'ti-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Putiphar:** piū'ti-far<sup>1</sup>; pū'ti-far<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Putiphare:** piu-tif'a-rī<sup>1</sup>; pū-tif'a-rē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**putlog:** put'leg<sup>1</sup>; put'lōg<sup>2</sup>; *E., C., M., I., St., & Wr.* put'leg<sup>1</sup>; *W.* put'lōg<sup>1</sup> [A cross-piece in a scaffolding].

**Putnik:** pūt'nik<sup>1</sup>; put'nik<sup>2</sup> [Serbian general].

**Puvah:** piū'və<sup>1</sup>; pū'va<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Puvís de Chavannes:** pū'vī' də shā'vūn<sup>1</sup>; pū'vī' de ɕhā'vān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter (1824-98)].

**Pwllheli:** pūl'hel<sup>1</sup>; pūl'thēl<sup>2</sup> [Welsh seaside resort].

**Pwyll:** pwil<sup>1</sup>; pwyl<sup>2</sup> [In Celt. myth, the Cynric god of the dead].

**Pyat:** pī'ā<sup>1</sup>; pŷ'ā<sup>2</sup>—the *t* is silent [Fr. journalist (1810-89)].

**pyelitis:** pai'i-lai'tis<sup>1</sup> or -lī'tis<sup>1</sup>; pŷ'e-lī'tis<sup>2</sup> or -lī'tis<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of the pelvis].

**pyemia, pyæmia:** pai-ī'mi-ə<sup>1</sup>; pŷ-ē'mi-ə<sup>2</sup> [An infection of the blood].

**Pygmallon:** pig-mē'h-en<sup>1</sup>; pŷg-mā'li-on<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a Cyprian sculptor who fell in love with Galatea. See GALATEA (2)].

**Pygmeans:** pig-mī'ənz<sup>1</sup>; pŷg-mē'ənz<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**pyjamas:** pi-jā'məz<sup>1</sup>; py-jā'məz<sup>2</sup> [Loose coat and trousers used as night-wear].

**Pyllades:** pil'ə-dīz<sup>1</sup>; pŷl'a-dēs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, son of Strophius and Anax-<sup>[ibid.]</sup>

**pylorus:** pi-lō'rus<sup>1</sup> or pai-lō'rus<sup>1</sup>; py-lō'rūs<sup>2</sup> or pŷ-lō'rūs<sup>2</sup> [The opening between the stomach and the small intestine].

**pyorrhœa, pyorrhœa:** pai'or-rī-ə<sup>1</sup>; pŷ'or-rē-ə<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is silent [A discharge of pus with continued flow].

**pyramid:** pir'ə-mid<sup>1</sup>; pŷr'a-mīd<sup>2</sup> [A solid structure of masonry built for a tomb, as in Egypt].—**pyramidal:** pi-ram'ī-dəl<sup>1</sup>; py-rām'ī-dəl<sup>2</sup> [Resembling a pyramid].

**pyramidalic:** pir'ə-mid'ik<sup>1</sup>; pŷr'a-mīd'īē<sup>2</sup> [Shaped like a pyramid].

**Pyramus:** pir'ə-mus<sup>1</sup>; pŷr'a-mūs<sup>2</sup> [The lover of Thisbe].

**Pyrenean:** pir'ī-nī-ən<sup>1</sup>; pŷr'e-nē-ən<sup>2</sup> [A native of the Pyrenees].

**Pyrenees:** pir'ī-nīz<sup>1</sup>; pŷr'e-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Mountains between France and Spain].

**pyrites:** pi-rī'tīz<sup>1</sup>; py-rī'tēs<sup>2</sup>. Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) pi-rī-tīz<sup>1</sup> [A metallic sulfid, as of iron].—**pyritic:** pi-rī'tīk<sup>1</sup>; py-rī'tīē<sup>2</sup> [Resembling pyrites].

**pyrography:** pai-rōg'ra-fī<sup>1</sup>; pŷ-rōg'ra-fy<sup>2</sup> [The art of producing a design, as on leather or wood, by burning with a red-hot point].

**pyrol:** pai'rōl<sup>1</sup> or -rol<sup>1</sup>; pŷrōl<sup>2</sup> or -rōl<sup>2</sup> [A chemical].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

**l:** artistic, **árt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **börn**;

**Pyrola:** pir'o-lə<sup>1</sup>; pŷr'o-la<sup>2</sup> [A genus of evergreen flowering plants].

**pyroleter:** pai-rel'i-tər<sup>1</sup>; pŷ-röl'e-ter<sup>2</sup> [An apparatus for putting out fire].

**pyrolusite:** pai'ro-[or pir'o-]liū'sait<sup>1</sup>; pŷ'ro-[or pŷr'o-]lū'sit<sup>2</sup> [A mineral, manganese dioxide, used in the arts].

**pyrolysis:** pai-rel'i-sis<sup>1</sup>; pŷ-röl'y-sis<sup>2</sup> [Decomposition as the result of heat].

**pyromancy:** pai'ro-man'si<sup>1</sup>; pŷ'ro-mān'gy<sup>2</sup>; *C. & M.* pai'ro-man-si<sup>1</sup>; *E.* pair-o-man'si<sup>1</sup>; *I.* pir'ō-man-si<sup>1</sup>; *St.* pir'ō-man'si<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* pir'ā-man-si<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1777) pai'ro-man-si<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) pir'o-mān-si<sup>1</sup> [Divination by fire].

**pyromania:** pai'ro-mē-ni-a<sup>1</sup>; pŷ'ro-mā-ni-a<sup>2</sup> [An insane disposition to set things on fire].

**pyrometer:** pai-rēm'i-tər<sup>1</sup>; pŷ-rēm'e-ter<sup>2</sup> [An instrument for measuring heat].

**pyrotechnics:** pai'ro-[or pir'o-]tek'niks<sup>1</sup>; pŷ'ro-[or pŷr'o-]tē'e'nies<sup>2</sup> [Pyro-<sup>tech</sup>ny].

**pyrotechny:** pai'ro-tek'ni<sup>1</sup> or pir'o-tek'ni<sup>1</sup>; pŷ'ro-tē'e'ny<sup>2</sup> or pŷr'o-tē'e'ny<sup>2</sup>; *C.* pai'ro-tek'ni<sup>1</sup>; *E.* pair-ā-tek'ni<sup>1</sup>; *I.* pir'ō-tek'ni<sup>1</sup>; *M.* pai-ro-tek'ni<sup>1</sup>; *St.* pir'o-tek'ni<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* pir'o-tek'ni<sup>1</sup> [The art of making fireworks].

**pyroxilin:** pai-[or pi-]rōks'i-lin<sup>1</sup>; pŷ-[or py-]rōks'y-līn<sup>2</sup> [An explosive formed by nitrating cellulose, cotton, etc.].

**Pyrrha:** pir'ə<sup>1</sup>; pŷr'a<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the wife of Deucalion].

**Pyrrhic:** pir'ik<sup>1</sup>; pŷr'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Pyrrhus].

**Pyrrhus:** pir'us<sup>1</sup>; pŷr'ūs<sup>2</sup> [King of Epirus (318?-272 B. C.)].

**Pyrus:** pai'rus<sup>1</sup>; pŷ'rūs<sup>2</sup> [A genus of shrubs of the rose family, of which the pear-tree is the best-known].

**Pythagoras:** pi-thag'o-ras<sup>1</sup>; py-thäg'o-ras<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher (6th cent. B. C.)].

**Pythagorean:** pi-thag'o-rī'an<sup>1</sup>; py-thäg'o-rē'an<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* pi-thag-o-rī'an<sup>1</sup>; *E.* pai-thag-o-rī'an<sup>1</sup>; *I.* pi-thag'o-rī'an<sup>1</sup>; *St.* pai-thag'o-rī'an<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* pi-thag-a-rī'an<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Pythagoras]. Pythe quotes the Century as indicating pai-thag-o-rī'an<sup>1</sup>, but this is not to be found in any edition available to the writer.

**Pythia:** pifh'i-a<sup>1</sup>; pŷth'i-a<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. antiquity, the priestess of the temple of Apollo at Delphi].—**Pythian:** pifh'i-an<sup>1</sup>; pŷth'i-an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Pythia or Delphi, or to the Pythian games].

**Pythias:** pifh'i-əs<sup>1</sup>; pŷth'i-as<sup>2</sup> [Syracusan hero. See DAMON].

**Pytho:** pai'fho<sup>1</sup>; pŷ'tho<sup>2</sup> [Ancient name of Delphi].

**python:** pai'fhen<sup>1</sup>; pŷ'thōn<sup>2</sup>; *M.* pifh'an<sup>1</sup> as alternative [A large non-venomous serpent].

**pythones:** pai'fho-nes<sup>1</sup>; pŷ'tho-nēs<sup>2</sup>. Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Worcester (1859) pith'o-nes<sup>1</sup> [Gr. priestess. See PYTHIA].

**pyuria:** pai-yū'ri-a<sup>1</sup>; pŷ-yū'ri-a<sup>2</sup> [The presence of pus in the urine].

**pyx:** piks<sup>1</sup>; pŷks<sup>2</sup> [A casket for the preservation of the host: used in the Roman Catholic Church].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

## Q

**q:** kiū<sup>1</sup>; kū<sup>2</sup>. In modern English words this letter is commonly followed by *u*, whether initial, as in *queen*, *question*, medial, as in *conqueror*, *equal*, *liquor*, or final, as in *antique*, *grotesque*, *cheque*, etc. These combined letters *qu* generally have the sound of *k* followed by *w*, except when final. Then they have the sound of *k*. In this book the letters *kw* are used to indicate the sound of initial and medial *qu*. The letter *k* is used alone to indicate *qu* or *que* final.

In words derived from the French, as *casque*, *coquette*, *croquet*, etc., the letters *qu* also have the sound of *k* and this letter is used to indicate it.

**Qaisar-i-Hind:** kai'sər-i-hind<sup>1</sup>; ki'sar-i-hind<sup>2</sup> [The Cæsar of India: official title of the sovereign of Great Britain as ruler of India].

**qobar** [Ethiopic]: kō'bār<sup>1</sup>; kō'bār<sup>2</sup> [A dry fog of the upper Nile region].

**qua=bird:** kwā'z or kwō'-būrd<sup>1</sup>; kwā'z or kwā'-bīrd<sup>2</sup> [The night-heron].

**quacksalver:** kwak'sal'vər<sup>1</sup>; kwāk'sāl'ver<sup>2</sup>. Smart (1840) kwak'sū-vər<sup>1</sup> [A pretender to a knowledge of medicine and the use of salves].

**quad:** kwəd<sup>1</sup>; kwəd<sup>2</sup> [A quadrangle or a quadrat].

**Quadi:** kwē'dai<sup>1</sup>; kwā'di<sup>2</sup> [Teutonic people mentioned by Tacitus].

**Quadragesima:** kwəd'rə-jes'i-mā<sup>1</sup>; kwəd'ra-gēs'i-mā<sup>2</sup> [The forty days of Lent].

**quadrant:** kwəd'rənt<sup>1</sup>; kwəd'rənt<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) kwəd'rənt<sup>1</sup> [An instrument for measuring the altitude of the sun].

**quadrat:** kwəd'rət<sup>1</sup>; kwəd'rat<sup>2</sup> [A piece of type=metal].

**quadratrix:** kwəd-rē'triks<sup>1</sup>; kwəd-rū'triks<sup>2</sup>. Webster (1828) and Knowles (1835) kwəd'rə-triks<sup>1</sup> [A curve used in squaring other curves]. [abreast].

**quadriga:** kwəd-rai'gə<sup>1</sup>; kwəd-rī'gā<sup>2</sup> [Rom. chariot drawn by four horses]

**quadrjugate:** kwəd'ri-jū'gət<sup>1</sup>; kwəd'ri-ju'gāt<sup>2</sup>. *C.* kwəd-ri-jū'gēt<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kwəd-rij'yu-gət<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kwəd-rij'yu-gēt<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kwəd-ri-jū'gēt<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kwəd'ri-jū'gət<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kwəd-ri-jū'gēt<sup>1</sup> [Having four pairs of leaflets].

**quadrille:** kwə-dril<sup>1</sup>; kwa-dril<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* kwəd-ril<sup>1</sup>; *E. & Wr.* kə-dril<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* ka-dril<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kwo-dril<sup>1</sup>; Buchanan (1757) kwē'dril<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791) kō-dril<sup>1</sup> [A square dance].

**quadrupartite:** kwəd'ri-pār'tait<sup>1</sup>; kwəd'ri-pār'tit<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* kwəd-ri-pār'tait<sup>1</sup>; *E.* kwəd-ri-pār'tait<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kwəd-ri-pār'tait<sup>1</sup>; *St.* kwəd'ri-pār'tait<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kwə-drip'ər-tait<sup>1</sup>. *Standard & W.* indicate kwəd-rip'ər-tait<sup>1</sup> as alternative [Consisting of four parts].

**quadriphyllous:** kwəd'ri-fil'us<sup>1</sup>; kwəd'ri-fyl'ūs<sup>2</sup>. Walker (1809), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) kwəd-rif'i-lus<sup>1</sup> [Four-leaved].

**Quadrumana:** kwəd-rū'mā-nā<sup>1</sup>; kwəd-ry'ma-na<sup>2</sup>. Incorrectly kwəd-rumē'nā<sup>1</sup> [An order of mammals including the apes, baboons, lemurs, and monkeys].

**quadrupedal:** kwəd-rū'pēd-al<sup>1</sup> or kwəd-ru'pēd'al<sup>2</sup>; kwəd-ry'pēd-al<sup>2</sup> or kwəd'ry'pēd'al<sup>2</sup>. *C.* kwəd'ru-pēd-al<sup>1</sup>; *E. & I.* kwəd-rū'pē-dal<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kwəd-rū'pī-dal<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kwəd-rū'pī-dal<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kwəd-ru-pī-dal<sup>1</sup>, so also Smart (1840) [Four-footed].

**quadruple:** kwəd'ru-pl<sup>1</sup>; kwəd'ry-pl<sup>2</sup>. Frequently mispronounced kwəd-rū'pī<sup>1</sup> [Fourfold].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: *artistic, ărt; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, būrn*;

**quadruply**: kwəd'ru-pli<sup>1</sup>; kwəd'ru-ply<sup>2</sup>; *not* quəd'ru-plai<sup>1</sup> [In a quadruple manner].

**quere** [L.]: kwī'rī<sup>1</sup>; kwē'rē<sup>2</sup> [Literally, seek; inquire]. [See *ASK* [To drink].

**quaff**: kwaf<sup>1</sup>; kwāf<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* kwāf<sup>1</sup>.

**quaggy**: kwag'ī<sup>1</sup>; kwäg'y<sup>2</sup>. In southern England, especially Sussex, formerly kweg'ī<sup>1</sup> [Soft and marshy].

**quagmire**: kwag'mair'<sup>1</sup>; kwäg'mīr'<sup>2</sup>. In southern England, especially Sussex, formerly kweg'mair'<sup>1</sup> [Soft marshy ground].

**quail**: kwēl<sup>1</sup>; kwāl<sup>2</sup>; *not* kwail<sup>1</sup>. See A [A game-bird].

**qualify**: kwel'ī-fai<sup>1</sup>; kwal'ī-fy<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) kwal'ī-fai<sup>1</sup> [To be fit for a particular place, office, or occupation]. See *QUALITY*.

**quality**: kwel'ī-tī<sup>1</sup>; kwāl'ī-ty<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) kwal'ī-tī<sup>1</sup> [The characteristics of a person or thing considered in determining excellence, value, rank, position, kind, etc.].

**qualm**: kwām<sup>1</sup>; kwām<sup>2</sup>. The *l* is silent and this is the pronunciation now uniformly indicated by the dictionaries. So also with its relative *qualm'ish*. *M. & Wr.* indicate kwēm<sup>1</sup> as alternative, a pronunciation noted by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), as their standard [A state of perplexity].

**quandary**: kwen'da-ri<sup>1</sup>; kwan'da-ry<sup>2</sup>. *I.* kwen'da-ri<sup>1</sup>; *M., St., & Wr.* kwen-dē-ri<sup>1</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) kwen-dē-ri<sup>1</sup>; but by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780), Webster (1828), Maunders (1830), and Craig (1849) kwen'da-ri<sup>1</sup> [A state of perplexity or hesitation].

**quantity**: kwen'tī-tī<sup>1</sup>; kwan'tī-ty<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) kwan'tī-tī<sup>1</sup>. See *QUALITY* [The sum or amount of anything].

*Quantity* ought to be pronounced as if written *kwontity*, and *quality* should rhyme with *jollity*; instead of which we frequently hear . . . *quality* so pronounced as to rhyme with *legality*; while to rhyme *quantity* according to this affected mode of pronouncing it, we must coin such words as *plantity* and *consonantly*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* note 86, p. 12 [London, 1791].

**quantivalence**: kwen'tī-vē-lens<sup>1</sup> or kwen-tiv'e-lens<sup>1</sup>; kwan'tī-vā'lēng<sup>2</sup> or kwan-tiv'a-lēng<sup>2</sup>. Same as *VALENCE*.

**quarantine** (*n.*): kwər'an-tīn<sup>1</sup>; kwar'an-tīn<sup>2</sup>. Formerly spelt *quarantaine* and by Bailey (1732) stressed *quarantaine*. By Buchanan (1757) kwar'an-tīn<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777) kar'en-tīn<sup>1</sup>; Nares (1784) kwər'an-tīn<sup>1</sup>; but stressed on the last syllable, kwər-an-tīn<sup>1</sup>, by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Worcester (1859) [The enforced isolation of a person or place infected with contagious disease].

**quarantine** (*v.*): kwər'an-tīn<sup>1</sup>; kwar'an-tīn<sup>2</sup>; *E., M., & W.* kwər'an-tīn<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* kwər-an-tīn<sup>1</sup> [To place in quarantine. See the noun].

**quarrel**: kwər'el<sup>1</sup>; kwər'ēl<sup>2</sup>—the *a* has the sound of *o* short as in "not," and *not* of *o* broad as in "nor," but the word is frequently mispronounced kwər'el<sup>1</sup> dialectically [Dispute; wrangle].

**quart** (*n.*): kwōrt<sup>1</sup>; kwārt<sup>2</sup> [A measure of capacity or volume].

**quart** (*v.*): kūr<sup>1</sup>; kār<sup>2</sup> [In fencing, to draw back the head and shoulders].

**quartation**: kwər-tē'shən<sup>1</sup>; kwār-tā'shōn<sup>2</sup> [The adding three parts of silver to one of gold in alloying].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

**quarter:** kwēr'tər<sup>1</sup>; kwār'tər<sup>2</sup>; *not* kwār'tər<sup>1</sup> as heard in some parts of the United States [A fourth of anything].

**Quartus:** kwēr'tus<sup>1</sup>; kwār'tūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**quash:** kwōsh<sup>1</sup>; kwash<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) kwash<sup>1</sup> [To set aside; annul; also, to subdue].

**quasi-** (*prefix*): kwē'sai<sup>1</sup>; kwā'si<sup>2</sup> [Appearing as if not fully genuine: from the Latin *quasi*, as if, used frequently as an adjective; as, a *quasi*-official].

**Quasimodo:** kwas'i-mō'do<sup>1</sup>; kwās'i-mō'do<sup>2</sup>; *not* kwā-zim'o-do<sup>1</sup> [The first Sunday after Easter].

**quassia:** kwōsh'i-a<sup>1</sup>; kwash'i-a<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. kwash'ia<sup>1</sup>; E. & M. kwas'-i-a<sup>1</sup>; I. kwas'i-a<sup>1</sup>; St. kwōsh'i-a<sup>1</sup>; W. & Wr. kwōsh'i-a<sup>1</sup>. *Standard*, M., & W. indicate, as alternative, kwash'i-a<sup>1</sup>; M. kwōsh'i-a<sup>1</sup>; W. kwas'i-a<sup>1</sup>. Four pronunciations are noted as in use in Great Britain (E., M., & St.): (1) kwas'i-a<sup>1</sup>, (2) kwōsh'i-a<sup>1</sup>, (3) kwash'i-a<sup>1</sup>, (4) kwōsh'i-a<sup>1</sup>; two are recorded by American lexicons as used in the United States: (1) kwōsh'i-a<sup>1</sup>, (2) kwash'i-a<sup>1</sup>. A fourth, kwas'i-a<sup>1</sup>, is heard in the drug trade, but this has not yet been noted by the dictionaries [The wood of the West-Indian bitter ash used formerly as a tonic].

**quatercentenary:** kwē'tər-sen'ti-nē-ri<sup>1</sup>; kwā'ter-çen'te-nā-ry<sup>2</sup> [A four-hundredth anniversary].

**quaternary:** kwē-tūr'nā-ri<sup>1</sup>; kwa-tēr'na-ry<sup>2</sup> [A system in geology].

**quaternion:** kwē-tūr'nū-ən<sup>1</sup>; kwa-tēr'ni-on<sup>2</sup> [A set or system of four parts, things, persons, or companies].

**quatorzain:** kē-tōr'zēn<sup>1</sup> or kat'or-zēn<sup>1</sup>; ka-tōr'zān<sup>2</sup> or kāt'ōr-zān<sup>2</sup> [A sonnet or other poem of fourteen lines].

**quatrain:** kwet'rēn<sup>1</sup>; kwāt'rān<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, C., W., *Smart* (1840), & *Wright* (1855); E., I., & St. kwō'rēn<sup>1</sup>; M. kwōt'rēn<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kwō'trēn<sup>1</sup>. By Bailey (1732) *quatrain*; Buchanan (1757) kwōt'rēn<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Reid (1844) kwō'trēn<sup>1</sup> [In poetry, a stanza of four lines].

**Quatre-Bras:** ka'tr-brā'<sup>1</sup>; kā'tr-brā'<sup>2</sup> [Belg. village].

**Quatrefages:** kā'tr-fāz'<sup>1</sup>; kā'tr-fāzh'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. naturalist (1810-92)].

**quattrocentist:** kwāt'tro-chen'tist<sup>1</sup>; kwāt'tro-chen'tist<sup>2</sup> [A follower of the art of painting developed after the Italian revival (15th cent.)].—**quattrocento** [It.]: kwāt'tro-chen'to<sup>1</sup>; kwāt'tro-chen'to<sup>2</sup> [The 15th century as noting the revival of art and literature in Italy].

**quay<sup>1</sup>:** kī<sup>1</sup>; kȳ<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1757) kwē<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835) kē<sup>1</sup>; Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1824), Smart (1840), Wright (1855), and all modern dictionaries, kī.

*Key, kay* (D. kaye, f. *Quay*) a Wharf, to land or ship goods or wares at.

ELISHA COLES *English Dictionary* s. v. [London 1676].

But now arrives the dismal day

She must return to Ormond-quay.

SWIFT *Stella at Wood-Park* l. 460 [1723].

Tennyson rimed the word with "to-day" (See "In Memoriam" xiv.) in an effort to harmonize the pronunciation with the spelling.

**Quay<sup>2</sup>:** kwē<sup>1</sup>; kwā<sup>2</sup> [Am. Senator (1833-1904)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, börn;

**quean:** kwīn<sup>1</sup>; kwēn<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) kwēn<sup>1</sup> [A woman of easy virtue].

Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen:

Here's to the widow of fifty:

Here's to the flaunting, extravagant quean,

And here's to the housewife that's thrifty!

SHERIDAN *School for Scandal* act III, sc. 3.

**Quebec:** kwī-bek<sup>1</sup>; kwē-bē<sup>2</sup> [Province, city, and district in Canada].

**Queensberry:** kwīnz'ber-ī<sup>1</sup>; kwēng'bēr-y<sup>2</sup> [Sc. marquise].

**Queensland:** kwīnz'länd<sup>1</sup>; kwēng'land<sup>2</sup> [A province of the Australian Commonwealth].

**Queenston:** kwīnz'tən<sup>1</sup>; kwēng'ton<sup>2</sup> [Canadian lake town].

**Queenstown:** kwīnz'taun<sup>1</sup>; kwēng'town<sup>2</sup> [1. Irish seaport. 2. South=Afr. town. 3. Tasmanian town].

**queer:** kwīr<sup>1</sup>; kwēr<sup>2</sup> [1. Verging on the strange. 2. Of questionable character].  
**quenelle** [Fr.]: kə-nel<sup>1</sup>; ke-nēl<sup>2</sup> [A ball of savory paste made from minced meat].

**Quentin Durward:** kwen'tin dūr'wārd<sup>1</sup>; kwēn'tin dūr'ward<sup>2</sup> [Novel by Sir Walter Scott].  
**quercitron:** kwūr'sit-rən<sup>1</sup>; kwēr'çit-rən<sup>2</sup>; *E.* kwūr-sit'run<sup>1</sup>; *I.* kwūr'sit-rən<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kwūr'sit-rən<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kwer-sit'rin<sup>1</sup> [The bark of the American black oak].

**Querétaro:** kē-rē'ta-ro<sup>1</sup>; kē-rē'tā-ro<sup>2</sup> [Mex. state and its capital].

**querulous:** kwer'u-lus<sup>1</sup>; kwēr'u-lūs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E., I., & St.* kwer'yu-lus<sup>1</sup>; *M.* kwer'yu-las<sup>1</sup>; *W.* kwer'u-las<sup>1</sup>. In Great Britain the penult approximates to *u* in "duration"; in the United States to *u* in "full" [Given to fretting about little things; also, quarrelsome].

**query:** kwī'm<sup>1</sup>; kwē'ry<sup>2</sup> [An inquiry; a question].

**Quesnay:** kē'nē<sup>1</sup>; kē'nā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. family name].

**Quesnel:** kē'nel<sup>1</sup>; kē'nēl<sup>2</sup> [Fr. theologian (1634-1719)].

**question** (*v. & n.*): kwes'chən<sup>1</sup>; kwēs'chən<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation current in the United States. In Great Britain to-day (*E., I., M., St., & W.*) kwes'tyun<sup>1</sup>, so also by Buchanan (1757) and Perry (1777). By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775), the stress was noted *question* without comment. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Webster (1828) kwes'chun<sup>1</sup>.

When *t* before *-ial, -ian, -ion*, is preceded by *s* or *x*, it is usual to sound it like *ch*.

NARES *Elements of Orthocopy* ch. viii, p. 131 [London, 1784].

**questionnaire** [Fr.]: kes'yun-nār<sup>1</sup>; kēs'yün-nār<sup>2</sup>. This word is commonly mispronounced kwes'chən-ār<sup>1</sup>. Its Eng. equivalent is **questionary**: kwes'chən-ār<sup>1</sup>; kwēs'chən-ār<sup>2</sup> [A series of questions printed and circulated to obtain information, as for the study of educational, political, or religious problems].

**Quetelet:** kēt'lē<sup>1</sup>; kēt'lē<sup>2</sup> [Belg. astronomer (1796-1874)].

**Quetta:** kwet'a<sup>1</sup>; kwēt'a<sup>2</sup> [A district and city of British India].

**Quetzalcoatl:** ket-sāl'ko-ā'tl<sup>1</sup>; kēt-sāl'eo-ā'tl<sup>2</sup> [Traditional king of the Aztecs].

**queue:** kiū<sup>1</sup>; kū<sup>2</sup> [1. A braid of hair hanging down the back of the head. 2. A line of persons waiting, as to approach a ticket office or gate of admission].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, ǵll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Queux, Sir:** kû<sup>1</sup> or kiû<sup>1</sup>; kû<sup>2</sup> or kû<sup>2</sup> [A braggart knight in Arthurian legend].

**quibble:** kwib<sup>1</sup>; kwib<sup>1</sup> [An evasion, as in argument]. [and town].

**Quiberon:** ki<sup>1</sup>bə-rôn<sup>1</sup> or ki<sup>1</sup>brôn<sup>1</sup>; ki<sup>1</sup>be-rôn<sup>2</sup> or ki<sup>1</sup>brôn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. peninsula].

**Quiché:** ki<sup>1</sup>chē; ki<sup>1</sup>chē<sup>2</sup> [A city in Guatemala, C. A.].

**Quicherat:** ki<sup>1</sup>sh<sup>1</sup>rā<sup>1</sup>; ki<sup>1</sup>sh<sup>1</sup>rā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. family name].

**Quichua:** ki<sup>1</sup>chwa<sup>1</sup>; ki<sup>1</sup>chwā<sup>2</sup> [A South-American linguistic stock spoken in Peru and beyond]. Sometimes spelt **Kechua** but pronounced the same way.

**Quicunque** [L.]: kwai-kun<sup>1</sup>kwī<sup>1</sup>; kwī-kūn<sup>1</sup>kwē<sup>2</sup> [The Athanasian creed: from its opening words *Quicunque sunt*, "Whosoever will"].

**quien sabe** [Sp.]: kyen sā<sup>1</sup>bē<sup>1</sup>; kyēn sā<sup>1</sup>bē<sup>2</sup> [Who knows?].

**quiescent:** kwai-es<sup>1</sup>ent<sup>1</sup>; kwī-ēs<sup>1</sup>ent<sup>2</sup> [Being in a state of repose; resting].

**quiet:** kwai<sup>1</sup>et<sup>1</sup>; kwī<sup>1</sup>et<sup>2</sup> [Silence; calm; stillness].

**quietus:** kwai-ī<sup>1</sup>tus<sup>1</sup>; kwī-ē<sup>1</sup>tus<sup>2</sup> [Discharge or release as from debt or life].

**quill:** kwil<sup>1</sup>; kwil<sup>2</sup>. See I [A feather or something made from it, as a pen].

**Quiller-Couch:** kwil<sup>1</sup>ər-kūch<sup>1</sup>; kwil<sup>1</sup>er=əuch<sup>2</sup>; not kauch<sup>1</sup> [Eng. novelist (1863- )].

**quina** [Sp.]: ki<sup>1</sup>nā<sup>1</sup> or kwai<sup>1</sup>nā<sup>1</sup>; ki<sup>1</sup>nā<sup>2</sup> or kwī<sup>1</sup>nā<sup>2</sup> [The febrifugal bark of certain South-American trees]. The spelling *quina* is the Spanish spelling of *Quichua* *kina*, the bark. The word is of recent introduction into English, dating from about 1830.

**quinary:** kwai<sup>1</sup>nā-rī<sup>1</sup>; kwī<sup>1</sup>nā-ry<sup>2</sup> [Consisting of five (parts or things)].

**quince:** kwins<sup>1</sup>; kwinq<sup>2</sup> [An acid pear-shaped fruit].

**quincunx:** kwin<sup>1</sup>kun<sup>1</sup>ks<sup>1</sup>; kwīn<sup>1</sup>eun<sup>1</sup>ks<sup>2</sup> [An arrangement of five things in a square, as on a playing domino, die, etc.].

**Quincy:** kwin<sup>1</sup>si<sup>1</sup>; kwīn<sup>1</sup>cy<sup>2</sup>; not kwīn<sup>1</sup>zi<sup>1</sup> [Am. family name used also as a geographical name in Massachusetts and Illinois].

**quinic:** kwīn<sup>1</sup>ik<sup>1</sup>; kwīn<sup>1</sup>ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to or derived from quinin].

**quinin, quinine:** kwīn<sup>1</sup>in<sup>1</sup> or kwi-nīn<sup>1</sup>; kwīn<sup>1</sup>in<sup>2</sup> or kwī-nīn<sup>2</sup>; C. kwīn<sup>1</sup>in<sup>1</sup>; E. & M. kwi-nīn<sup>1</sup>; I. & St. kwīn<sup>1</sup>ain<sup>1</sup>; W. kwai<sup>1</sup>nain<sup>1</sup>; Wr. kwi-nain<sup>1</sup>. *Standard & C.* indicate kwai<sup>1</sup>nain<sup>1</sup> as in use, but the "New English Dictionary" indicates it as the prevailing American pronunciation. This is an error. Of the American dictionaries, the *Standard* (1894-1912) indicated kwīn<sup>1</sup>in<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* (1913-1916) kwīn<sup>1</sup>in<sup>1</sup>; *Century* (1880-1909) kwīn<sup>1</sup>in<sup>1</sup>; Webster (1828-39) indicated *quinine*; Goodrich (Webster, 1847) *quinine*, a pronunciation adopted also by Noah Porter, which, while it may have been accepted locally, was opposed to the genius of the language from which the word is derived; Worcester (1859) kwi-nain<sup>1</sup>—a pronunciation retained in the school series of Worcester's dictionaries to this day. Apart from these works Dr. Stedman's "Practical Medical Dictionary" (New York, 1913) indicates **quinine**: kwīn<sup>1</sup>in<sup>1</sup>, and Gould's "Medical Dictionary" (Philadelphia, 1907) **quinin**: kwīn<sup>1</sup>in<sup>1</sup>, the latter a pronunciation which is not based on the spelling recorded.

The "Sydenham Society Lexicon" (1897) states that "*Quinine* was introduced into medical practice in 1820." Knowles (1835) indicated kwīn<sup>1</sup>in<sup>1</sup>, and Smart (1857) kwi-nīn<sup>1</sup>. There is also another pronunciation ki-nīn<sup>1</sup> noted by the *Century* and by Dr. Stedman as permissible, but it is now seldom heard. It may be pointed out here that *i*, as in *antique*, *caprice*, *fatigue*, *intrigue*, *machine*, *magazine*, *marine*, and many other words derived from foreign languages has never been naturalized. The Spanish *quinina* is pronounced ki-nī<sup>1</sup>na<sup>1</sup> [A chemical obtained from cinchona-barks and used as a febrifuge, tonic, etc., in medicine].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɣo, ɣem; ɪnk; thīn, thīs.



1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**quintessence:** kwîn-tēs'ens<sup>1</sup>; kwîn-tēs'ēng<sup>2</sup>—the current accentuation, which was indicated also by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Webster (1828).

By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807) kwîn'tēs-ens<sup>1</sup> [The most essential part].

Metrical quots. show that during the 16-18th c. the stress was usually on the first and third syllables (hence the abbrev. *quint'ssence* in Quarles), but *quintess'ence* is found as early as 1597; both stressings occur in Milton's *Paradise Lost* (iii, 716 and vii, 244).

W. A. CRAIGIE *New English Dictionary* vol. viii, p. 68 [Oxford 1910].

**Quintilian:** kwîn-tîl'i-an<sup>1</sup>; kwîn-tîl'i-an<sup>2</sup> [Rom. rhetorician (35?-95)]. Distinguish this word from the next.

**quintillion:** kwîn-tîl'yan<sup>1</sup>; kwîn-tîl'yon<sup>2</sup> [1. [U. S.] The sixth power of a thousand—1 followed by 18 ciphers. 2. [Gt. Britain.] The fifth power of a million—1 followed by 30 ciphers].

**Quintin:** kwîn'tin<sup>1</sup>; kwîn'tin<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**Quirinal:** kwîr'i-nal<sup>1</sup> or kwî-rai'nal<sup>1</sup>; kwîr'i-nal<sup>2</sup> or kwî-rî'nal<sup>2</sup> [One of the seven hills on which Rome stands; also, a palace in Rome, the residence of It. kings].

**Quirinus:** kwî-rai'nus<sup>1</sup>; kwî-rî'nus<sup>2</sup> [The name of Romulus after he had been raised to the rank of a divinity]. [ians].

**Quirites:** kwî-rai'tîz<sup>1</sup>; kwî-rî'tēs<sup>2</sup> [The citizens of ancient Rome as civil-ians].

**quit:** kwî't<sup>1</sup>; kwî't<sup>2</sup> [To cease; let go; leave].

**Quito:** kî'to<sup>1</sup>; kî'to<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Ecuador].

**qui vive** [Fr.]: kî vîv<sup>1</sup>; kî vîv<sup>2</sup> [Who goes there?].

**Quixotic:** kwîks-et'îk<sup>1</sup>; kwîks-ôt'îe<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Don Quixote; hence, characterized by extravagance or unpracticalness of scheme or notion]. See DON QUIXOTE.—**quixotism:** kwîks-et-izm<sup>1</sup>; kwîks-ôt-izm<sup>2</sup>.

**Quogue:** kwōg<sup>1</sup>; kwōg<sup>2</sup>. *Lippincott's Gazetteer* kwōg<sup>1</sup> [A village on Long Island, N. Y.].

**quoff:** kœf<sup>1</sup>; kœf<sup>2</sup>. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Wright (1855), and Worcester (1859) kweif<sup>1</sup> [Same as corf].

**quoïn:** keïn<sup>1</sup>; kœïn<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1757), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) kweïn<sup>1</sup>. Bailey (1732) braced the forms *quoïn* and *coïn* together without comment; Perry (1777) indicated keïn<sup>1</sup>. Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) both noted the form *quoïn* under its variant spelling *coïn* without pronunciation [A corner].

**quoit:** kweît<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or keît<sup>1</sup>, E., I., M., & St.;* kwœît<sup>2</sup> or keît<sup>2</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Enfield (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated keît<sup>1</sup>; but Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) noted kweît<sup>1</sup>. The distinction of the day amounts to a national characteristic, the first pronunciation recorded above being that used in the United States, the second that current in Great Britain [A circular piece of iron thrown in a game of skill].

**quorum:** kwō'rūm<sup>1</sup>; kwō'rūm<sup>2</sup>, but frequently heard kwō'rēm<sup>1</sup> [A fixed number of persons whose presence is required by rule for the transaction of business].

**quoth:** kwōth<sup>1</sup>; kwōth<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1757) kwœth<sup>1</sup>; Elphinston (1786) kwuth<sup>1</sup> [Said or spoke. an archaism]. [kō'shent<sup>1</sup>].

**quotient:** kwō'shent<sup>1</sup>; kwō'shēnt<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780)

**Quo Vadis** [L.]: kwō vā'dis<sup>1</sup> or vē'dis<sup>1</sup>; kwō vā'dîs<sup>2</sup> or vā'dîs<sup>2</sup> ["Whither goest thou?" the title of a story by Sienkiewicz].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oil; iū = leud; chin; ɜo; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

## R

**r:** *ar*<sup>1</sup>; *är*<sup>2</sup>. In this book the same sign (*r*, *rr*) is used to indicate the letter in its different positions; as in *rat*, *herring*, *barn*, *beer*. In foreign words it is sometimes indicated by *rh* and *rrh*, as in *rheumatism*, *catarrh*, *diarrhea*, etc.

The same character is used for trills made in different parts of the mouth; that of the uvula is still common in French, and in some English dialects. In standard English the opening *r* is so different from the closing *r* that different signs (*r* and *r*) are used for them in Dr. Murray's "New English Dictionary."

Opening *r*-, as in *ra*, is a strong consonant, one of the most constant of the Indo-European letters, and perhaps the rarest initial. . . . In Greek it is accompanied by a rough breathing, and transliterated into Latin and English by *rh*. Anglo-Saxon had *hr*, *k*, *rh*, may follow other consonants (not *l*, *m*, *n*, *y*), but is followed only by a vowel sound.

Closing *r* has a marked vocal murmur, generally treated as an additional vowel. A vowel is inserted before *r* to represent it in *metr* > meter, *theatr* > theater, and the like: it displaces in sound any preceding vowel, as in *frier*, *speaker*, *nadir*, *author*, *sulfur*, *satyr*, all ending in the murmur *r*; it is recognized as existing in *hire*, *hair*, *lore*, *hour*, *mere*, *myr*, and the like. A trill accompanies this *r* in that region of America of which Chicago is the center: an audible consonant movement, not trilled, is heard from the larger number of distinct speakers throughout the northern United States: the tongue is raised to the *r* closure ready to open and opening to a following vowel whether in the same or the next word: in Southern English, as represented by H. Sweet, no *r* chamber is formed, but *r* is uttered for the vocal murmur, as in *meter*, *myr*, or the *r* is dropped, as in *farther* = *father*. This pronunciation prevails in the United States in Virginia and the South, and is often heard elsewhere, *w* and *y* are written for certain New York *r*'s.

FRANCIS A. MARCH in *Punk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary* p. 1470, col. 1. [1893.]

In standard English the trilled, or "vibrated" *r* is almost absent; in Scotland and Ireland the trilled *r* is still marked in all positions, but perhaps more strongly by the Scots than by the Irish, while the rough guttural sound of *r* resulting from the vibration of the soft palate against the back part of the tongue, and which is better known as the burr, is common in northern England, especially in Northumberland. The last should not be confounded with the trill of the Scots, which is a lingual trill.

*R* is in Scotch . . . in all positions trilled sharply with the point of the tongue.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *The Dialects of the Southern Counties of Scotland* p. 120. [1873.]

The letter [*r*] . . . gets terribly little rest among those great masses of our population, . . . in the boundless West perhaps especially, . . . *father* and *mother* and *other*, *water*, and *matter* and *scatter*, *harr* and *barra*, *parri* and *starri* and (dreadful to say) *arri* . . . are signal specimens of what becomes of a custom of utterance out of which the principle of taste has dropped. HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 29. [H. M. & Co. '05.]

Yet there was a time in England when efforts were made to cultivate the trill; then, to accomplish this, children were taught to repeat the following words: "Around the rugged rock the ragged rascal ran a rural race."

**Raafa:** *rē'a-ai'ə*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'a-i'a*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Raama:** *rē'a-mā*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'a-mā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Raamah:** *rē'a-mā*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'a-mā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Raamiah:** *rē'a-moi'ā*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'a-moi'ā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Raamias:** *rē'a-moi'əs*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'a-moi'əs*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Raames:** *rā-mi'siz*<sup>1</sup>; *rā-mi'siz*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rabbah:** *rab'ā*<sup>1</sup>; *rāb'ā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rabbath:** *rab'āth*<sup>1</sup>; *rāb'āth*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**rabbi:** *rab'ai*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, M., St., & W., or rab'i*<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., I., & W.*; *rāb'i*<sup>2</sup> or *rāb'i*<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1857) *rab'ai*<sup>1</sup>, but by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fultón & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) *rab'i*<sup>1</sup> [A Jewish doctor of the law: applied only to one who by ordination has been authorized to hold pastoral relations to a Hebrew congregation].

**Rabbith:** *rab'ith*<sup>1</sup>; *rāb'ith*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**rabboni:** *ra-bō'nai*<sup>1</sup> or *ra-bō'nai*<sup>1</sup>; *rā-bō'ni*<sup>2</sup> or *rā-bō'ni*<sup>2</sup>. Same as **RABBI**.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θin, θis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Rabelais:** ra"ba-lē<sup>1</sup>; rä"be-lä<sup>2</sup> [Fr. humorist (1483?-1553)].

**rabies:** rē"bi-iz<sup>1</sup>; rä"bi-ēs<sup>2</sup> [Hydrophobia].

**Rabindranath:** ra-bin'dra-nath<sup>1</sup>; rä-bin'dra-nāth<sup>2</sup>. [See TAGORE.]

**Rabutin-Chantal:** rä"bü'tän'shün'täl<sup>1</sup>; rä"bü'tän'shän'täl<sup>2</sup> [Maiden name of Madame de Sévigné].

**Rabmag:** rab'mag<sup>1</sup>; räb'mäg<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rabsaces:** rab-sē'siz<sup>1</sup>; räb-sä'-cēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Rabsaris:** rab-sē'ris<sup>1</sup>; räb-sä'ris<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rabshakeh:** rab'sha-ke<sup>1</sup> or rab-shē'ke<sup>1</sup>; räb'sha-kē<sup>2</sup> or räb-shä'kē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**raca:** rē'ke<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, or rä'ke<sup>1</sup>, *C. & E.*; rä'ca<sup>2</sup> or rä'ea<sup>2</sup>; *I.* rä'kā<sup>1</sup>; not rä-kā<sup>1</sup> [Bible].

**raccoon:** ra-kün<sup>1</sup>; rä-eōn<sup>2</sup>; not rak'ün<sup>1</sup> [Am. nocturnal quadruped].

**race** (v. & n.): rēs<sup>1</sup>; räç<sup>2</sup> in all its meanings.

**raceme:** ra-sim<sup>1</sup>; rä-sim<sup>2</sup>. *C. & St.* ra-sim<sup>1</sup>; *E. & I.* ras'im<sup>1</sup> [A flower-cluster in which the flowers are arranged singly]. [clusters].

**racemous:** ras'mus<sup>1</sup>; räç'e-müs<sup>2</sup>. Smart (1857) rä-si'mus<sup>1</sup> [Arranged in

**Rachab:** rē'kab<sup>1</sup>; rä'cāb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rachal:** rē'kal<sup>1</sup>; rä'cāl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Rachel:** rē'chel<sup>1</sup>; rä'chēl<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. *F. Rachel:* ra"-shel<sup>1</sup>; rä'çhēl<sup>2</sup>; *G. Rahel:* rä'hel<sup>1</sup>; rä'hēl<sup>2</sup>; *It. Rachele:* ra-kē'lē<sup>1</sup>; rä-çç'le<sup>2</sup>; *L. Rachel:* rē'chel<sup>1</sup>; rä'chēl<sup>2</sup>; *Pg. Rachel:* rä'kēl<sup>1</sup>; rä'çç'le<sup>2</sup>; *Sp. Raquel:* ra-kēl<sup>1</sup>; rä-ke<sup>1</sup>; *Sw. Rachel:* rä'kel<sup>1</sup>; rä'cēl<sup>2</sup>. [Fr. actress (1820-58)].

**Rachel:** rä"shel<sup>1</sup>; rä'çhēl<sup>2</sup>, but frequently heard as if Anglicized rē'chel<sup>1</sup>

**rachides:** rē'ki-diz<sup>1</sup>; rä'ei-dēs<sup>2</sup> [Pl. of RACHIS].

**rachis:** rē'kis<sup>1</sup>; rä'eis<sup>2</sup> [The spinal column].

**rachitis:** ra-kai'tis<sup>1</sup> or -ki'tis<sup>1</sup>; ra-ei'tis<sup>2</sup> or -ei'tis<sup>2</sup> [A child's disease due [to malnutrition].  
**racial:** rē'shel<sup>1</sup>; rä'shal<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* rē'sial<sup>1</sup>; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* rē'si-al<sup>1</sup>; *M.* rē'shial<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* rē'shi-al<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to or characteristic of races, as of mankind].

**Racine:** rä"sīn<sup>1</sup>; rä'çin<sup>2</sup> [Fr. dramatist (1639-99)].

**Racine:** rä-sin<sup>1</sup>; ra-çin<sup>2</sup> [City and county in Wis.].

**raconteur** [Fr.]: rä"kōn'tūr<sup>1</sup>; rä"eōn'tūr<sup>2</sup> [One skilled in relating stories].

**Raddai:** rad'i-ai<sup>1</sup> or ra-dē'ai<sup>1</sup>; rād'a-i<sup>2</sup> or ra-dā'i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**radiant:** rē'di-ant<sup>1</sup>; rä'di-ant<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1757), rēd'yint<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) rē'dyant<sup>1</sup>; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) rē'dyant<sup>1</sup> [Beaming with light or brightness].

**radiate:** rē'di-ēt<sup>1</sup>; rä'di-āt<sup>2</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Fenning (1760) *ra'diate*; Buchanan (1757) rēd'yēt<sup>1</sup>; Ash (1775) *rad'iate*; Sheridan (1780) rē'jēt<sup>1</sup>; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Enfield (1807) rē'dyēt<sup>1</sup> [1. To emit rays of light; shine brilliantly. 2. To cause to diverge, as from a center].

**radii:** rē'di-ai<sup>1</sup>; rä'di-i<sup>2</sup> [Plural of RADIUS].

**radish:** rad'ish<sup>1</sup>; rād'ish<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation rēd'ish<sup>1</sup>, which Walker (1791) described as corrupt, was noted by Nares (1784) for this word, among others, in which he claimed the *a* was sounded "like *e* short, as *many*." Derived through the French, *radis*, from the Latin *radix*, root, the word was variously spelled in Old English and Early English: *redic* (c. 1000), *redich* (c. 1265), *radiche* (1387), *radish* (1420), *radice* (1548), etc. In Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour" (act i, sc. 5), cited by Dr. Murray as issued in 1598, the form *redish* occurs and *redish* was used by Blithe in his "English Improver," 1649. Even tho the spelling now current

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; thɪn, thɪs.

was established early in the 18th century the pronunciation remained unsettled for years, and Savage, as late as 1833, condemned *red'ush* as a vulgarism. To-day it is classed as an absurd affectation or an illiteratism.

**radius:** *rē'di-us*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'di-ūs*<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1757) *rēd'yus*<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) *rē'jus*<sup>1</sup>; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) *rēd'yus*<sup>1</sup> [1. A straight line from the center of a circle to its periphery. 2. A circular area or boundary].

**Raffael:** *rāf'el*<sup>1</sup>; *rāf'a-ēl*<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. F. **Rafael:** *ra'-fa-el*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'fā-ēl*<sup>2</sup>; G. **Raphael:** *rā'fa-el*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'fā-ēl*<sup>2</sup>; It. **Raffaello:** *rā'fa-el-lo*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'fā-ēl-lo*<sup>2</sup>; **Rafaele:** *rā'fa-el-lē*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'fā-ēl-lē*<sup>2</sup>; L. **Raphael:** *rē'fi-el*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'fa-ēl*<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Rafael:** *rā'fa-el*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'fā-ēl*<sup>2</sup>.

**raft:** *raft*<sup>1</sup>; *rāft*<sup>2</sup>. See ASK [A floating construction of logs or boards].

**Ragau:** *rē'gō*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'gā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rages:** *rē'jiz*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'gēs*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**ragged:** *rag'id*<sup>1</sup>; *rāg'ed*<sup>2</sup> [1. Having a shabby appearance. 2. Rough or broken in outline, as hills]. [tables].

**ragout:** *ra-gū*<sup>1</sup>; *rā-gū*<sup>2</sup>. M. *rə-gū*<sup>1</sup> [A dish of stewed meat and vegetables].

**Raguel:** *rə-giū-el*<sup>1</sup>; *ra-gū-ēl*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rahab:** *rē'hāb*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'hāb*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rahabiah:** *rē'hā-bā'el*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'ha-hā'el*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Raham:** *rē'hām*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'hām*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rahelala:** *rē'hā-lē'ya*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'hā-lā'ya*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Rahuel:** *rē-hiū-el*<sup>1</sup>; *rā-hā-ēl*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Rahway:** *rō'wē*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'wā*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *rū'wē*<sup>1</sup> [Town in New Jersey].

**Rala:** *ri-ai*<sup>1</sup>; *ra-ī*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**raid, rail:** *rēd*<sup>1</sup>, *rād*<sup>2</sup>; *rēl*<sup>1</sup>, *rāl*<sup>2</sup>. In these words and their relatives the *ai* is pronounced as in "aid" (*ēd*<sup>1</sup>, *ād*<sup>2</sup>); *not* as in "aisle" (*ail*<sup>1</sup>, *il*<sup>2</sup>).

**railery:** *rēl'er-i*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & M.*; *rāl'er-y*<sup>2</sup>; C., I., St., & W. *rēl'ūr-i*<sup>1</sup>; E. *rēl'ūr-i*<sup>1</sup>; W. *rāl'ūr-i*<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Smart (1836), and Webster (1840–1908) and also noted as preferred in "Webster's Revised Unabridged" (1913). Dr. Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Wright (1855) *rēl'er-i*<sup>1</sup> [Good-humored satire].

**rain, raise:** *rēn*<sup>1</sup>, *rān*<sup>2</sup>; *rēz*<sup>1</sup>, *rās*<sup>2</sup>. In these words and their relatives the *ai* is pronounced as in "aid," *not* as in "aisle."

**raisin:** *rēzn*<sup>1</sup>; *rāsn*<sup>2</sup>—the accepted pronunciation of the day and that indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797). Compare REASON. Nares (1784) noted that "*ai* . . . is pronounced like *e* long, commonly in *raisin* [*rēzn*] and *plait* [*plīt*]" and was supported by Kenrick (1773) and Walker (1791), who pointed out that in Shakespeare's time *raisin* and *reason* were pronounced alike.

*Palstaff:* If *Reasons* were as plentiful as Black-berries, I would give no man a *Reason* upon compulsion. I *King Henry IV.* act II, sc. 4 [First Folio Edition, 1623].

*Reason and raisin* . . . are pronounced alike in the age of George the Third, by every person who speaks without affectation.

HENRY JAMES FRY *Comments on the Commentaries of Shakespeare* p. 225. [London, 1807.]

**raison d'être** [Fr.]: *rē'zōn' dā'tr*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'sōn' dē'tr*<sup>2</sup> [Reason for being; ground for existence].

**raisonné** [Fr.]: *rē'zo-nē*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'so-ne*<sup>2</sup> [Thought or reasoned out].

**raja, rajah:** *rājā*<sup>1</sup>; *rājā*<sup>2</sup>. I. & St. *rē'jā*<sup>1</sup>; Smart *rē'jā*<sup>1</sup> [Hindu prince].

**Rajput, Rajpoot:** *rāj'pūt*<sup>1</sup> or *rāj-pūt*<sup>1</sup>; *rāj'pōot*<sup>2</sup> or *rāj-pōot*<sup>2</sup> [Hindu race].—**Rajputana:** *rāj'pū-tā'nā*<sup>1</sup>; *rāj'pōo-tā'nā*<sup>2</sup> [Region in Brit. India].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic. **árt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **prëy**; hit, **pollee**; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

**Rakem**: *rē'kem*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'kēm*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rakkath**: *rak'ath*<sup>1</sup>; *rāk'ath*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].  
—**Rakkon**: *rak'on*<sup>1</sup>; *rāk'on*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Rakoczy**: *rū'ko-tsi*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'ko-tsý*<sup>2</sup> [Hung. patriot (1676-1735)].

**Raleigh**<sup>1</sup>: *rē'li*<sup>1</sup> or *ra'li*<sup>1</sup>; *ra'le*<sup>2</sup> or *rā'le*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. navigator (1552-1618)].

**Raleigh**<sup>2</sup>: *rē'li*<sup>1</sup>; *ra'le*<sup>2</sup> [1. County in Va. 2. The capital of North Carolina].

**Ralph**: *ralf*<sup>1</sup> or (*British*) *rēf*<sup>1</sup>; *rālf*<sup>2</sup> or (*British*) *rāf*<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. [*rā'mā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ram**: *ram*<sup>1</sup>; *rām*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rama, Ramah**: *rē'mə*<sup>1</sup> or *rē'mā*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'mā*<sup>2</sup> or

**Ramadan**: *ram'a-dūn*<sup>1</sup>; *rām'a-dān*<sup>2</sup> [Moham. fast].

**Ramath**: *rē'math*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'māth*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ramatha**: *ram'ə-thə*<sup>1</sup>; *rām'a-thə*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Ramathaim**: *rē'ma-thē'im*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'ma-thā'im*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Ramathaim-sophim**: *rē'ma-thē'im-sō'fim*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'ma-thā'im-sō'fim*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Ramathaim-zofim**: *rē'ma-thē'im-zō'fim*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'ma-thā'im-zō'fim*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ramathite**: *rē'math-ait*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'māth-it*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ramath-lehi**: *rē'math-lī'hāi*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'māth-lē'hāi*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ramath-mizpeh**: *rē'math-miz'pe*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'māth-miz'pē*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Rambouillet (de)**: *də ran'bū'yē*<sup>1</sup>; *de rān'bu'yē*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. social leader (1588-1665)]. [(1840-1908)].

**Ramée (de la)**: *də la rā'mē*<sup>1</sup>; *de lā rā'mē*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. novelist: "Ouida" ].

**ramekin**: *ram'ı-kin*<sup>1</sup>; *rām'e-kın*<sup>2</sup>; *not rēm'kin*<sup>1</sup> [A Welsh rabbit]. [B. C.).

**Rameses**: *ram'ı-sız*<sup>1</sup>; *rām'e-sēg*<sup>2</sup> [Any one of 13 Egypt. kings (1500-1000

**Ramesse**: *ra-mes*<sup>1</sup>; *ra-mēs*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Ramiah**: *ra-māi'ā*<sup>1</sup>; *ra-mī'ā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ramillies**: *ram'ı-liz*<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) *ra'mī'yı*<sup>1</sup>; *rām'ı-lēs*<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) *rā'mı'yē*<sup>2</sup> [Belg. [village].

**ramose**: *rēmōs*<sup>1</sup>; *rāmōs*<sup>2</sup>. *M. & Wr.* *rə-mōs*<sup>1</sup> [Branching].

**Ramoth**: *rē'meth*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'mōth*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ramoth-gilead**: *rē'meth-gil'ı-ad*<sup>1</sup>; *rā'mōth-gil'e-ād*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**rampant**: *ram'pənt*<sup>1</sup>; *rām'pənt*<sup>2</sup> [Rearing, leaping].

**Rampolla**: *rām-pōl'la*<sup>1</sup>; *rām-pōl'lā*<sup>2</sup> [It. cardinal (1843-1913)].

**ramus** [L.]: *rē'mus*<sup>1</sup>; *rāmūs*<sup>2</sup> [A branch].

**ranch**: *rānch*<sup>1</sup>; *rānch*<sup>2</sup>; *not rānsh*<sup>1</sup>. See **ASK** [An estate or establishment [for the raising of cattle].

**ranchero**: *ran-chē'ro*<sup>1</sup>; *rān-chē'ro*<sup>2</sup>. In Texas, *rānch'ē-rō*<sup>1</sup> [Sp.=Mex. ranchman].

**ranch**: *rān'cho*<sup>1</sup>; *rān'cho*<sup>2</sup> [Sp.-Am. hut; ranch].

**rancor, rancour**: *ran'ker*<sup>1</sup>; *rān'eor*<sup>2</sup> [Inveterate bitter enmity].

**Randal, Randall**: *ran'dəl*<sup>1</sup>; *rān'dal*<sup>2</sup> [Same as RANDOLPH].

**Randolph**: *ran'delf*<sup>1</sup>; *rān'dōlf*<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **F. Randolph**: *ran'dōlf*<sup>1</sup>; *rān'dōlf*<sup>2</sup>; **L. Banulphus**: *ra-nul'fus*<sup>1</sup>; *ra-nūl'fūs*<sup>2</sup>; **Sp. Randolph**: *ran-dōl'fo*<sup>1</sup>; *rān-dōl'fo*<sup>2</sup>.

**range** (*v. & n.*): *rēnj*<sup>1</sup>; *rāng*<sup>2</sup>.

**Rangoon**: *ran-gūn*<sup>1</sup>; *rān-gōōn*<sup>2</sup> [District and city in Brit. India].

**Ranjit Singh**: *run-jīt'ı-sıg*<sup>1</sup>; *rūn-jīt'ı-sıng*<sup>2</sup> [Ind. prince (1780-1839)].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äl**; **mē**, **gēt**, **prey**, **fērn**; **hīt**, **ıce**; **ı=ē**; **ı=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**rank** (*n.* & *v.*): raŋk<sup>1</sup>; rānk<sup>2</sup>.

**Ranke (von)**: fon rāŋ'kæ; fon rāŋ'ke<sup>2</sup> [Ger. historian (1795-1886)].

**ranz des vaches** [Fr.]: rāŋs dē vāsh<sup>1</sup> or (*Swiss*) rāŋ dē vāsh<sup>1</sup>; rāŋs dē vāch<sup>2</sup> or (*Swiss*) rāŋ dē vāch<sup>2</sup> [An Alpine cattle-call].

**rapacious**: rə-pē'shūs<sup>1</sup>; rə-pā'shūs<sup>2</sup> [Given to greedy grasping].

**Rapha**: rē'fə<sup>1</sup>; rā'fə<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Raphael**: raf'ī-el<sup>1</sup> or rē'fi-el<sup>1</sup>; rāf'a-el<sup>2</sup> or rā'fa-əl<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha]. See RAF-<sup>[FAFL.]</sup>

**Raphala**: raf'ī-ai'ə<sup>1</sup>; rāf'a-ī'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Raphaim**: raf'ī-im<sup>1</sup>; rāf'a-im<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Raphaims**: raf'ī-imz<sup>1</sup>; rāf'a-imz<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Raphan**: rē'fən<sup>1</sup>; rā'fan<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Raphidim**: raf'ī-dim<sup>1</sup>; rā'fī-dim<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Raphu**: rē'fū<sup>1</sup>; rā'fū<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Rapide**: rap'ī-dan<sup>1</sup>; rāp'ī-dān<sup>2</sup>; not rap'īd-an<sup>1</sup> [River in Va.].

**rapine**: rap'īn<sup>1</sup>; rāp'īn<sup>2</sup>; not rap'īn<sup>1</sup> [Taking by force the property of others].

**rapport**: rə-pōrt<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) rə'pōr<sup>1</sup>; rā-pōrt<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) rā'pōr<sup>2</sup>. *E., I., & St.* rap-pōrt<sup>1</sup> [Accordance].

**rapprochement** [Fr.]: rā'prōsh'mān<sup>1</sup>; rā'prōch'nān<sup>2</sup> [The act of com-<sup>[ing or being brought together].</sup>

**rarefaction**: rar'ī-fak'shon<sup>1</sup>; rār'e-fā'e'shon<sup>2</sup>. *E. & M.* rār-ri-fak'shon<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by Perry (1777); *I.* rē-ri-fak'shon<sup>1</sup>; *St.* rē're-fak'shun<sup>1</sup> [The act of reducing the density of air, gases, etc.].

**rarefy**: rar'ī-fai<sup>1</sup> or rār'ī-fai<sup>1</sup>; rār'ī-fy<sup>2</sup> or rār'ī-fy<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England. Scottish usage, as indicated by *I. & St.*, favors rē'ri-fai<sup>1</sup>, which was noted also by Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840) [To reduce the density of].

**rarity**: rar'ī-ti<sup>1</sup>; rār'ī-ty<sup>2</sup>. *E. & M.* rār'ī-ti<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation indicated also by Buchanan (1757) and Perry (1777); *I., St., & W.* rē'ri-ti<sup>1</sup>—indicated also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) [Uncommonness; infrequency; scarceness]. Compare CHARITY.

**rascal**: ras'kəl<sup>1</sup>; rās'eəl<sup>2</sup>. Of the current American dictionaries *C. & W.* indicate ras'kəl<sup>1</sup>, and *Standard & W.* ras'kəl<sup>1</sup>. Of British works, the English *E.* notes rās'kəl<sup>1</sup>, and *M.* ras'kəl<sup>1</sup>, which correctly reflects modern usage from the English Channel to the River Tweed. The Scottish *I. & St.* give ras'kəl<sup>1</sup>, which was recorded also by Buchanan (1757) and Perry (1777). By Nares (1784) the word was classed among those having a double pronunciation (see ASK), as *class, dance, glass, grass, pass, rasp*, etc. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) gave ras'kəl<sup>1</sup> [An unprincipled trickster].

**Raslas**: rə-sai'əs<sup>1</sup>; rə-sī'əs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**rasorial**: rə-sō'ri-əl<sup>1</sup>; rə-sō'ri-əl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & W.* *E.* rə-sōr'ī-əl<sup>1</sup>; *I.* rə-sō'ri-əl<sup>1</sup>; *St.* rē-zō'ri-əl<sup>1</sup> [Having the habit of scratching the ground for food].

**rasp**: rasp<sup>1</sup>; rāsp<sup>2</sup>. *E. & St.* rūsp<sup>1</sup>; *I.* rasp<sup>1</sup>. See ASK [A tool for filing].

**rasberry**: raz'ber<sup>1</sup>; rās'bēr'y<sup>2</sup>, *C., M., & W.*; *Standard, E., & W.* raz'ber<sup>1</sup>; *I.* raz'be-ri<sup>1</sup>; *St.* rās'ber-ī<sup>1</sup>, and also indicated by Perry (1777). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jameson (1827) ras'ber-ī<sup>1</sup>; Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Wright (1855) rāz'ber-ī<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) raz'ber-ī<sup>1</sup>. There was no p in the early spellings of this word (1623, *resberries*; 1664, *rasberries*).

*Raspberry or Rapsberry, fruit, a kind of wood-strawberry.*

PHILLIPS *New World of Words* s. v. [London, 1706.]

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌp, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fäst**; **get**, **prēy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **büt**, **börn**;

**Rasselas**: **ras'i-las'**; **räs'e-las'** [An Abyssinian prince, the hero of Johnson's romance of the same name].

**Rasses**: **ras'iz'**; **räs'es'** [Apocrypha].

**ratafia**: **rat'a-fi'a'**; **rät'a-fi'a'**. Formerly spelt *ratafie* and pronounced **rat'a-fi'** in harmony with this spelling by Jones (1798) and Webster (1828) [A cordial].

**rate**: **rēt'**; **rät'** (*v. & n.*) [Value; price].

**rather**: **rath'er'** or **rath'er'**; **räth'er'** or **räth'er'**, *Standard*; *C.* **rath'ür'**; *E., I., & St.* **räth'ür'**; *M.* **räth'er'**; *W.* **rath'ür'**; *W.r.* **rath'er'**. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775) indicated *rather*, which led Walker (1791) to say that they seemed to be of the same opinion as Nares (1784), who, he claimed, pronounced the *a* in this word as the *a* in *raven*, but the earlier lexicographers frequently indicated the stress on the vowel-letter that preceded those that completed a syllable, as Johnson, who gave *ra'ttle*, meaning *rat'tle*. From this practise it may be assumed that *rather* should be read *rath'er*, especially as they describe it as being the comparative of *rath*.

Nares listed the word among others that have a two-fold pronunciation (see **ASK**), as *raft*, *rascal*, *rasp*, etc., hence he may be exonerated from sanctioning the pronunciation **räth'er'** attributed to him by Walker—a pronunciation recorded by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). The pronunciation **rath'er'** was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Reid (1844), Wright (1855), and Worcester (1859).

The pronunciation with long vowel (*ä*) is now usual in England: the short sound (**ræðər** [**rath'er'**]) is common in Scotland (but not dialectal) and America, and is given by Walker as the standard pronunciation in his time. The use of (**räðər** [**räth'er'**]) preferred by Walker, is now confined to dialects.

W. A. CRAIGIE *New English Dictionary* vol. viii, p. 166. [Oxford, 1910.]

When recording **rath'er'** in his work Walker (1791) wrote: "In familiar conversation . . . when *rather* signifies just preferably, we lengthen the first vowel, and pronounce it long and slender, as if written *ray-ther*," now a dialectal pronunciation.

**Rathumus**: **rä-thiū'mus'**; **ra-thū'mūs'** [Apocrypha].

**ratio**: **rē'shi-o'**; **rū'shi-o'**; *not* **rē'sho'** [Relative amount].

**ratiocinate**: **raš'h'i-es'i-nēt'**; **raš'h'i-ög'i-nät'**. Sheridan (1780) **rä-shō'si-nēt'**; Jameson (1827) **rä-shi-es'i-nēt'** [To draw conclusions from].

**ration**: **rä'shan'** or **raš'h'an'**; **rä'shon'** or **raš'h'on'**. The second pronunciation is common to the armies of Great Britain and the United States, and Dr. Craigie ("New English Dict.," vol. viii, p. 168) suggests that this may be due to the adoption of the word, in the sense of provisions, from the French [A fixed allowance of food issued daily as to a soldier or sailor].

**rational**: **raš'h'an-äl'**; **raš'h'on-äl'**. The pronunciation **rä'shan-äl'**, introduced by Webster (1828), is now condemned as illiterate. See **NATIONAL** [Conformable to reason].

**rationale** [*L.*]: **raš'h'o-nä'l'i'**; **raš'h'o-nä'lē'** [The reason on which something

**ratlin**, **ratline**: **rat'lin'**; **rät'lin'** [The cross-ropes attached to the shrouds of a ship].

**rattan**: **ra-tan'**; **rä-tän'** [A flexible stem of a palm used in basket-making,

**Ravallac**: **rä'vā'yāk'**; **rä'vā'yāe'** [Fr. fanatic (1578-1610)].

**rave**: **rēv'**; **räv'**. See **A** [To talk excitedly].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äll**; **mö**, **gēt**, **grēy**, **fērn**; **hit**, **ice**; **i=ē**; **i=ē**; **gō**, **nöt**, **ör**, **wón**,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; chin, this.

**ravellin:** rav'lm<sup>1</sup>; rāv'lin<sup>2</sup> [A fortification].

**raven:** rē'ven<sup>1</sup>; rā'vĕn<sup>2</sup>. See A [A crow-like bird].

**raven:** rav'n<sup>1</sup>; rāv'n<sup>2</sup> [To take by force; plunder].

**ravens** (n. & pa.): rav'n-in<sup>1</sup>; rāv'n-ing<sup>2</sup> [I. n. Act of plundering. II. *pa.* Seeking for prey].

**ravenous:** rav'n-us<sup>1</sup>; rāv'n-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Very hungry].

**ravine:** rā-vīn<sup>1</sup>; ra-vīn<sup>2</sup> [A deep gorge].

**ravish:** rav'ish<sup>1</sup>; rāv'ish<sup>2</sup> [1. To enrapture. 2. To violate the chastity of].

**raw:** rē<sup>1</sup>; rā<sup>2</sup>; not rēr<sup>1</sup> [Not cooked].

**Raymond, Raymund:** rē'mənd<sup>1</sup>; rā'mond<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

F. **Raymond:** rē'mōn<sup>1</sup>; rā'mōn<sup>2</sup>; It. **Raimondo:** rai-mōn'do<sup>1</sup>; rī-mōn'do<sup>2</sup>; I. **Raymundus:** rē-mun'dus<sup>1</sup>; rā-mūn'dūs<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Raimundo:** rai-mūn'do<sup>1</sup>; rī-mūn'do<sup>2</sup>; **Ramón:** ra-mōn<sup>1</sup>; rā-mōn<sup>2</sup>.

**Razis:** rē'zis<sup>1</sup>; rā'zis<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**re-** (prefix): rī<sup>1</sup>; rē<sup>2</sup> [Again and again; also, back; against; over; opposite].

**re:** rē<sup>1</sup>; rē<sup>2</sup> [A note in music].—**re:** rī<sup>1</sup>; rē<sup>2</sup> [In law, an action].

**read:** rīd<sup>1</sup>; rēd<sup>2</sup> [To utter aloud or note so as to understand the meaning of printed or written words].

**reading:** rīd'ing<sup>1</sup>; rēd'ing<sup>2</sup> [The act of uttering aloud or noting the meaning of word].

**Reading:** rēd'ing<sup>1</sup>; rēd'ing<sup>2</sup> [1. Eng. town. 2. A city in Pa.].

**ready:** rēd<sup>1</sup>; rēd'y<sup>2</sup> [In suitable condition for use].

**Reala, Realah:** rī-ē'yā<sup>1</sup> or rī-ā'ū<sup>1</sup>; re-ā'ya<sup>2</sup> or re-ī'ū<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**real** (a.): rīl<sup>1</sup>; rēl<sup>2</sup>; not rīl<sup>1</sup> [Not artificial, false, or spurious].

**real** (n.): rī'al<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) rē-āl<sup>1</sup>; rē'al<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) rē-āl<sup>2</sup> [A Spanish silver coin].

**realism:** rī'al-izm<sup>1</sup>; rē'al-izm<sup>2</sup> [In art, the presenting of things as they are].

**realization:** rī'al-i-zē'shən<sup>1</sup>; rē'al-i-zā'shən<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & W.*; *E.* rī'al-ai-zē'shən<sup>1</sup>; *I.* rī'al-ai-zē'shən<sup>1</sup>; *M.* rī'al-ai-zē'shən<sup>1</sup>; *St.* rī'al-i-zē'shən<sup>1</sup> [The act of presenting as existent]. **realisation:**

**really:** rī'al-ī<sup>1</sup>; rē'al-y<sup>2</sup>. Avoid rī'h<sup>1</sup> as illiterate [Actually].

**reason:** rī'zn<sup>1</sup>; rē'zn<sup>2</sup>. Compare RAISE [1. The motive for an action. 2. The mental faculties]. Note that in this word, and many other words given below, the s is voiced or sonant and has the same sound as z in "zebra."

**Réaumur, de:** rē'ō'mūr, dā<sup>1</sup>; rē'ō'mūr, de<sup>2</sup> [Fr. physicist (1683-1757)].

**Reay:** rē<sup>1</sup>; rā<sup>2</sup> [Scot. parish whence a barony of the United Kingdom derives its name].

**Reba:** rī'bā<sup>1</sup>; rē'ba<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Rebecca:** rī-bek'a<sup>1</sup>; re-bē'e'a<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. **Rebekah:** F. **Rébecca:** rā'bē'kā<sup>1</sup>; rē'lē'eā<sup>2</sup>; G. **Rebekka:** rī-bek'a<sup>1</sup>; rē-bē'ka<sup>2</sup>; It. **Rebecca:** rē-bek'ka<sup>1</sup>; rē-bē'eā<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Rebeca:** rē-bē'ka<sup>1</sup>; rē-bē'eā<sup>2</sup>.

**rebel** (a. & n.): reb'el<sup>1</sup>; rēb'ēl<sup>2</sup>.

**rebel** (v.): rī-bel<sup>1</sup>; re-bēl<sup>2</sup> [To resist by force the execution of the laws of the land].

**Reblatha:** reb'lā-thā<sup>1</sup>; rēb'lā-tha<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Récamier:** rē'ka'myē<sup>1</sup>; rē'ēū'myē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. patroness of literature (1777-1819)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.



1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

**receipt** (*n.* & *v.*): rī-sīt'¹; re-çēt'²—the *p* is silent. See *P*.

**receive**: rī-sīv'¹; re-çēv'² [To come into possession of].

**receptacle**: rī-sep'ta-kl¹; re-çēp'ta-el². Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798) res'sep-ta-kl¹ [Anything that serves to hold something else]. [tīv'i-ty² [Ability to receive].

**receptivity**: rī'sep-tiv'¹-ti¹ or res'ep-tiv'¹-ti²; rē'sēp-tiv'¹-ty² or rēç'ēp-recess: rī-sēs'¹ or rī'sēs'¹; re-çēs'² or rēç'ēs². When used of a period of abstention from work, more frequently rī'sēs¹ in the United States [1. An inner place or part; indentation; niche. 2. A period of cessation from one's employment].

**Rechab**: rī'kab¹; rē'eāb² [Bible].—**Rechabite**: rek'a-buit¹; rēe'a-bit² [Bible].—**Rechah**: rī'kā¹; rē'eā² [Bible].

**réchauffé** [Fr.]: rē'shō'fē¹; rē'çhō'fē² [That which is worked over, as food warmed up]. [choice or rare].

**recherché** [Fr.]: rī-she'r'shē¹; re-çhēr'çhē² [Something sought for, hence

**recipe**: res'¹-pi¹; rēç'¹-pē² [A formula or list of ingredients with instructions for mixing; hence, a medical prescription].

**reciprocal**: rī-sip'ro-kal¹; re-çip'ro-cal² [Mutually exchanged; interchangeable]. [benefits].

**reciprocity**: res'¹-prēs'¹-ti¹; rēç'¹-prōç'¹-ty² [Mutual equality of rights and

**recital**: rī-sai'tal¹; re-çī'tal² [A concert; also, an entertainment where poetry or prose is spoken before an audience].

**recitative**: res'¹-ta-tiv'¹; rēç'¹-ta-tiv'² [In music, a style of singing, especially in opera or oratorio]. [cultivation, as land].

**reclaim**: rī-klēm'¹; re-elām'² [1. To obtain the return of. 2. To restore to

**reclamation**: rek'lā-mē'shān¹; rēe'la-mā'shōn² [The act of reclaiming].

**Reclus**: re-klū¹; rē-elū¹ [Fr. geographer (1830-1905)]. [ment].

**recluse**: rī-klūs¹; re-elūs²; *not* rī-kliūs¹ as Phyfe [One who lives in retire-

**recognizable**: rek'eg-naiz'¹-a-bl¹; rēe'ög-niz'¹-a-bl². *E.* rek'eg-naiz'¹-a-bl¹; *M.* rek'eg-naiz'¹-a-bl¹; *W.* rek'eg-naiz'¹-a-bl¹. By Jameson (1827) and Boag (1848) rī-keg'ni-zā-bl¹; Webster (1828) and Knowles (1835) rī-ken'¹-zā-bl¹ [Capable of being recognized].

**recognizance**: rī-keg'ni-zāns¹; re-eög'ni-zānç². Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) indicated re-ken'¹-zāns¹, a pronunciation noted as alternative by *C., E., L., M., St., & W.* In British legal practise the *g* is silent; in general usage it is pronounced.

In Eng. the *ç* appeared in the 15th c., and has here gradually affected the pronunciation, though, in legal use, the older ken'¹-zāns¹ is still usual.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. ii, p. 596. [Oxford, 1893.]

The spelling **recognizance** is etymological; that given above is phonetic and now preferred [A sum of money deposited as a surety for the fulfilment of some act].

**recognize**: rek'eg-naiz¹; rēe'ög-niz². Avoid rek'a-naiz¹ as illiterate. "Sometimes incorrectly pronounced rī-keg'naiz¹." Worcester (1886) [To know as having been known before]. Spelt also **recognise** but pronounced the same way.

**recognizee**: rī-keg'ni-zī¹; re-eög'ni-zē² [One for whom a recognizance is made].—**recognizer**: rek'eg-naiz'¹-er¹; rēe'ög-niz'¹-er².—**recognizor**: rek'eg-naiz'¹-er¹; rēe'ög-niz'¹-ör² [One who enters into a recognizance].

**recollect**¹: rek'¹-e-lekt¹; rēe'¹-lēet² [To recall to mind].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

**recollect**<sup>2</sup>: rī'ko-lekt<sup>1</sup>; rē'ō-lēet<sup>2</sup> [To gather together again].

**recommend**: rek'e-mend<sup>1</sup>; rē'e'ō-mēnd<sup>2</sup>; *not* rī'ko-mend<sup>1</sup> [To commend to the attention of another].—**recommendation**: rek'e-men-dē'shan<sup>1</sup>; rē'e'ō-mēn-dā'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of commending as worthy of notice, confidence, etc., to another].—**recommender**: rek'e-men-dē'tar<sup>1</sup>; rē'e'ō-mēn-dā'tor<sup>2</sup> [One who recommends].—**recommendatory**: rek'e-mend'e-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; rē'e'ō-mēnd'a-to-ry<sup>2</sup>; *not* -men-dē'to-rī<sup>1</sup>.

**recompense**: rek'om-pens<sup>1</sup>; rē'e'ōm-pēns<sup>2</sup> [To give an equivalent for, as pay for services].

**compose**: rī'kōm-pōz<sup>1</sup>; rē'e'ōm-pōz<sup>2</sup> [To compose or form anew].

**reconcentrado** [Sp.]: rē-kōn'sen-trā'do<sup>1</sup>; rē-e'ōn'çen-trā'do<sup>2</sup>, but frequently, as if Anglicized, rī-kōn'sen-trā'do<sup>1</sup> [One who, dwelling in the country, is compelled to move within city limits].

**recondite**: rek'on-dait<sup>1</sup>; rē'e'ōn-dit<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., & St.; C.* rī-ken'dit<sup>1</sup>; *M., W., & Wr.* rek'en-dait<sup>1</sup>. The stress has been indicated on all of the syllables of this word at one time or another by the earlier lexicographers. By Bailey (1732) *recondite*, Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), and Scott (1797) it was placed on the second syllable, re-kendit<sup>2</sup>; by Fenning (1760), Marriott (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and the chief modern dictionaries rek'en-dait<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) rī-ken-dait<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1805), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) rī-ken'dit<sup>1</sup> [Hidden; secret].

**reconnaissance**: rī-ken'i-sāns<sup>1</sup> or re-ken'ē-sāns<sup>1</sup>; re-e'ōn'i-sanç<sup>2</sup> or rē-e'ōn'i-sanç<sup>2</sup> [A preliminary examination, as of enemy territory in war, before taking action].

**reconnoissance**: rī-ken'i-sāns<sup>1</sup>; re-e'ōn'i-sanç<sup>2</sup>. *C.* rek-o-nei'sans<sup>1</sup> [Same as RECONNAISSANCE].

**reconnoiter, reconnoître**: rek'e-nei'tar<sup>1</sup>; rē'e'ō-nōi'ter<sup>2</sup>. Webster (1828) rek-e-noit'er<sup>1</sup>; Davis (1830) and Wright (1855) rī-ken-ei'tar<sup>1</sup> [To make reconnaissance. See above].

**record (n.)**: rek'ord<sup>1</sup> or rek'ōrd<sup>1</sup>; rē'e'ord<sup>2</sup> or rē'e'ōrd<sup>2</sup>—The second was formerly common in England and was noted by *E.* By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Marriott (1780), and Sheridan (1780) the stress was indicated on the last syllable, and was so used by Shakespeare ("Rape of Lucrece," l. 1643), but also on the first by him in Sonnet 55, and by Milton:

An ark, and in the ark his testimony  
The rec'ords of his covenant.

*Paradise Lost* bk. xii, l. 251.

But Dryden used it on the last—

Of such a goddess no time leaves record'  
Who burn'd the temple where she ador'd.

*DRYDEN Palamon and Arcite or The Knights Tale* l. 725.

The noun *record*, with the accent on the second syllable, still lingers in high legal circles in England. Latham tells us that in the third quarter of the 19th century this was the legal pronunciation, and I can say of my own knowledge that Mr. Gladstone followed the same pronunciation as late as 1868. In such phrases as "Court of Record," English lawyers usually pronounce the last syllable long.

JOHN HYDE in letter to the author from Washington, D. C., Sept. 19, 1916.

[An official report of any proceedings or a printed or written account of some fact to be preserved].

**record (v.)**: rī-kōrd<sup>1</sup>; re-e'ōrd<sup>2</sup>. The stress should always be put on the last syllable of this verb. Compare the noun, above [To take formal account of in writing].

2: wolf, dō; bōok, bōot; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast, *fāst*; get, *prēy*; hit, *polīce*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

**recount**: *rī-kaunt*<sup>1</sup>; *re-əunt*<sup>2</sup> [To tell the particulars of in detail].

**recoup**: *rī-kūp*<sup>1</sup>; *re-əup*<sup>2</sup> [To obtain something by way of compensation for]. [means for an end].

**recourse**: *rī-kōrs*<sup>1</sup>; *re-əōrs*<sup>2</sup>. Avoid *rī-kōrs*<sup>1</sup> as illiterate [A seeking of a

**recreate**: *rek'rī-ənt*<sup>1</sup>; *rē're-ant*<sup>2</sup> [False to a cause to which one is pledged].

**recreate**<sup>1</sup>: *rek'rī-ēt*<sup>1</sup>; *rē're-āt*<sup>2</sup> [To amuse]. So also with its relative *rec're-a-tive*.

**recreate**<sup>2</sup>: *rī'krī-ēt*<sup>1</sup>; *rē're-āt*<sup>2</sup> [To create anew]. So also with its relatives *re'cre-a-tion*, *re'cre-a-tive*. [ercise after toil].

**recreation**<sup>2</sup>: *rek'rī-ē'shan*<sup>1</sup>; *rē're-ā'shon*<sup>2</sup> [Diverting or pleasurable ex-

**recruit**: *rī-krūt*<sup>1</sup>; *re-erūt*<sup>2</sup> [To raise new supplies; as, to *recruit* soldiers for an army]. [Uprightness].

**rectitude**: *rek'tī-tiūd*<sup>1</sup>; *rē'tī-tūd*<sup>2</sup>—the *u* as in "feud," not as in "rule".

**recusancy**: *rek'yū-zən-sī*<sup>1</sup> or *rī-kiū-zən-sī*<sup>1</sup>; *rē'yū-gan-qy*<sup>2</sup> or *re-ēū-gan-qy*<sup>2</sup> [Persistent non-compliance with official requirements].

**recusant**: *rek'yū-zənt*<sup>1</sup> or *rī-kiū-zənt*<sup>1</sup>; *rē'yū-sant*<sup>2</sup> or *re-ēū-sant*<sup>2</sup>. The earlier lexicographers and phoneticists preferred the second, which was indicated by Bailey (1732), Dyche (1752), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Walker (1806), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Reid (1844), Wright (1855), and Worcester (1859). The first was noted by Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) [Persistently refusing to conform to official requirements].

**redemption**: *rī-demp'shan*<sup>1</sup>; *re-dēmp'shon*<sup>2</sup>. Medial *p* is not now silent in this word altho so indicated by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), who qualified his record with "yet it is not a fault to pronounce it," Walker (1791), and *E., I., & St.* See *P* [The act of recovering by paying for the possession of; also, atonement].

**redif** [Turk.]: *re-dif*<sup>1</sup>; *rē-dif*<sup>2</sup> [The first reserve of the Turkish army].

**redintegrate**: *rī-din'tī-grēt*<sup>1</sup>; *re-dīn'te-grāt*<sup>2</sup> [To restore to perfect state].

**redolent**: *red'o-lent*<sup>1</sup>; *rēd'o-lēnt*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *rī-dō'lant*<sup>1</sup> [Diffusing a sweet smell].

**reduce**: *rī-dūs*<sup>1</sup>; *re-dūc*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *rī-dūs*<sup>1</sup> [To diminish in dimensions, quantity, size, or value].

**reed, reef, reek, reel**. These words are all pronounced as one syllable: *rīd*<sup>1</sup>, *rēd*<sup>2</sup>; *rīf*<sup>1</sup>, *rēf*<sup>2</sup>; *rīk*<sup>1</sup>, *rēk*<sup>2</sup>; *rīl*<sup>1</sup>, *rēl*<sup>2</sup>.

**Reelajah**: *rī'el-ē'yā*<sup>1</sup> or *rī'el-ā'yā*<sup>1</sup>; *rē'el-ā'yā*<sup>2</sup> or *rē'el-ā'yā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Reelias**: *rī-el'i-as*<sup>1</sup>; *re-ēl'i-as*<sup>2</sup> [Same as *RÆLIUS*].—**Reelius**: *rī-el'i-us*<sup>1</sup>; *re-ēl'i-us*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Reema**: *rī'i-mā*<sup>1</sup>; *rē'e-mā*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**refectory**: *rī-fek'to-rī*<sup>1</sup>; *re-fē'e'to-ry*<sup>2</sup>. This word was stressed on the first syllable by Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), who hoped that the word "is yet revocable from this fate," and Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802). All the other earlier lexicographers and phoneticists, from Bailey (1732) to Wright (1855), stressed the antepenult, as we do to-day [A room set apart for meals].

**refer**: *rī-fūr*<sup>1</sup>; *re-fēr*<sup>2</sup> [To direct attention to].

**referable**: *ref'ər-ə-bl*<sup>1</sup>; *rēf'er-ə-bl*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *rī-fūr'ə-bl*<sup>1</sup> as is the common practice [That may be referred to].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prgy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: **e** = final; **i** = habit; **aisle**; **au** = out; **oil**; **iū** = feud; **chin**; **go**; **η** = sing; **chin**, **this**.

**referee**: ref<sup>h</sup>ə-rī<sup>1</sup>; rēf<sup>h</sup>e-rē<sup>2</sup> [One to whom something is referred].

**reflex** (*a. & n.*): rī'fleks<sup>1</sup>; rē'flēks<sup>2</sup> [**I. a.** Turned or thrown backward. **II. n.** An image or copy].

**reflex** (*v.*): rī-fleks<sup>1</sup>; re-flēks<sup>2</sup> [To turn back; also, formerly, to return an image of, as in a mirror]. [back].

**refluent**: ref<sup>h</sup>lu-ent<sup>1</sup>; rēf<sup>h</sup>lu-ent<sup>2</sup>. Avoid rī'flu-ent<sup>1</sup> as illiterate [Flowing

**reform**<sup>1</sup>: rī-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; re-fōrm<sup>2</sup> [To change from bad to good].

**reform**<sup>2</sup>: rī-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; rē-fōrm<sup>2</sup> [To form again; remodel].

**refragable**: ref<sup>h</sup>ro-gə-bl<sup>1</sup>; rēf<sup>h</sup>ra-ga-bl<sup>2</sup> [That can be refuted].

**refuge**: ref<sup>h</sup>yūj<sup>1</sup>; rēf<sup>h</sup>yūg<sup>2</sup> [Shelter from danger or distress].—**ref<sup>h</sup>u-gee<sup>h</sup>**.

**refuse** (*n.*): ref<sup>h</sup>yūs<sup>1</sup>; rēf<sup>h</sup>yūs<sup>2</sup>. **I.** ref<sup>h</sup>yūz<sup>1</sup>; **M.** ref<sup>h</sup>yūs<sup>1</sup>. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) rēf<sup>h</sup>yūz<sup>1</sup> [Waste or discarded matter].

**refuse** (*v.*): rī-fiūz<sup>1</sup>; re-fūg<sup>2</sup> [To decline to comply, as with a demand].

**refutable**: rī-fiūt<sup>h</sup>ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; re-fūt<sup>h</sup>ə-bl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; **C. & W.** rī-fiūt<sup>h</sup>ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; **E.** re-fiūt<sup>h</sup>ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; **I.** rī-fiūt<sup>h</sup>ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; **M.** rī-fiūt<sup>h</sup>ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; **St.** re-fiūt<sup>h</sup>ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; **W.** rī-fiūt<sup>h</sup>ə-bl<sup>1</sup> [Capable of being disproved].

**Regem**: rī'gem<sup>1</sup>; rē'gem<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Regem-melech**: rī'gem-mī'lek<sup>1</sup> or mel'ek<sup>1</sup>; rē'gem-mē'lēc<sup>2</sup> or mēl'ēc<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**regicide**: rej<sup>h</sup>i-said<sup>1</sup>; rēg<sup>h</sup>i-čid<sup>2</sup> [One who kills a king or sovereign].

**Regillus**: rī-jil<sup>h</sup>us<sup>1</sup>; re-gil<sup>h</sup>us<sup>2</sup> [A lake in ancient Latium, near Rome].

**régime** [Fr.]: rē'zim<sup>1</sup>; rē'zhīm<sup>2</sup> [A particular system of administration].

**Reginald**: rej<sup>h</sup>i-nald<sup>1</sup>; rēg<sup>h</sup>i-nald<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **Dan.**

**Reinhold**: rain'hōlth<sup>1</sup>; rīn'hōlth<sup>2</sup>; **D. Reinold**: rai'nōlt<sup>1</sup>; rī'nōlt<sup>2</sup>; **F. Renaud**: rē-nō<sup>1</sup>; re-nō<sup>2</sup>; **Begnauld**, **Regnault**: rē-nyō<sup>1</sup>; re-nyō<sup>2</sup>; **G. Reinald**: rai'nālt<sup>1</sup>; rī'nālt<sup>2</sup>; **Reinhold**: rain'hōlt<sup>1</sup>; rīn'hōlt<sup>2</sup>; **Reinwald**: rain'vālt<sup>1</sup>; rīn'vālt<sup>2</sup>; **It. Rinaldo**: rī-nāl'do<sup>1</sup>; rī-nāl'do<sup>2</sup>; **L. Reginaldus**: rēj<sup>h</sup>i-nāl'dus<sup>1</sup>; rēg<sup>h</sup>i-nāl'dūs<sup>2</sup>; **Reynaldus**: rē-nāl'dus<sup>1</sup>; rē-nāl'dūs<sup>2</sup>; **Sp. Reynaldos**: rē'i-nāl'dos<sup>1</sup>; rē'y-nāl'dos<sup>2</sup>; **Sw. Reinhold**: rain'hōld<sup>1</sup>; rīn'hōld<sup>2</sup>.

**regnant**: reg<sup>h</sup>nənt<sup>1</sup>; rēg<sup>h</sup>nant<sup>2</sup> [Exercising sovereign powers].

**Regnault**: rē-nyō<sup>1</sup>; re-nyō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. physicist (1810-78)].

**Regnier**: rē-nyō<sup>1</sup>; re-nyē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. philologist (1804-84)].

**regress** (*n.*): rī'gres<sup>1</sup>; rē'grēs<sup>2</sup> [Passage back; return].

**regress** (*v.*): rī-gres<sup>1</sup>; re-grēs<sup>2</sup> [To return to a former place or condition].

**regular**: reg<sup>h</sup>yu-lar<sup>1</sup>; rēg<sup>h</sup>yu-lar<sup>2</sup>. Avoid reg<sup>h</sup>lar<sup>1</sup> as illiterate [According to rule].

**Rehabiah**: rī<sup>h</sup>ha-bai<sup>1</sup>; rē<sup>h</sup>ha-bī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Rehan**: rī'an<sup>1</sup>; rē'an<sup>2</sup> [American actress of Irish birth (1860-1916)].

**Rehob**: rī'hēb<sup>1</sup>; rē'hōb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rehoboam**: rī<sup>h</sup>ho-bō'am<sup>1</sup>; rē<sup>h</sup>ho-bō'am<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rehoboth**: rī-hō'bōth<sup>1</sup>; re-hō'bōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rehum**: rī'hūm<sup>1</sup>; rē'hūm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rei**: rī'ai<sup>1</sup>; rē'i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Reia**: rī-ai<sup>1</sup>; rē-ai<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Reichsrath**: raihs'rāt<sup>1</sup>; rīhs'rāt<sup>2</sup> [Aust. parliament].

**Reichstadt**: raihs'shtāt<sup>1</sup>; rīhs'shtāt<sup>2</sup> [Free imperial city of Europe that held its charter direct from the Holy Roman Emperor]. [ment].

**Reichstag**: raihs'tāh<sup>1</sup>; rīhs'tāh<sup>2</sup> [A branch of the Ger. Imperial parlia-

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *būr*;

**reign:** *rēn*<sup>1</sup>; *ren*<sup>2</sup>—the *g* is silent. See G [To exercise sovereign power].

**Reims:** *rīmz*<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) *rañs*<sup>1</sup>; *rēmz*<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) *rāñs*<sup>2</sup> [Ancient royal and cathedral city of France].

**rein** (*n.* & *v.*): *rēn*<sup>1</sup>; *ren*<sup>2</sup> [I. *n.* A strap used to control a draft-animal. II.

**Reinhold:** *rañ'hōlt*<sup>1</sup>; *rīn'hōlt*<sup>2</sup> [Ger. philosopher (1758-1823)].

**Réjane:** *rē'žān*<sup>1</sup>; *rē'žhān*<sup>2</sup> [Gabrielle Réju]. See the next entry.

**Réju:** *rē'žū*<sup>1</sup>; *rē'žhū*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. actress (1857- )]: stage name RÉJANE].

**Rekem:** *rī'kem*<sup>1</sup>; *rē'kēm*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**relapse:** *rī-laps*<sup>1</sup>; *re-lāps*<sup>2</sup> [To fall back, as into disease, after partial [recovery].

**relaxation:** *rī'laks-ē'shān*<sup>1</sup>; *rē'lāks-ā'shon*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, St., & W.*; *C. & I.* *rī-lak-sē'shān*<sup>1</sup>; *E.* *rī-laks-ē'shūn*<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *rē'laks-ē'shān*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *rel-aks-ē'shān*<sup>1</sup>, a pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844).

Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) all noted *rī-laks-ē'shūn*<sup>1</sup> [Release from cares; rest].

**relief:** *rī-līf*<sup>1</sup>; *re-lēf*<sup>2</sup> [The act of freeing from pain, need, etc.].

**religion:** *rī-līj'an*<sup>1</sup>; *re-līg'on*<sup>2</sup> [A system of faith, doctrine, and worship].

**relique:** *rē-līk*<sup>1</sup>; *re-līk*<sup>2</sup> [Relic or remainder; as, Thomas Percy's "*Reliques* of Ancient English Poetry"].

**remain:** *rī-mēn*<sup>1</sup>; *re-mān*<sup>2</sup> [To stay or be left behind; also, continue].

**Remallah:** *rem'a-lai'ā*<sup>1</sup>; *rēm'a-lī'ā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Rembrandt:** *rem'brant*<sup>1</sup>; *rēm'brānt*<sup>2</sup> [Dutch painter (1606-69)].

**remediable:** *rī-mī'di-a-bl*<sup>1</sup>; *re-mē'di-a-bl*<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Perry (1777) *rī-med'i-a-bl*<sup>1</sup> [Capable of being cured].

**remediless:** *rem'i-di-les*<sup>1</sup>; *rēm'e-di-lēs*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E., I., & St.* *rem'e-di-les*<sup>1</sup>; *M.* *rem'i-di-lis*<sup>1</sup>.

*M., W., & Wr.* indicate *rī-med'i-les*<sup>1</sup> as alternative. This accentuation was recorded by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Rees (1826), and Webster (1828) and used by Spenser ("Færie Queene," I. v, st. 36) and Milton ("Paradise Lost," ix, l. 919), but was condemned by Nares (1784) as "irregular" [Past the help of remedies].

**remedy:** *rem'i-dī*<sup>1</sup>; *rēm'e-dy*<sup>2</sup> [That which is used to cure or heal disease].

**Remela:** *rī'mī-ai'ā*<sup>1</sup>; *rēm'e-ī'ā*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Remeth:** *rī'meth*<sup>1</sup> or *rem'eth*<sup>1</sup>; *rēm'ēth*<sup>2</sup> or *rēm'ēth*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**remigrate:** *rem'i-grēt*<sup>1</sup>; *rēm'i-grāt*<sup>2</sup>, and so indicated by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), and Fenning (1760). *E. & I.* *rī-mai'grēt*<sup>1</sup>, also indicated by Wright (1855). Bailey (1775) and Sheridan (1780) *rī'mi-grēt*<sup>1</sup> [To migrate back to a former place; return].

**remigration:** *rem'i-grē'shān*<sup>1</sup>; *rēm'i-grā'shon*<sup>2</sup>; Buchanan (1757) and Perry (1777) *rī-mi-grē'shūn*<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) *rī'mi-grē'shūn*<sup>1</sup>, also indicated by *E. & I.* [The act of migrating to a former place; returning].

**remise:** *rī-mai*<sup>1</sup>; *re-mīs*<sup>2</sup> [To give back].

[One that has missed].

**remise:** *rī-mīz*<sup>1</sup>; *re-mīs*<sup>2</sup> [In fencing, a thrust that hits the mark following

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɪhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**Remmon:** rem'ən<sup>1</sup>; rēm'ən<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Remmon-methoar:** rem'en-meth'-o-ār<sup>1</sup> or em-thē'ar<sup>1</sup>; rēm'ən-meth'o-ār<sup>2</sup> or me-thē'ār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Remmono:** rem-mō'no<sup>1</sup>; rēm-mō'no<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Remmon-phares:** rem'en-fē'rīz<sup>1</sup>; rēm'ən-fā'r-ēz<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**remonstrate:** ri-men'strēt<sup>1</sup>; re-mōn'strāt<sup>2</sup> [To protest to prevent a wrong or secure a right].

If you say *demonstrate* . . . why do you not say *rem'onstrate*? . . . Well, the latter word will not have its back broken if people should choose so to pronounce it. . . . To the question itself there is but one answer. The users of speech do not say *rem'onstrate* for the reason that . . . they have never had a disposition to do so.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 147. [H. '04.]

**remonstration (n.):** rī'men-strē'shān<sup>1</sup>; rē'mōn-strā'shon<sup>2</sup>. *E., M., & Wr.* rem-an-strē'shān<sup>1</sup>; *I.* rī-men-strē'shān<sup>1</sup> [The act of remonstrating].

**Remphan:** rem'fan<sup>1</sup>; rēm'fān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Rémusat (de):** də rē'mū'zā<sup>1</sup>; de rē'mū'sā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. family name].

**renaissance** [Fr.]: rā-nē'sāns<sup>1</sup> or ren'ē-sāns<sup>1</sup>; re-nā'sānç<sup>2</sup> or rēn'ā-sānç<sup>2</sup> [A new birth; revival as of art and letters].

**Renaix:** rā-nē<sup>1</sup>; re-nā<sup>2</sup> [Belg. manufacturing town].

**renal:** rī'nāl<sup>1</sup>; rē'nāl<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the kidneys].

**Renan:** rā-nān<sup>1</sup>; re-nān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. writer (1823-92)].

**renascence:** ri-nas'ens<sup>1</sup>; re-nās'ēnç<sup>2</sup> [Rebirth].

**Renaud.** See under REGINALD.

**rend:** rend<sup>1</sup>; rēnd<sup>2</sup> [To tear apart].

**rendezvous** [Fr.]: rūn'dē'vū<sup>1</sup>; rūn'dē'vū<sup>2</sup>. This word is also pronounced by modern dictionaries as if completely Anglicized—ren-de-vū<sup>1</sup>, and ren'de-vūz<sup>1</sup>; rēn'de-vū<sup>2</sup>, rēn'de-vūz<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1757) indicated ren'di-vūz<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835) ren'di-vū<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) ren-di-vūz<sup>1</sup> [A meeting; also, an appointment].

**René:** rā-nē<sup>1</sup>; re-nē<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **Renée (fem.).** It. **Renato:** rē-nā'to<sup>1</sup>; rē-nū'to<sup>2</sup>; **Renata:** rē-nā'ta<sup>1</sup>; rē-nū'tā<sup>2</sup> (fem.); *L. Renatus:* ri-nē'tus<sup>1</sup>; re-nū'tūs<sup>2</sup>.

**renege:** ri-nīg<sup>1</sup>; re-nēg<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., M., W., & Wr.; St.* ri-nij<sup>1</sup>, noted also by Webster (1828), Reid (1844), and Cruick (1849). In England spelt *reneque* [To fail to follow suit in playing cards].

**renew:** ri-niū<sup>1</sup>; re-nū<sup>2</sup>; *not* rā-nū<sup>1</sup>, *nor* rī'niū<sup>1</sup> [To make new or restore to a former state; also, to extend by payment].

**reniform:** ren'i-fōrm<sup>1</sup> or rī'ni-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; rēn'i-fōrm<sup>2</sup> or rē'nī-fōrm<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Shaped like a kidney].

**renig:** ri-nig<sup>1</sup>; re-nīg<sup>2</sup> [Same as RENEGE].

**renitency:** ri-nai'ten-si<sup>1</sup>; re-nī'tēn-çy<sup>2</sup>; *C.* ren'i-tən-si<sup>1</sup>; *E.* re-nai'tin-si<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ri-nai'ten-si<sup>1</sup>. By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Scott (1797), Webster (1828), and Wright (1855) ren'i-tən-si<sup>1</sup>; but by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Bontick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Marriott (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) ri-nai'ten-si<sup>1</sup> [The condition of offering resistance to any influence or force].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**Rennes:** ren<sup>1</sup>; rēn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. cathedral city]. [city in Ind.]

**Rensselaer:** ren<sup>1</sup>/si-lər<sup>1</sup>; rēn<sup>2</sup>/se-ler<sup>2</sup> [1. A county and town in N. Y. 2. A

**rensselaerite:** ren<sup>1</sup>/sə-lər-ait<sup>1</sup> or ren<sup>2</sup>/sə-lē-rai<sup>2</sup>; rēn<sup>2</sup>/se-ler-it<sup>2</sup> or rēn<sup>2</sup>/se-lā<sup>2</sup>-rit<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. ren-se-lər-ait<sup>1</sup>; E. rens-el-är-ait<sup>1</sup>; I. rens<sup>1</sup>/el-är-ait<sup>1</sup>; M. ren-sə-lē-rai<sup>1</sup>; St. rens-se-lē-rai<sup>1</sup>; W. ren<sup>1</sup>/sə-lūr-ait<sup>1</sup>; Wr. rens-a-lir-ait<sup>1</sup> [A variety of talc workable on a lathe].

**rent:** rent<sup>1</sup>; rēnt<sup>2</sup>.

*Rent*, commeth of the French and signifieth with us, a summe of money or other consideration issuing yearly out of Land or Tenements.

JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607.]

**rentes:** rünt<sup>1</sup>; rānt<sup>2</sup>—the s is silent [Fr. govt. bonds]. [vested capital].

**rentier** [Fr.]: ran<sup>1</sup>/tyē<sup>1</sup>; rān<sup>2</sup>/tye<sup>2</sup> [One who derives his income from in-

**renunciation:** ri-nun<sup>1</sup>/si-ē<sup>1</sup>/shən<sup>1</sup>; re-nūn<sup>2</sup>/ci-ā<sup>2</sup>/shon<sup>2</sup>; C., M., & W. ri-nun-si-ē<sup>1</sup>/shən<sup>1</sup>; E. re-nun-si-ē<sup>1</sup>/shun<sup>1</sup>; I. ri-nun<sup>1</sup>/si-ē<sup>1</sup>/shən<sup>1</sup>; St. re-nun<sup>1</sup>/si-ē<sup>1</sup>/shun<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ri-nun-shi-ē<sup>1</sup>/shən<sup>1</sup>. Compare PRONUNCIATION. Buchanan (1757) gave ri-nun-si-ē<sup>1</sup>/shun<sup>1</sup>, and this is still in use in Scotland to-day. We owe the survival of the *sheashun* form to Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Worcester (1859) [The act of giving up]. [CHAMP.]

**Renwick:** ren<sup>1</sup>/k<sup>1</sup>; rēn<sup>2</sup>/ie<sup>2</sup>—the w is silent [Eng. family name]. See BEAU-

**repairable:** ri-pār<sup>1</sup>/ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; re-pār<sup>2</sup>/a-bl<sup>2</sup> [Capable of repair].

**reparable:** rep<sup>1</sup>/ə-rə-bl<sup>1</sup>; rēp<sup>2</sup>/a-ra-bl<sup>2</sup> [Capable of indemnity or atonement].

**reparation:** rep<sup>1</sup>/ə-rē<sup>1</sup>/shən<sup>1</sup>; rēp<sup>2</sup>/a-rā<sup>2</sup>/shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of making amends, as for injury].

**repartee:** rep<sup>1</sup>/ər-ti<sup>1</sup>; rēp<sup>2</sup>/ar-tē<sup>2</sup> [A ready, witty, or apt reply].

**repast:** ri-past<sup>1</sup>; re-past<sup>2</sup>. See ASK [A meal].

**repeal, repeat.** These words are pronounced as two syllables: ri-pil<sup>1</sup>, re-pēl<sup>2</sup>; ri-pit<sup>1</sup>, re-pēt<sup>2</sup>.

**repertoire:** rep<sup>1</sup>/ər-twār<sup>1</sup>; rēp<sup>2</sup>/er-twār<sup>2</sup>. See the following word.

**répertoire** [Fr.]: rē<sup>1</sup>/pār<sup>1</sup>/twār<sup>1</sup>; re<sup>2</sup>/pēr<sup>2</sup>/twār<sup>2</sup> [A list of pieces or numbers that a person is prepared to perform and from which a program may be made up].

**repertory:** rep<sup>1</sup>/ər-tō<sup>1</sup>/rī<sup>1</sup>; rēp<sup>2</sup>/er-tō<sup>2</sup>/ry<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Enfield (1807) ri-pūr<sup>1</sup>/tō<sup>1</sup>/rī<sup>1</sup>. Buchanan (1757) ri-per<sup>1</sup>/tō<sup>1</sup>/rī<sup>1</sup>. [Same as RÉPERTOIRE.]

**repetend:** rep<sup>1</sup>/i-tend<sup>1</sup>; rēp<sup>2</sup>/e-tēnd<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, C., & M.; E. & St. rep<sup>1</sup>/e-tend<sup>1</sup>; I. rep<sup>1</sup>/i-tend<sup>1</sup>; W. rep<sup>1</sup>/i-tend<sup>1</sup>; Wr. rep<sup>1</sup>/i-tend<sup>1</sup> [In mathematics, that part of a circulating decimal that is repeated indefinitely].

**Rephael:** ri<sup>1</sup>/fai<sup>1</sup> or ref<sup>1</sup>/i-el<sup>1</sup>; rē<sup>2</sup>/fa-ēl<sup>2</sup> or rē<sup>2</sup>/a-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rephah:** ri<sup>1</sup>/fā<sup>1</sup>; rē<sup>2</sup>/fā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rephalah:** ri<sup>1</sup>/fē<sup>1</sup>/ya<sup>1</sup> or ri<sup>1</sup>/fai<sup>1</sup>/ā<sup>1</sup>; re<sup>2</sup>/fā<sup>2</sup>/yā<sup>2</sup> or re<sup>2</sup>/fā<sup>2</sup>/ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rephaim:** ref<sup>1</sup>/i-im<sup>1</sup> or ri<sup>1</sup>/fē<sup>1</sup>/im<sup>1</sup>; rē<sup>2</sup>/fa<sup>2</sup>/im<sup>2</sup> or re<sup>2</sup>/fā<sup>2</sup>/im<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Rephan:** rē<sup>2</sup>/fā<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as REMPHAN].—**Rephidim:** ref<sup>1</sup>/i-dim<sup>1</sup>; rē<sup>2</sup>/i-dīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**replevin:** ri-plev<sup>1</sup>/in<sup>1</sup>; re-plev<sup>2</sup>/in<sup>2</sup> [In law, an action to regain possession of property unlawfully detained].

**replica:** rep<sup>1</sup>/h-kə<sup>1</sup>; rēp<sup>2</sup>/li-ea<sup>2</sup> [A duplicate or facsimile].

**repoussage** [Fr.]: ra-pū<sup>1</sup>/sāz<sup>1</sup>; re-pu<sup>2</sup>/sāzh<sup>2</sup> [The act of producing designs in relief on sheet metal by hammering on the back].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, ǵal; mē, gēt, præy, fōrn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**repoussé** [Fr.]: rə-pū'sē<sup>1</sup>; re-pu'se<sup>2</sup> [Formed in relief by repoussage].

**reprimand** (n.): rep'ri-mand<sup>1</sup>; rēp'ri-mānd<sup>2</sup> [Censure for a fault].

**reprimand** (v.): rep'ri-mānd<sup>1</sup>; rēp'ri-mānd<sup>2</sup>. See ASK. C., E., I., St., & Wr. indicate the stress on the final syllable, to the a of which E. gives the sound of a in "art," and I. & St. the sound of a in "at" [To reprove sharply for a fault].

**reptile**: rep'til<sup>1</sup>; rēp'til<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; E., I., & St. rep'-tail<sup>1</sup>—the Scottish pronunciation, which C. & M. indicate as alternative, and which was indicated by Jameson (1827) and Craig (1849) [A creeping animal].

**repugn**: ri-piūn<sup>1</sup>; re-pūn<sup>2</sup> [To excite repugnance in].

**repugnance**: ri-pug'nans<sup>1</sup>; re-pūg'nanç<sup>2</sup> [A feeling of aversion to something]. Compare REPUGN. [teem].

**reputable**: rep'yu-ta-bl<sup>1</sup>; rēp'yu-ta-bl<sup>2</sup>; not ri-piū'ta-bl<sup>1</sup> [Worthy of es-]

**requiem**: rī'kwi-em<sup>1</sup> or rek'wi-em<sup>1</sup>; rē'kwi-ēm<sup>2</sup> or rēk'wi-ēm<sup>2</sup>. *Smart & St.* indicate the latter as preferred, but *Standard, M., W., & Wr.* note it in second place [A hymn or service for the dead]. [altar].

**reredos**: rīr'des<sup>1</sup>; rēr'dōs<sup>2</sup>; not rūr'ī-des<sup>1</sup> [An ornamental screen behind an]

**rescind**: ri-sind<sup>1</sup>; re-sīnd<sup>2</sup> [To make void; repeal].

**rescission**: ri-siz'an<sup>1</sup>; rē-sīzh'on<sup>2</sup> [The act of making void].

**rescript**: rī'skript<sup>1</sup>; rē'seript<sup>2</sup> [An official decree or order].

**rescue**: res'kiū<sup>1</sup>; rēs'eū<sup>2</sup> [To take from danger to safety].

**research**: ri-sūrch<sup>1</sup>; re-sērch<sup>2</sup>; not rī'sūrch<sup>1</sup>.

**Resen**: rī'sen<sup>1</sup>; rē'sēn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**reservoir**: rez'ər-vwōr<sup>1</sup>; rēs'er-vwar<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, I., & W.*; C. & E. rez'ər-vwōr<sup>1</sup>; M. rez'ər-vwār<sup>1</sup>; St. rez'ər-vwōr<sup>1</sup>; Wr. rez'ər-vwōr<sup>1</sup> [A storage-place, as for water or gas].

**reset**<sup>1</sup>: ri-set<sup>1</sup>; re-sēt<sup>2</sup> [I. n. Receiving and concealing a criminal or stolen goods. II. v. To harbor a criminal or receive stolen goods].

**reset**<sup>2</sup>: rī-set<sup>1</sup>; rē-sēt<sup>2</sup> [I. n. The act of setting again, as a jewel in a ring. II. v. To set again, as a book that is composed in smaller type].

**Resheph**: rī'shef<sup>1</sup>; rē'shēf<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Resia**: ri-sai'ə<sup>1</sup>; re-sī'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**reside**: ri-zaid<sup>1</sup>; re-ḡid<sup>2</sup> [To settle down and live in (a place)].

**residence**: rez'ī-dens<sup>1</sup>; rēs'ī-dēḡç<sup>2</sup> [A dwelling-house].

**residential**: rez'ī-den'shi-ē-rī<sup>1</sup>; rēs'ī-dēn'shi-ū-ry<sup>2</sup> [Having a residence].

**residual**: ri-zid'yu-əl<sup>1</sup>; re-ḡid'yū-al<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a residue].

**residue**: rez'ī-diū<sup>1</sup>; rēs'ī-dū<sup>2</sup> [A remainder or surplus].

**residuum** [L.]: ri-zid'yu-um<sup>1</sup>; re-ḡid'yū-ūm<sup>2</sup> [A residue].

**resign**<sup>1</sup>: ri-zain<sup>1</sup>; re-ḡin<sup>2</sup>—the g is silent [To give up, as a position, appointment, or the like].

**resign**<sup>2</sup>: rī-sain<sup>1</sup>; rē-sīn<sup>2</sup>—the g is silent [To sign again]. Compare RE-SIGN<sup>1</sup> and see SIGN.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, ṛple, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ḡo, ḡem; iṅk; thin, this.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**resignation:** rez'ig-nē'shan<sup>1</sup>; rēs'ig-nā'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of resigning].

**resignee:** ri-zain-ī'<sup>1</sup>; re-sin-ē'<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. ri-zai-nī'<sup>1</sup>; E. re-zain-ī'<sup>1</sup>; I. ri-zain'ī'; W. ri-zain'ī'; Wr. rez-i-nī'<sup>1</sup> [The person to whom something is resigned or given up].

**resilient:** ri-zil'i-ent<sup>1</sup>; re-sil'i-ent<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1757) ri-sil'yint<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) ri-sil'yint<sup>1</sup> [Having an elastic quality].

**resin:** rez'in<sup>1</sup>; rēs'in<sup>2</sup> [A substance that exudes from some plants].

**resist:** ri-zist'<sup>1</sup>; re-sist'<sup>2</sup> [To oppose; withstand].

**resoluble:** rez'o-liū-bl<sup>1</sup>; rēs'o-lū-bl<sup>2</sup>. By Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Bailey (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797) ri-sel'yu-bl<sup>1</sup> [Capable of being determined].

**resolution:** rez'o-liū'shan<sup>1</sup>; rēs'o-lū'shon<sup>2</sup>. Avoid -lū'shan<sup>1</sup> as illiterate [A formal proposition adopted by a deliberating body; also, active fortitude].

**resolve:** ri-zolv'<sup>1</sup>; re-solv'<sup>2</sup> [To come to a determination].

**resonance:** rez'o-nans<sup>1</sup>; rēs'o-nanç<sup>2</sup> [The quality of sending back or prolonging sound].

**resort<sup>1</sup> (v.):** ri-zört'<sup>1</sup>; re-sört'<sup>2</sup> [To go frequently or habitually to].

**resort<sup>2</sup> (v.):** ri-sört'<sup>1</sup>; rē-sört'<sup>2</sup> [To sort again]. See SORT.

**resort<sup>3</sup> (n.):** ri-zört'<sup>1</sup>; re-sört'<sup>2</sup> [A place frequented by many; as, a seaside [resort].

**resound<sup>1</sup>:** ri-zaund'<sup>1</sup>; re-sound'<sup>2</sup> [To be echoed or send back, as a sound].

**resound<sup>2</sup>:** ri-sound'<sup>1</sup>; re-sound'<sup>2</sup> [To sound again]. See SOUND.

**resource:** ri-sōrs'<sup>1</sup>; re-sōrç'<sup>2</sup> [That which is relied upon for aid or support].

**respirable:** ri-spair'a-bl<sup>1</sup>; re-spīr'a-bl<sup>2</sup>. E. & I. res'pi-rā-bl<sup>1</sup>, also noted by Perry (1805) and Knowles (1835) [Fit for respiration].

**respirative:** ri-spair'a-tiv<sup>1</sup>; re-spīr'a-tiv<sup>2</sup>; E. res'pi-rē-tiv<sup>1</sup> [Respiratory].

**respirator:** res'pi-rē'tor<sup>1</sup>; rēs'pi-rā'tōr<sup>2</sup> [A protective device worn over the mouth and nose to moderate or purify the air].

**respiratorium:** ri-spai'rā-tō'r-um<sup>1</sup>; re-spī'rā-tō'ri-um<sup>2</sup>. C. res'pi-rā-tō'r-um<sup>1</sup> [A gill-like organ of aquatic larvæ].

**respiratory:** ri-spair'a-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; re-spīr'a-to-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, C., W., & Wr.; E. res'pi-rē-tor-i<sup>1</sup>; I. res'pi-rā-tor-i<sup>1</sup>; M. ris-pai'rā-tor-i<sup>1</sup>; St. res-pair'a-tor-i<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to, caused by, or employed in respiration]. [of labor, sentence, etc.].

**respite (v. & n.):** res'pit<sup>1</sup>; rēs'pit<sup>2</sup>; not res'pait<sup>1</sup> [Temporary suspension, as

**respited:** res'pit-ed<sup>1</sup>; rēs'pit-ēd<sup>2</sup>. Frequently mispronounced ri-spait'id<sup>1</sup>.  
See RESPITE.

**respondentia:** ri'spen-den'shi-ə<sup>1</sup>; rē'spōn-dēn'shi-a<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* & W.; C., E., & M. res-pen-den'shi-ə<sup>1</sup>; I. ri-spen-den'shi-a<sup>1</sup>; St. ri'spen-den'shi-a<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ri-spen-den'shi-ə<sup>1</sup> [An advance of money on a ship's cargo].

**responsorial:** ri'spen-sō'rī-al<sup>1</sup>; rē'spōn-sō'ri-al<sup>2</sup>. C. res-pon-sō'ri-al<sup>1</sup>; M. ris-pen-sō'rī-al<sup>1</sup> [Answering].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**restaurant:** res'to-rənt<sup>1</sup> or res'to'rān<sup>1</sup>; res'to-rant<sup>2</sup> or res'to'rān<sup>2</sup>. *Standard*. The second pronunciation here indicated is noted by *Standard* & *M.* as alternative. It is the Fr. pronunciation, in which the final *t* is silent, and is often heard in England. *C.* res'to-rant<sup>1</sup>; *E.* res-tu-rən<sup>1</sup>; *I.* res'tō-rant<sup>1</sup>; *M.* res'tōr-ənt<sup>1</sup>; *St.* res'tō-rān<sup>1</sup>; *W.* res'to-rant<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* res'ta-rān<sup>1</sup> [Fr., a dining-saloon or eating-house].

**restaurateur** [Fr.]: res'to'rā-tūr<sup>1</sup>; res'to'rā-tūr<sup>2</sup> [A restaurant-keeper].

**Restigouche:** res'ti-gūsh<sup>1</sup>; res'ti-gūch<sup>2</sup> [Canadian river and district].

**restoration:** res'to-rē'shan<sup>1</sup>; res'to-rā'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of restoring].

**restorative:** ri-stōr'ə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; re-stōr'ə-tiv<sup>2</sup>. *E.* re-stōr'ə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ri-stōr'ə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; *M.* & *St.* re-ster'ə-tiv<sup>1</sup>. American lexicographers uniformly indicate the *o* as in "go," English lexicographers give it as in "or" or "not." See *O* and compare *force* [Something having the power to bring back health, consciousness, etc.].

**restrain:** ri-strēn<sup>1</sup>; re-strān<sup>2</sup> [To hold back from acting; check].

**restrain:** ri-strēn<sup>1</sup>; re-strān<sup>2</sup> [To strain anew, as through a cloth].

**result:** ri-zult<sup>1</sup>; re-ſult<sup>2</sup>—note the sonant quality of the *s* [The outcome of an action].

**resume:** ri-ziūm<sup>1</sup>; re-ſūm<sup>2</sup> [To take up again].

**résumé** [Fr.]: re'zū'mō<sup>1</sup>; re'ſū'mō<sup>2</sup> [A summary].

**resumption:** ri-zump'shən<sup>1</sup>; re-ſump'shon<sup>2</sup>; *Standard*, *St.*, & *W.*; *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *Wr.* ri-zum'shən<sup>1</sup>. In British usage the *p* is not generally sounded [The act of taking up again].

**resurrection:** rez'u-rek'shən<sup>1</sup>; reſ'ū-rē'shon<sup>2</sup> [A rising from the dead].

**Reszke (de):** resh'kē<sup>1</sup>; resh'kē<sup>2</sup> [Polish operatic singers].

**retail** (*n.*): ri-tēl<sup>1</sup>; rē-tāl<sup>2</sup>, and so indicated by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jamieson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). By Dr. Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) ri-tēl<sup>1</sup>, and altho still heard in Scotland is not noted as in use there by *I.* & *St.* [Sale by small quantities].

Then mother church did mightily prevail,  
She parcel'd out the Bible by retail.

DRYDEN *Religio Latci* l. 376.

**retail** (*v.*): ri-tēl<sup>1</sup>; re-tāl<sup>2</sup>. *E.* & *St.* re-tēl<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ri-tēl<sup>1</sup>. In the United States frequently stressed ri-tēl<sup>1</sup> when distinguished from *wholesale*: a use noted as heard in England late in the 18th century [To sell in small quantities].

**retailer:** ri-tēl'ər<sup>1</sup>; re-tāl'er<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *C.* ri-tēl'ər<sup>1</sup>; *E.* & *St.* re-tēl'ər<sup>1</sup>; *I.* ri-tēl'ər<sup>1</sup>. Notwithstanding that of the modern dictionaries only the Imperial prefers the *e* of the first syllable of this word long, and the Century, Webster, and Worcester alone indicate this letter long, and the syllable as stressed, ri-tēl'ər<sup>1</sup>, the pronunciation ri-tēl'er<sup>1</sup> is very common in the United States. Buchanan (1757) noted ri-tēl'er<sup>1</sup> [One who sells by retail].

**retardation:** ri-tar-dē'shən<sup>1</sup>; rē-tār-dā'shon<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* ret-ər-dē'shən<sup>1</sup>, and so indicated by Walker (1791). By Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Sheridan (1780) ri-tar-dē'shən<sup>1</sup> [The act of delaying or the amount of delay effected].

**retch:** rech<sup>1</sup>; rēch<sup>2</sup>; *St.* & *Wr.* rēch<sup>1</sup>. Also indicated by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855), but by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780) noted as rech<sup>1</sup>, the accepted pronunciation of our time [To strain, as in an effort to vomit].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**rete:** *rī'tī*<sup>1</sup>; *rē'tē*<sup>2</sup>; *noi rīt*<sup>1</sup> [Network].

**Rethel:** *rə-tel*<sup>1</sup>; *re-tēl*<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is silent. See H [Fr. town].

**retiarus:** *rī'shī-ēr-i-us*<sup>1</sup>; *rē'shī-ā-ri-ūs*<sup>2</sup> [A gladiator who fought armed with a net and trident]. [nets or net-like webs].

**retlary:** *rī'shī-ē-ri*<sup>1</sup>; *rē'shī-ā-ry*<sup>2</sup>, *M. rī'shī-ə-ri*<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the making of silent]. [network].

**reticent:** *ret'i-sent*<sup>1</sup>; *rēt'i-gēnt*<sup>2</sup> [Not given to expressing thought; keeping silent]. [network].

**reticula:** *ri-tik'yu-lā*<sup>1</sup>; *re-tīe'yu-lā*<sup>2</sup> [Net-like structures or structures of

**reticular:** *ri-tik'yu-lar*<sup>1</sup>; *re-tīe'yu-lar*<sup>2</sup> [Like a network]. So also with its relatives **re-tīe'u-late**, **re-tīe'u-lat'**<sup>ed</sup>, **re-tīe'u-la'tion**.

**reticule:** *ret'i-kiul*<sup>1</sup>; *rēt'i-eul*<sup>2</sup> [A small bag made formerly of network].

**retiform:** *rī'ti-fōrm*<sup>1</sup>; *rē'ti-fōrm*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E. & I. rī'ti-ferm*<sup>1</sup>; *St. & Wr. ret'i-fōrm*<sup>1</sup> [Arranged like network].

**retina:** *ret'i-nā*<sup>1</sup>; *rēt'i-na*<sup>2</sup> [The inner coat of the eye].

**retinue:** *ret'i-niū*<sup>1</sup>; *rēt'i-nū*<sup>2</sup>. Now uniformly stressed on the first syllable, and also by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1844), Wright (1855), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), but formerly on the second by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), and Nares (1784) [The body of persons who attend a person of rank].

In himself was all his state,  
More solemn than the tedious pomp that waits  
On Princes, when their rich *Retin'ue* long  
Dazzles the crowd.

MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. v, l. 353 [1667].

There appears  
The long *Retin'ue* of a Prosperous Reign,  
A Series of successful Years. DRYDEN *Threnodia Augustalis* l. 506 [1685].

**retribution:** *ret'ri-biū'shān*<sup>1</sup>; *rēt'ri-bū'shon*<sup>2</sup> [The act of inflicting loss or punishment for harm or evil done].

**retributive:** *ri-trib'yu-tiv*<sup>1</sup>; *re-trīb'yu-tīv*<sup>2</sup> [Tending to punish].

**retro-** (prefix): *rī'tro*<sup>-1</sup> or *ret'ro*<sup>-1</sup>; *rē'tro*<sup>-2</sup> or *rēt'ro*<sup>-2</sup> [Back; backward: used in many terms to indicate a posterior position (as *retro nasal*, situated at the back of the nose), also return and backward motion (see **RETROCEDE**; **RETROGRADE**, below)].

**retroact:** *rī'tro-akt*<sup>1</sup> or *ret'ro-akt*<sup>1</sup>; *rē'tro-āet*<sup>2</sup> or *rēt'ro-āet*<sup>2</sup>. *C., E., St., & Wr.* indicate only the first. So also for its relatives **retro-ac'tion**, **retro-ac'tive** [To affect past events, acts, obligations, penalties, etc.].

**retrocede:** *rī'tro-sid*<sup>1</sup>; *rē'tro-gēd*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & I.*; *M. & W. ret'-ro-sid*<sup>1</sup>; *St. rī'tro-sid*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. rī'tro-sid*<sup>1</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Webster (1828) **retrocede**<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) *rī'tro-sid*<sup>1</sup>; Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), and Webster (1847) *ret'ro-sid*<sup>1</sup> [To move backward; go back or give way].

**retrocession:** *rī'tro-sesh'an*<sup>1</sup> or *ret'ro-sesh'an*<sup>1</sup>; *rē'tro-gēsh'on*<sup>2</sup> or *rēt'ro-gēsh'on*<sup>2</sup>. See **RETROCEDE** [The act of giving back, moving backward, or yielding].

**retrogradation:** *ret'ro-[or rī'tro-]grā-dē'shān*<sup>1</sup>; *rēt'ro-[or rē'tro-]grā-dā'-shon*<sup>2</sup> [Movement backward].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ö; gō, nūt, ör, wōm,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**retrograde:** ret'ro-grēd<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr., or ri'tro-grēd<sup>1</sup>, E., I., & St.; rēt'ro-grād<sup>2</sup> or rē'tro-grād<sup>2</sup>*. The first was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1836), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855). The second was supported by Buchanan (1757), Bailey (1777), Marriott (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [To deteriorate or move backward].

**retrogression:** ri'tro-gresh'an<sup>1</sup> or ret'ro-gresh'on<sup>1</sup>; rē'tro-grēsh'on<sup>2</sup> or rēt'ro-grēsh'on<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.; C., E., I., & M. ri'tro-gresh'an<sup>1</sup>; St. rē'tro-gresh'on<sup>2</sup>; Wr. ret-ro-gresh'an<sup>1</sup>*. The first was indicated by Buchanan (1766) and Sheridan (1780); the second by Perry (1777) and Walker (1791).

**retrospect:** ret'ro-spekt<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr., or ri'tro-spekt<sup>1</sup>, E., I., & St.; rēt'ro-spēkt<sup>2</sup> or rē'tro-spēkt<sup>2</sup>*. The first was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855); the second was supported by Buchanan (1732), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [A looking back on things past].

**retrospection:** ret'ro-spek'shan<sup>1</sup> or ri'tro-spek'shan<sup>1</sup>; rēt'ro-spēe'shon<sup>2</sup> or rēt'ro-spēe'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of recalling to remembrance].—**retrospective:** ret'ro-[or ri'tro]-spek'tiv<sup>1</sup>; rēt'ro-[or rē'tro]-spēe'tiv<sup>2</sup> [Looking back on the past].

**retroussé** [Fr.]: rə-trū'sē<sup>1</sup>; re-trū'sē<sup>2</sup> [Tip-tilted: said of a nose].

**retroversion:** ri'tro-vēr'shan<sup>1</sup> or ret'ro-vēr'shan<sup>1</sup>; rē'tro-vēr'shon<sup>2</sup> or rēt'ro-vēr'shon<sup>2</sup> [A turning or tipping back].

**retrovert:** ri'tro-vūrt<sup>1</sup>; rē'tro-vērt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., M., & W.; C. ri'tro-vūrt<sup>1</sup>; St. ri'tro-vūrt<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ret'ro-vūrt<sup>1</sup>* [To turn back].

**Reu:** ri'ū<sup>1</sup> or rū<sup>1</sup>; rē'yū<sup>2</sup> or rū<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Reuben:** rū'ben<sup>1</sup>; ry'bēn<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name]. **E. Ruben:** rū'hān<sup>1</sup>; rū'hān<sup>2</sup>; **L. Reubenus:** rū-bi'nusi<sup>1</sup>; ry'bē-nūsi<sup>2</sup>.—**Reubenites:** rū'ben-ai<sup>1</sup>; ry'bēn-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Reuel:** rū'-el<sup>1</sup>; ry'el<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Reumah:** rū'mā<sup>1</sup>; ry'mā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Réunion:** rē'ū'ni-ōn<sup>1</sup>; rē'ū'ni-ōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. island colony in Indian ocean].

**Reuter:** rei'tər<sup>1</sup>; rōi'tər<sup>1</sup> [Eng. founder (of Ger. birth) of the telegraphic news agency that bears his name (1821-99)].

**revellie:** rev'e-lī<sup>1</sup>; rēv'ē-lē<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C. re-vēl'ye<sup>1</sup>; E. ri-vē-yā<sup>1</sup>; I. ri-vēl'yē<sup>1</sup>; M. ri-vēl'yē<sup>1</sup>; St. rē-vēl'yē<sup>1</sup>; W. ri-vēl'yē<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ri-vēl'<sup>1</sup>*. The military pronunciation in the United States is rev'e-lī<sup>1</sup>; in Great Britain ri-vēl'<sup>1</sup>. In Fr. rēv'ēlyā<sup>1</sup> [A morning signal to waken soldiers and notify them it is time to rise].

**revenue:** rev'i-niū<sup>1</sup>; rēv'e-nū<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*. The penultimate *e* should be pronounced as *e* in "valley," not as in "moment." *C., M., W., & Wr. rev'e-niū<sup>1</sup>; E. & St. rev'en-yū<sup>1</sup>; I. rev'e-niū<sup>1</sup>*. Altho Walker claimed that Bailey and Johnson were for the accent on the second syllable, neither Bailey (1724-1732) nor Johnson (1755) indicates the position of any stress. Johnson says, "Its action is uncertain." Nares stresses the second syllable, but adds, "Revenue is accented both ways by the best writers." Shakespeare used the stress on the first and on the second syllable, Jonson, Milton, and Young on the second, and Dean Swift on the first [The yearly income of a government or state from all sources].

What are they but the black *reven'ue* of Purgatorie. MILTON *Animadversions* [1641].

When men grow great from their *reven'ur* spent,  
And fly from balliffs into parliament.

YOUNG *Lone of Fame* I, st. 21, l. 189 [1728].

The stressing *reven'ue*, common or usual during the 17th and 18th centuries and until recently in legal and parliamentary usage, is now obsolescent.

W. A. CRAIGIE in Murray's *New English Dictionary* vol. viii, p. 597. [Oxford, 1910.]

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; full, rʌl, cʌr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

I have a Widdow Aunt, a dowager,  
Of great *reuen'new*, and she hath no child.

SHAKESPEARE *A Midsummer Night's Dreame* act 1, sc. 1 [1599].

A confidence sams bound, He being thus Lorded,  
Not only with what my *reue'new* yeilded,  
But what my power might else exact.

SHAKESPEARE *The Tempest* act 1, sc. 2 [1611].

By that one spell he lives, eats, drinks, arrays

Himself: his whole *reue'ue* is, God pays. JONSON *Epigrammes* xii [1612].

**Revere**<sup>1</sup>: rī-vîr<sup>1</sup>; re-vēr<sup>2</sup> [Am. patriot (1735-1818)].

**revere**<sup>2</sup>: rī-vîr<sup>1</sup>; re-vēr<sup>2</sup> [To regard with veneration].

**reverence**: rev'ar-ens<sup>1</sup>; rēv'er-ēnç<sup>2</sup> [To regard with profound respect].

**reverend**: rev'ar-ēnd<sup>1</sup>; rēv'e-rend<sup>2</sup> [Being a clergyman].

**reverent**: rev'ar-ēnt<sup>1</sup>; rēv'e-rēnt<sup>2</sup> [Feeling reverence].

**reverie**: rev'ar-<sup>1</sup>; rēv'er-i<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* rev-ar-rī<sup>1</sup>. The Anglicized form *rev'er-y*, now almost archaic, was noted by Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and Worcester (1859). The form *revere* was stressed on the final syllable by Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [Day-dreaming].

**revocable**: rev'o-kā-bl<sup>1</sup>; rēv'o-ea-bl<sup>2</sup> [Capable of being taken back or

**revocation**: rev'o-kē'shan<sup>1</sup>; rēv'o-eā'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of taking back].

**revolt** (*n. & v.*): rī-vōlt<sup>1</sup> or rī-volt<sup>1</sup>; re-vōlt<sup>2</sup> or re-vōlt<sup>2</sup>. The former was supported by Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Nares (1784), Elphinston (1786), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797). The latter is indicated as second choice by *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; it was the preferred pronunciation of Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855). Walker misquotes Sheridan and others as favoring a pronunciation that rhimes with *mult*. As indicated above, the distinction made was between *o* as in "not" and *o* as in "go" [I. *n.* An uprising against constituted authority. II. *v.* To rise in opposition to such authority].

**Reybaud**: rē'bō<sup>1</sup>; rē'bō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. publicist (1799-1879)].

**Reyes**: rē'yēs<sup>1</sup>; rē'yēs<sup>2</sup> [Colombian soldier-statesman (1859- )].

**Reykjavik**: rē'kyā-vîk<sup>1</sup>; rē'kyä-vîk<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Iceland].

**reynard**: rē'nard<sup>1</sup>; rē'nard<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.; E. & Wr.* ren'ard<sup>1</sup>; I. rē'nard<sup>1</sup>; *St.* ren'ard<sup>1</sup> [The fox, especially as the personification of cunning].

Believe not every flattering Knave's report.

There's many a *Reynard* lurking in the court.

DRYDEN *The Cock and Fox* l. 662 [1700].

**Rezeph**: rī'zef<sup>1</sup>; rē'zēf<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rezia**: rī-zai'a<sup>1</sup>; re-zī'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rezin**: rī-zin<sup>1</sup>; rē-zin<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rezon**: rī-zen<sup>1</sup>; rē-zon<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**rh.** A digraph occurring in words of Greek origin. See H and R.

*H* is always silent when it follows *r* in the beginning of a word, as in *rhapsody, rhetoric, rhyme*, etc., and elsewhere in the same syllable, as *skirrhous*. It is also silent when a final letter, as in *ah, halloo, catarrh, myrrh*, etc.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* ch. viii, pt. I, p. 109. [London, 1784.]

**Rhegium**: rī'ji-um<sup>1</sup>; rē'gi-ūm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Rhelms**: rīmz<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) rānz<sup>1</sup>; rēmz<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) rānz<sup>2</sup>. Same as REIMS.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hît, fce; î=ē; î=ē; gō, nôt, ðr, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɕhɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, ʃɪn.

**Rheingold:** rain/'göld<sup>1</sup> or (Ger.) -gölt<sup>1</sup>; rin/'göld<sup>2</sup> or (Ger.) -gölt<sup>2</sup> [In Ger. myth, the gold snatched from the Rhine from which a talismanic ring that rendered its owner all-powerful was made].

**Rhesa:** rī'sə<sup>1</sup>; rē'sə<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**rhetoric:** ret'o-rik<sup>1</sup>; rēt'o-rīe<sup>2</sup> [The art of perfecting discourse].—**rhetorical:** rī-tēr'i-kəl<sup>1</sup>; rē-tōr'i-eal<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to or of the nature of rhetoric].—**rhetorician:** ret'o-rish'en<sup>1</sup>; rēt'o-rish'an<sup>2</sup> [A master of rhetoric].

**rheum:** rūm<sup>1</sup>; rūm<sup>2</sup> [Catarrhal discharge from the eyes and nose].

**rheumatic:** ru-mat'ik<sup>1</sup>; rü-măt'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to rheumatism].

**rheumatism:** rū'ma-tizm<sup>1</sup>; rü'ma-tiŷm<sup>2</sup> [An inflammatory disease affecting connective-tissue structures].

**rhind:** rind<sup>1</sup> or rai'nd<sup>1</sup>; ründ<sup>2</sup> or rind<sup>2</sup> [A millstone-supporter].

**rhinitis:** rī-nai'tis<sup>1</sup> or -nī'tis<sup>1</sup>; rī-nī'tis<sup>2</sup> or -nī'tis<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of the [nose].]

**rhinoceros:** rui-nēs'a-rēs<sup>1</sup>; rī-nōŷ'e-rōs<sup>2</sup> [A large, thick-skinned, African or Asiatic quadruped, having one horn, sometimes two horns, on its nose].

**rhizoma, rhizome:** rai-zō'mə<sup>1</sup>, rai'zōm<sup>1</sup>; rī-zō'ma<sup>2</sup>, rī'zōm<sup>2</sup> [A plant-stem that produces roots below the earth and leaves above].

**Rhoda:** rō'də<sup>1</sup>; rō'da<sup>2</sup> [Bible and feminine personal name].

**Rhode:** rōd<sup>1</sup>; rōd<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**rhodeoretin:** rō'di-o-ret'in<sup>1</sup>; rō'de-o-rēt'in<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. rō-di-er'e-tin<sup>1</sup>; E. rō-de-er'e-tin<sup>1</sup>; M. rō-di-er'i-tin<sup>1</sup>. Same as CONVULVULIN.

**Rhodes:** rōdz<sup>1</sup>; rōds<sup>2</sup> [1. Turk. island in the Ægean sea. 2. Brit. South-African administrator (1853-1902)].

**Rhodesia:** rō-di'zi-a<sup>1</sup> or -dī'si-a<sup>1</sup>; rō-dē'ŷi-a<sup>2</sup> or -dē'si-a<sup>2</sup>; *not* rō-dī'zi-a<sup>1</sup> [Brit. territory in South Africa].

**Rhodocus:** rēd'o-kus<sup>1</sup>; rōd'o-eūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Rhododendron:** rō'do-den'drən<sup>1</sup>; rō'do-dēn'dron<sup>2</sup>. Jameson (1827) and Reid (1844) rō-dēn'drən<sup>1</sup> [A shrub or small tree with clusters of large beautiful bright flowers].

**rhomb:** rōmb<sup>1</sup>; rōmb<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, C., M., & W.; E., I., & St. rōm<sup>1</sup>; Wr. rumb<sup>1</sup>. The first was indicated by Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864); the second was supported by Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fuiton & Knight (1802), and Worcester (1859), but it has gone out of use.

Dr. Ash, who recorded *rhomb*, *rhombus*, and *rumb*, made no comment whatever on the pronunciation of any one of them. Nares (1784) remarks that "B is usually silent when it follows m in a termination, as in *lamb*, *climb*, *dumb*, etc., but it is spoken in *rhomb*." He makes no comment on the sound of o in this word, but omits the word from his "list of words in which o has the sound of short u" [An equilateral parallelogram having oblique angles].

**rhumb:** rum<sup>1</sup>; rūm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, E., I., M., St., & W.; C. & Wr. rumb<sup>1</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers Ash (1775) seems to be the only one who notes this word: "Rhumb (s. in navigation). The vertical circle of any given place, the intersection of the vertical circle with the horizon."

**Rhys:** ris<sup>1</sup>; rŷs<sup>2</sup> [1. Eng. author (1859- ). 2. Welsh scholar (1840- )].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʌll, rʌle, eʊre, hʉt, bʉrn; ɔɪl, bɔv; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, ʃɪn.

l: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**rhythm:** rithm<sup>1</sup>; rÿthm<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & M.; E., I., St., & Wr.* rithm<sup>1</sup>; *W.* rith<sup>1</sup>m<sup>1</sup>. By the earlier lexicographers the *th* was indicated as having the sound of *th* in *thörn*, only Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Cull (1864) gave it the sound of *th* in this<sup>1</sup> [The harmonious repetition of certain fixed sounds]. So also with its relatives **rhythmic**, **rhythmical**, **rhythmically**, **rhythmicity**, **rhythmics**.

**Rialto:** ri-äl'to<sup>1</sup> or (*It.*) rī-äl'tō<sup>1</sup>; ri-äl'to<sup>2</sup> or (*It.*) rī-äl'tō<sup>2</sup> [A famous bridge over the Grand Canal, Venice; also, the commercial quarter of ancient Venice].

**Ribai:** rai'bē<sup>1</sup> or rai-bē'ai<sup>1</sup>; rī'bā<sup>2</sup> or rī-bā'ī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**ribald:** rib'æld<sup>1</sup>; rīb'ald<sup>2</sup> [Indulging in obscenity].—**ribaldry:** rib'æld-rī<sup>1</sup>; rīb'ald-ry<sup>2</sup> [Coarse or indecent language or conduct].

**Ribault:** rī'bō'<sup>1</sup>; rī'bō'<sup>2</sup>—the *l* and *t* are silent [Fr. explorer and colonizer of Florida (1520-65)]. **Ribaut:**.

**ribband:** rib'eband<sup>1</sup>; rīb'bānd<sup>2</sup>. *M.* rib'ænd<sup>1</sup>; *not* rib'an<sup>1</sup> [A timber used in ship-building and launching]. In Eng. written correctly as a solid word.

**Ribera:** rī-bē'ra<sup>1</sup>; rī-bē'rā<sup>2</sup> [Sp. painter (1588-1656)].

**Riblah:** rī'lā<sup>1</sup>; rīb'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ribot:** rī'bō'<sup>1</sup>; rī'bō'<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. psychologist (1839- ). 2. Fr. statesman and premier (1842- ).] [1741-1810].

**Ricci:** rīt'chī<sup>1</sup>; rīt'chī<sup>2</sup> [1. Jesuit missionary (1552-1610). 2. It. prelate

**rice:** rois<sup>1</sup>; rīç<sup>2</sup> [A cereal grass the grain or seeds of which are eaten by more human beings than any other cereal].

**rich:** rīç<sup>1</sup>; rīç<sup>2</sup>; *not* rīsh<sup>1</sup>, *nor* rīsh<sup>1</sup> as sometimes pronounced by the foreign-born [Having much money, land or other valuable property].

**Richard:** rīç'hård<sup>1</sup>; rīç'hård<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **D. Richart:** rī'çhårt<sup>1</sup>; rī'çhårt<sup>2</sup>; **F. Richard:** rī'çhār<sup>1</sup>; rī'çhār<sup>2</sup>; **G. Richard:** rī'hårt<sup>1</sup>; rī'hårt<sup>2</sup>; **Reichard:** rai'hårt<sup>1</sup>; rī'hårt<sup>2</sup>; **It. Ricardo:** rī-kār'do<sup>1</sup>; rī-eār'do<sup>2</sup>; **Riccardo:** rī-kār'do<sup>1</sup>; **L. Ricardus, Richardus:** rī-kār'dus<sup>1</sup>; rī-eār'düs<sup>2</sup>; **Pg. Sp. Ricardo:** rī-kār'do<sup>1</sup>; rī-eār'do<sup>2</sup>.

**Richelleu:** rī'çhə-lyū<sup>1</sup> or (*Anglice*) rīsh'ə-lū<sup>1</sup>; rī'çhə-lyū<sup>2</sup> or (*Anglice*) rīç'hə-lyū<sup>2</sup> [Fr. cardinal and statesman (1585-1642)].

**Richepin:** rīsh'pān<sup>1</sup>; rīç'h'pān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. poet; playwright (1849- )].

**Richter:** rīh'tər<sup>1</sup>; rīh'tər<sup>2</sup> [Ger. author (1763-1825)].

**ricochet:** rīk'o-shē<sup>1</sup>; rīç'o-çhē<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.; C. & Wr.* rīk-o-shē<sup>1</sup>; *E.* rīk'o-shet<sup>1</sup>; *I.* rīk'o-shet<sup>1</sup>; *M.* rīk'o-shet<sup>1</sup>; *St.* rīk'o-shē<sup>1</sup> [The bounding or skipping, as of a projectile when fired at a low angle].

**Ricord:** rī'kōr<sup>1</sup>; rī'eōr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. physician (1800-89)].

**ridiculous:** rī-dīk'yū-lus<sup>1</sup>; rī-dīe'yū-lüs<sup>2</sup>—a word of four syllables; *not* rī-dīk'ləs<sup>1</sup> [Calculated to excite laughter].

**Riel:** rīl<sup>1</sup>; rēl<sup>2</sup> [Canadian agitator (1844-85)].

**Rienzi:** rī-en'zī<sup>1</sup>; rī-ēn'zī<sup>2</sup> [Rom. tribune (1313-54)].

**Riesen-Gebirge:** rī'zen-gə-bīr'gə<sup>1</sup>; rē'sēn-ge-bīr'ge<sup>2</sup> [Mountains between Bohemia and Prussia]. [from it].

**Riesling:** rīs'ln<sup>1</sup>; rēs'ling<sup>2</sup> [A variety of grape; also, a white wine made

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whæt, æll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Biga:** rī'gə<sup>1</sup>; rī'gə<sup>2</sup> [Rus. gulf and spt.].

[to moral law].

**right:** rait<sup>1</sup>; rit<sup>2</sup>—the digraph *gh* is silent. See GH [That which conforms

**righteous:** rai'chus<sup>1</sup>; rī'chūs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. rai'tyus<sup>1</sup>; E., I., & St. rait'yus<sup>1</sup>; M. rait'yas<sup>1</sup>; W. & Wr. rai'chas<sup>1</sup>. By Buchanan (1757) rait'yus<sup>1</sup>, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). Both Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) noted rai'chus<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827) rai'ti-us<sup>1</sup> [Conforming to the divine standard of right and justice].

**Rigi-Culm:** rī'gī-kūlm<sup>1</sup>; rī'gī-eulm<sup>2</sup> [A Swiss mountain peak].

[to rule].

**rigid:** rij'id<sup>1</sup>; rīg'id<sup>2</sup>. See G [Not pliant or flexible; also, adhering strictly

**rigidity:** ri-jid'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; ri-gīd'i-ty<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) indicated the *i* of the first syllable long and repeated it in his edition of 1789 [The state of being rigid].

**Riis:** ris<sup>1</sup>; ris<sup>2</sup> [Am. reformer; born in Denmark (1849-1914)].

**rile:** rail<sup>1</sup>; ril<sup>2</sup> [Same as ROIL: a colloquial or provincial form common to the United States].

*Roil* is not merely heard as *rile* [rail<sup>1</sup>: ril<sup>2</sup>], but is not unfrequently found so printed. THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. III, § 3, p. 134. [H. 1909.]

**rilievo** [It.]: rī-lye'vo<sup>1</sup>; rī-lye'vo<sup>2</sup> [Relief in sculpture]. Compare RELIEVO.

**rime:** raim<sup>1</sup>; rīm<sup>2</sup>. The original and etymologically correct spelling of *rhyme*, a form which Dr. Craigie ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. viii, s. v.) says was introduced about 1560 and continued in use until about the close of the 17th century. [Correspondence in the terminal sounds of lines or words].

**Rimmon:** rim'on<sup>1</sup>; rīm'on<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rimmono:** ri-mō'no<sup>1</sup>; rī-mō'no<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Rimmon-parez:** rim'an-pē'rīz<sup>1</sup>; rīm'on-pā'rēz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Rimmon-perez:** rim'an-pē'rīz<sup>1</sup>; rīm'on-pē'rēz<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**rimose:** rai-mōs<sup>1</sup>; rī-mōs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, M., & St.; C., E., & W. rai'mōs<sup>1</sup>; I. raim'ōs<sup>1</sup>; Wr. ri-mōs<sup>1</sup>.

*Rimose*, -sous. 1. full of Chinks.

E. COLES *English Dictionary* s. v. [1676].

**rind:** raɪnd<sup>1</sup>; rīnd<sup>2</sup> [The skin or outer coat of flesh, fruit, or trees].

**rinderpest:** rin'dər-pest<sup>1</sup>; rīn'dər-pēst<sup>2</sup>; *not* rain'dər-pest<sup>1</sup> [Cattle-plague].

**ring** (*n.* & *v.*): riŋ<sup>1</sup>; rīŋ<sup>2</sup>. On the mispronunciation of *ng* final and medial, see Introductory, pages xix-xx, and NG (p. 621).—**ringing:** riŋ'ŋ<sup>1</sup>; rīŋ'ing<sup>2</sup>.

**Rinnah:** rin'ā<sup>1</sup>; rīn'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**rinese:** rins<sup>1</sup>; rīns<sup>2</sup>. Provincially, in the United States, rens<sup>1</sup> [To cleanse by dipping and redipping in water].

**Rio de Janeiro:** rī'o dē zə-nē'ro<sup>1</sup> or (*Pg.*) rī'o dē zū-nē'ī-ro<sup>1</sup>; rī'o dē zha-nē'ro<sup>2</sup> or (*Pg.*) rī'o dē zhā-nē'ī-ro<sup>1</sup> [Braz. state and capital].

**Rio de la Plata:** rī'o dē la plā'tā<sup>1</sup>; rī'o dē lā plā'tā<sup>2</sup> [S. Am. estuary].

**Rio Grande:** rī'o grān'dē<sup>1</sup> or rī'o-gran'dī<sup>1</sup>; rī'o grān'dē<sup>2</sup> or rī'o-grān'dē<sup>2</sup> [River between U. S. and Mexico].

**ripen:** roip'n<sup>1</sup>; rīp'n<sup>2</sup> [To mature, as fruit or grain, and be fit for use].

**Riphath:** rai'fath<sup>1</sup>; rī'fāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ripon:** rip'on<sup>1</sup>; rīp'on<sup>2</sup> [1. Eng. city. 2. City in Wis.].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fūll, rŋle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

**rise** (*n.*): *raiz*<sup>1</sup>; *ri*<sup>2</sup>. *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.* Buchanan (1766) indicated *rise* *ris*, without distinguishing between the verb and noun. Ash (1775) noted "the *s* is sounded sharp." Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Worcester (1859), and Cooley (1863) all indicated the *s* as sharp—*rais*<sup>1</sup>; *ris*<sup>2</sup>.

Some nouns and verbs . . . are distinguished from each other by the different sounds of *s* in the final *se*: thus *grease* is spoken with *s* hard: *to grease*, with the sound of *z*: so . . . *rise* and *to rise*: the *s* being in every instance hard in the substantive, and like *z* in the verb.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 124. [London, 1784.]

The nouns "enterprise" and "surprise" are exceptions to this rule.

This consistent pronunciation, though enforced by our author [Walker] in a note in this place, is scarcely known in Ireland and is monopolized in England by the polite and the educated. TOWNSEND YOUNG *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [Dublin, 1859.]

In 1599 Shakespeare wrote:

My heart doth charge the watch: the morning *rise*  
Doth cite each moving sense from idle rest.  
Not daring trust the office of mine *eyes*  
While Philomela sits and sings, I sit and mark.

*The Passionate Pilgrim* st. xv.

Waller used the same words in rime about 1650.

The world to which you fly so fast,  
From us to them can pay your haste  
With no such object, and salute your *rise*  
With no such wonder as De Mornay's *eyes*.

WALLER as cited by Johnson in his *English Dictionary* s. v. [1755].

Creech (1697) rimed *rise* with *skies*, and Scott, with *flies* (see below):

*Rais'd* so high, from that convenient *rise*  
She took her flight, and quickly reacht the *skies*.

THOMAS CREECH translation of *Mamilus* l. 6.

Wesley (1738) favored *rais*<sup>1</sup>:

Death in vain forbids His *rise*;  
Christ hath opened *Paradise*.

*Easter Hymn* st. 3.

Bailey (1724-32) makes no comment on the word; Johnson (1755) says laconically, "From the verb," but cites Waller and Creech, who, as quoted above, favor the *z* sound. Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Townsend Young (1859), and Cull (1864) give to the *s* the sound of *z*, as do all the modern dictionaries except "Webster's Revised Unabridged Dict." (1913).

The steed along the drawbridge *flies*,  
Just as it trembled on the *rise*.

SCOTT *Marmion* vi, st. 25 [1808].

To-day best usage makes no distinction in the pronunciation of *rise*, verb or noun.

**rise** (*v.*): *raiz*<sup>1</sup>; *ri*<sup>2</sup>. See the preceding word [To move from a lower to a higher position].

**risqué** [Fr.]: *ris*<sup>1</sup>*kē*<sup>1</sup>; *ris*<sup>1</sup>*kē*<sup>2</sup> [Of questionable taste; daring; suggestive].

**Rissah**: *ris*<sup>1</sup>*ā*<sup>1</sup>; *ris*<sup>1</sup>*ā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**rissoled** [Fr.]: *ri*<sup>1</sup>*sō*<sup>1</sup>*lē*<sup>1</sup>; *ri*<sup>1</sup>*sō*<sup>1</sup>*lē*<sup>2</sup> [Browned by frying].

[rolls].

**rissole** [Fr.]: *ri*<sup>1</sup>*sō*<sup>1</sup>*l*<sup>1</sup>; *ri*<sup>1</sup>*sō*<sup>1</sup>*l*<sup>2</sup> [In cookery, mince-meat served in sausage-like

**Ristori**: *ris*<sup>1</sup>*tō*<sup>1</sup>*ri*<sup>1</sup>; *ris*<sup>1</sup>*tō*<sup>1</sup>*ri*<sup>2</sup> [It. actress (1822-1906)].

**Rithmah**: *ri*<sup>1</sup>*th*<sup>1</sup>*mā*<sup>1</sup>; *ri*<sup>1</sup>*th*<sup>1</sup>*mā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Riviera**: *ri*<sup>1</sup>*vi*<sup>1</sup>*ē*<sup>1</sup>*ra*<sup>1</sup>; *ri*<sup>1</sup>*vi*<sup>1</sup>*ē*<sup>2</sup>*rā*<sup>2</sup> [Coast of Gulf of Genoa].

**rivière** [Fr.]: *ri*<sup>1</sup>*vyār*<sup>1</sup>; *ri*<sup>1</sup>*vyār*<sup>2</sup> [A necklace].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī*=*ē*; *ī*=*ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Rivière:** rī'vyār<sup>1</sup>; rī'vyēr<sup>2</sup> [Eng. artist (1840- )]. [ans, 1797].

**Rivoli:** rī'vo-lī<sup>1</sup>; rī'vo-lī<sup>2</sup> [It. village where Napoleon defeated the Austri-

**rivose:** rī-vōs<sup>1</sup>; rī-vōs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr.; C., E., I., St., & W.* rai'vōs<sup>1</sup> [Having irregular grooves].

**Rizia:** riz'ī-ə<sup>1</sup>; rīz'ī-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Rizpah:** riz'pā<sup>1</sup>; rīz'pā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Rizzio:** rīt'sī-ō<sup>1</sup> or (*Anglice*) riz'ī-ō<sup>1</sup>; rīt'sī-ō<sup>2</sup> or (*Anglice*) rīz'ī-ō<sup>2</sup> [It. musician (1540-66)].

**road:** rōd<sup>1</sup>; rōd<sup>2</sup>. See O [A path for vehicles].

**Roaga:** rō'ə-gā<sup>1</sup>; rō'a-gā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**roam:** rōm<sup>1</sup>; rōm<sup>2</sup>. See O [To move from place to place].

**roan:** rōn<sup>1</sup>; rōn<sup>2</sup>. See O [Of a chestnut color].

**Roanoke:** rō'ə-nōk<sup>1</sup>; rō'a-nōk<sup>2</sup> [1. A city in Virginia. 2. An island off [North Carolina].

**roar:** rōr<sup>1</sup>; rōr<sup>2</sup>. See O [A loud prolonged sound].

**roast:** rōst<sup>1</sup>; rōst<sup>2</sup>. See O [To cook before an open fire or subject in an oven to the action of radiant heat and hot air].

**Robartes:** ro-bārts<sup>1</sup>; ro-bārts<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Robbia (della):** del'la reb'bi-a<sup>1</sup>; dēl'lā rōb'bi-ā<sup>2</sup> [Family of It. sculptors [(1400-1566)].

**Robert:** reb'ərt<sup>1</sup>; rōb'ert<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. D. Sw. **Robert:** rōb'ert<sup>1</sup>; rōb'ert<sup>2</sup>; F. **Robert:** rō'bār<sup>1</sup>; rō'bēr<sup>2</sup>; **Rupert:** rū'per<sup>1</sup>; rū'pēr<sup>2</sup>; G. **Robert:** rō'bērt<sup>1</sup>; rō'bērt<sup>2</sup>; **Eupert:** rū'pērt<sup>1</sup>; rū'pērt<sup>2</sup>; It. Pg. Sp. **Roberto:** rober'to<sup>1</sup>; ro-bēr'to<sup>2</sup>; It. Sp. **Ruberto:** rū-ber'to<sup>1</sup>; rū-bēr'to<sup>2</sup>; L. **Robertus:** ro-būr'tus<sup>1</sup>; ro-bēr'tūs<sup>2</sup>. [71].

**Robert-Houdin:** rō'bār'ū'dān<sup>1</sup>; rō'bēr'ū'dān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. mechanician (1805-1913). More commonly known as *Henri Rochefort*].

**Robespierre:** reb'əs-pīr<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) rō'bes'pyār<sup>1</sup>; rōb'es-pēr<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) rō'bēs'pyēr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. revolutionist (1758-94)].

**Roboam:** ro-bō'am<sup>1</sup>; ro-bō'am<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**robust:** ro-bust<sup>1</sup>; ro-büst<sup>2</sup> [Strong and hardy].

**Robusti:** ro-būs'ti<sup>1</sup>; ro-bys'ti<sup>2</sup>. Same as TINTORETTO.

**robustious:** ro-bust'yus<sup>1</sup>; ro-büst'yūs<sup>2</sup>, *E., I., M., & Wr.; C.* ro-bus'tius<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* ro-bus'chus<sup>1</sup> [Recently revived but still archaic form of *robust*].

**Rochambeau:** ro"shañ'bō<sup>1</sup>; ro"ghāñ'bō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. marshal (1725-1807)].

**Roche<sup>1</sup>:** rōch<sup>1</sup>; rōch<sup>2</sup> [Eng. novelist (1764-1845)].

**Roche<sup>2</sup>:** rōsh<sup>1</sup>; rōch<sup>2</sup> [Fr. astronomer (1820-83)].

**Rochefort-Luçay:** rōsh"fōr'='lū'sē<sup>1</sup>; rōch"fōr'='lū'çā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. agitator (1830-1913). More commonly known as *Henri Rochefort*].

**rochet:** rōch'et<sup>1</sup>; rōch'ēt<sup>2</sup>. *I.* rōch'et<sup>1</sup>; *M. & Wr.* rōch'it<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) rok'it<sup>1</sup>; *E.* ro-chet<sup>1</sup> [An ecclesiastical garment].

**Rocinante:** rō"chī-nān'tē<sup>1</sup>; rō"thī-nān'tē<sup>2</sup> [The raw-boned steed of Don Quixote].

**rococo:** ro-kō'ko<sup>1</sup>; ro-eō'eo<sup>2</sup> [Style of decoration].

**Rodanim:** red'ə-nim<sup>1</sup>; rōd'a-nīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

2: wɒlf, dʒ; bōók, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**Roderick:** rəd'ar-ik<sup>1</sup>; rōd'er-ik<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. F. **Rodrigo:** ro'drig<sup>1</sup>; ro'drig<sup>2</sup>; G. **Roderich:** rō'da-rin<sup>1</sup>; rō'de-rin<sup>2</sup>; It. Sp. **Rodrigo:** ro-dri'go<sup>1</sup>; ro-dri'go<sup>2</sup>; L. **Rodericus:** rō'der-ai'kus<sup>1</sup>; rō'der-r'ēus<sup>2</sup>; Rus. **Burik:** rū'rik<sup>1</sup>; rū'rik<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Buy:** rū-r<sup>1</sup>; rū-y<sup>2</sup>. [ro'']

**Roderigo:** rəd'ar-i'go<sup>1</sup>; rōd'er-i'go<sup>2</sup> [A character in Shakespeare's "Othel-

**Rodin:** rō'dan<sup>1</sup>; rō'dän<sup>2</sup> [Fr. sculptor (1840- )].

**rodomontade:** rəd'o-mən-tēd<sup>1</sup>; rōd'o-mön-tād<sup>2</sup>. In Fr. rō'dō'mēn'-tād<sup>1</sup>; rō'dō'mön-tād<sup>2</sup> [Vainglorious boasting].

**Rodriguez:** ro-dri'gēs<sup>1</sup>; ro-dri'ges<sup>2</sup> [Sp. theologian (1526-1617)].

**Roebing<sup>1</sup>:** rū'bliŋ<sup>1</sup>; rū'bling<sup>2</sup> [Ger. engineer (1806-69)].

**Roebing<sup>2</sup>:** rōb'liŋ<sup>1</sup>; rōb'ling<sup>2</sup> [Am. engineer (1837- )].

**Roentgen:** rūnt'gen<sup>1</sup>; rōnt'gēn<sup>2</sup> [Ger. physicist, discoverer of X-rays (1845- )]. **Röntgen<sup>1</sup>.**

**Rogellim:** rō'ji-lim<sup>1</sup>; rō'ge-lim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Roger:** rej'ar<sup>1</sup>; rōg'er<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. D. **Rutger:** rut'-gar<sup>1</sup>; rūt'ger<sup>2</sup>; F. **Roger:** ro'žē<sup>1</sup>; ro'zhe<sup>2</sup>; G. **Rüdiger:** rū'di-gar<sup>1</sup>; rū'di-ger<sup>2</sup>; It. **Eugliero:** rūd-jē'ro<sup>1</sup>; rūd-ge'ro<sup>2</sup>; **Rogero:** ro-jē'ro<sup>1</sup>; ro-ge'ro<sup>2</sup>; L. **Rogerus:** ro-jī'-rus<sup>1</sup>; ro-gē'rūs<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Rogério:** ro-žē'rī-o<sup>1</sup>; ro-zhe'rī-o<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Rogério:** ro-hē'rī-o<sup>1</sup>; ro-hē'rī-o<sup>2</sup>.

**Roget:** rō'žē<sup>1</sup>; rō'zhe<sup>2</sup> [Eng. author (1779-1869)].

**Rogommelech:** ro-gēm'i-lek<sup>1</sup>; ro-gōm'e-lēe<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Rohan:** rō'ān<sup>1</sup>; rō'än<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. soldier (1579-1638). 2. Fr. cardinal; diplomat (1734-1803)].

**Rohgah:** rō'gā<sup>1</sup>; rō'gä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Rohobia:** rō'ho-bai'a<sup>1</sup>; rō'ho-bi'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**roil:** roil<sup>1</sup>; röil<sup>2</sup>. See BOIL, COIN, JOIN, and RILE [To irritate; annoy].

**Roimus:** rō'i-mus<sup>1</sup>; rō'i-mūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Rokeyby:** rōk'bi<sup>1</sup>; rōk'by<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town, scene of a poem by Scott].

**Roland:** rō'länd<sup>1</sup>; rō'länd<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Roland:** rō'län<sup>1</sup>; rō'län<sup>2</sup>; D. **Roeland:** rō'lant<sup>1</sup>; rō'lant<sup>2</sup>; F. **Roland:** rō'län<sup>1</sup>; rō'län<sup>2</sup>; G. **Roland:** rō'lant<sup>1</sup>; rō'lant<sup>2</sup>; It. **Rolando:** ro-län'doi<sup>1</sup>; ro-län'doi<sup>2</sup>; L. **Rolandus:** ro-län'dus<sup>1</sup>; ro-län'dus<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Rolando:** ro-län'doi<sup>1</sup>; ro-län'doi<sup>2</sup>; **Roldão:** rol-dauñ<sup>1</sup>; rōl-douñ<sup>2</sup>; **Roldan:** rol-dän<sup>1</sup>; rōl-dän<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Rolando:** ro-län'doi<sup>1</sup>; ro-län'doi<sup>2</sup>.

**rôle** [Fr.]: rōl<sup>1</sup>; rōl<sup>2</sup> [A part or character taken by an actor in a play].

**roll:** rōl<sup>1</sup>; rōl<sup>2</sup> [Anything wrapped round and around itself].

**Rolla:** rel'a<sup>1</sup>; rōl'a<sup>2</sup> [A character in Sheridan's "Pizarro"].

**Rolleston:** rōl'stän<sup>1</sup>; rōl'ston<sup>2</sup>; not rel'ə-stän<sup>1</sup> [Ir. author (1857- )].

**Rollin:** rō'lañ<sup>1</sup>; rō'län<sup>2</sup> [Fr. historian (1661-1741)].

**Bollo:** rel'o<sup>1</sup>; rōl'o<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. D. Sw. **Rudolf:** rū'-delf<sup>1</sup>; rū'dölf<sup>2</sup>; F. **Raoul:** rō'ül<sup>1</sup>; rā'ül<sup>2</sup>; **Rodolphe:** rō'dölf<sup>1</sup>; rō'dölf<sup>2</sup>; G. **Rudolf:** rū'dölf<sup>1</sup>; rū'dölf<sup>2</sup>; It. **Rodolfo:** ro-döl'fo<sup>1</sup>; ro-döl'fo<sup>2</sup>; Pg. Sp. **Rodolfo:** ro-döl'fo<sup>1</sup>; ro-döl'fo<sup>2</sup>.

**Rom:** rem<sup>1</sup>; röm<sup>2</sup> [A Romany].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

l: ə = final; h = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Romaic:** ro-mē'ik<sup>1</sup>; ro-mā'ie<sup>2</sup> [Modern Greek].

**romaine:** ro-mēn'<sup>1</sup>; ro-mān'<sup>2</sup> [A variety of lettuce].

**Romantī-ezer:** ro-mam'<sup>1</sup>ti-ī'zar<sup>1</sup>; ro-mām'<sup>2</sup>ti-ē'zer<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Roman:** rō'man<sup>1</sup>; rō'man<sup>2</sup> [Belonging to Rome].

**romance** (n. & v.): ro-mans'<sup>1</sup>; ro-mānç'<sup>2</sup>. In the blank verse of the Chaucerian or Late Middle English period the stress was usually on the first syllable.

**Romanof, Romanov:** ro-mā'nef<sup>1</sup>; ro-mā'nōf<sup>2</sup> [Rus. dynasty, 1613-1762].

**Romany:** rem'a-ni<sup>1</sup>; rōm'a-ny<sup>2</sup> [A Gipsy, or the Gipsy dialect].

**Rome:** rōm<sup>1</sup>; rōm<sup>2</sup>. See O and Introductory, page x [It. capital city].

*The o in this word is irrevocably fixed in the English sound of that letter in move, prove, etc. Pope, indeed, rhymes it with dome,*

*Thus when we view some well-proportion'd dome,  
The world's just wonder, and even thine, O Rome!*—

But, as Mr. Nares observes, it is most probable that he pronounced this word as if written *doom*, as he rhymes *Rome* with *doom* afterwards in the same poem.

*"From the same foes at last both felt their doom;*

*"And the same age saw learning fall, and Rome." Essay on Criticism v. 685.*

*The truth is, nothing certain can be concluded from the rhyming of poets. It may serve to confirm an established usage, but can never direct us where usage is various and uncertain. But the pun which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Cassius in Julius Caesar decidedly shows what was the pronunciation of this word in this time:*

*"Now it is Rome, indeed, and room enough,*

*"When there is in it but one only man."*

And the Grammar in Queen Anne's time, recommended by Steele, says, the city *Rome* is pronounced like *Room*; and Dr. Jones in his Spelling Dictionary, 1704, gave it the same sound. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1809.]

The unstable quality of this vowel-sound in English could not be better demonstrated than has been done by Walker himself.

The word *Rome* universally pronounced so as to rhyme with *dome*. The pun of Cassius proves nothing, as has been shown by my learned friend Professor Sullivan, one of the living few who have thought English worthy of careful study. The professor quotes another pun from Shakespeare (Hen. VI, Act 3, s. 1), where, when Winchester exclaims, "*Rome* shall remedy this," Warwick retorts, "*Room* thither then."

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [Dublin, 1859.]

The pronunciation *room* for *Rome* is now as dead as Queen Anne; but "*Room* for *Rome* was the correct descendant of Old English *Rōm*, just as *doom* of Old English *dōm*."

DR. W. A. CRAIGIE in letter to author, June 27, 1917.

**Romella:** rō'mi-lai'ə<sup>1</sup>; rō'me-lī'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Romemthi-ezer:** ro-mem'<sup>1</sup>thi-ī'zar<sup>1</sup>; ro-mēm'<sup>2</sup>thi-ē'zēr<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Romilly:** rem'i-lī<sup>1</sup>; rōm'i-ly<sup>2</sup> [Eng. statesman (1757-1818)].

**Romney:** rom'nī<sup>1</sup>; rōm'ny<sup>2</sup> [I. Eng. town. II. Eng. painter (1734-1802)].

**Romola:** rom'o-lā<sup>1</sup>; rōm'o-la<sup>2</sup> [Novel by George Eliot].

**Romsey:** rum'zi<sup>1</sup>; rōm'sy<sup>2</sup> [Eng. market-town].

**Ronaldshay:** ren'ald-shē<sup>1</sup>; rōn'ald-shā<sup>2</sup> [Scot. islands].

**Roncesvalles:** ren'si-vāl'es<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) rōn'thēs-vāl'yēs<sup>1</sup>; rōn'ge-vāl'ēs<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) rōn'thēs-vāl'yēs<sup>2</sup> [Sp. village and pass].

**rondeau:** ren-dō'<sup>1</sup> or rōn'dō<sup>1</sup>; rōn-dō'<sup>2</sup> or rōn'dō<sup>2</sup>. C. & M. ren'do<sup>1</sup> [Poem].

**rondo:** ren'do<sup>1</sup>; rōn'do<sup>2</sup> [A musical setting for a rondeau]. [New York].

**Rondout:** ren'daut<sup>1</sup>; rōn'dout<sup>2</sup>. Not as if spelt *Roundout* [Village in

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, ryle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, hōy; ȝo, ȝem; in; thin, this.

1 artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

**ronion**: *run'yun*<sup>1</sup>; *rön'yün*<sup>2</sup> [A scurvy person or mangy animal]. **run-ion**; *runyon*†.

**roof**: *rūf*<sup>1</sup>; *rōōf*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *ruf*<sup>1</sup>. Compare quotation under **root** [The upper covering of a building].

In that part of the West whence the visitor to New York came they have a way of pronouncing "oo" as if it were short "u." So when the visitor said to his host that he would like to go to a rough garden he stared at him in perplexity.

"A rough garden, where they have things to drink and music and dancing."

"Oh, you mean a *roof* garden?"

"Yes, a rough garden."

"Well, you may speak more truly than you know. Come along, we will try to find a rough one." *The Morning Telegraph*, New York.

**rook**: *ruk*<sup>1</sup>; *rōōk*<sup>2</sup>. Formerly *rūk*, and so indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791). See note under **Rome** and compare **foot** [An old-world crow].

**room**: *rūm*<sup>1</sup>; *rōōm*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *rum*<sup>1</sup>. See **O** and quotation under **foot**.

**Roosevelt**: *rō'zə-velt*<sup>1</sup>; *rō'se-vēlt*<sup>2</sup> [Am. statesman (1858– ) and President of the United States].

**root**: *rūt*<sup>1</sup>; *rōōt*<sup>2</sup>. Webster (1828) *rut*<sup>1</sup>. See quotation under **foot** [The part of a plant that is set and grows underground, by which it obtains nourishment].

**Roquefort**: *rōk'fart*<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) *rōk'fōr'*<sup>1</sup>; *rōk'fort*<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) *rōk'fūr*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. commune, or a cheese originally made there].

**roquelaure**: *rek'ī-lōr*<sup>1</sup>; *rōk'e-lar*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C. rek'e-lōr*<sup>1</sup>; *E. & I. rō'ke-lōr*<sup>1</sup>; *M. rek'a-lōr*<sup>1</sup>; *St. rek'e-lōr*<sup>1</sup>; *W. rek'ī-lōr*<sup>1</sup>; *W. rek'ī-lōr*<sup>1</sup>. By Buchanan (1766) and Sheridan (1780) *rek'e-lōr*; Perry (1777) *rek'e-lōr*<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) *rek-ī-lōr*<sup>1</sup> [A short cloak worn by men in the 18th cent.].

**roquet**<sup>1</sup>: *rō'ket*<sup>1</sup>; *rō'kēt*<sup>2</sup> [An American crested lizard].

**roquet**<sup>2</sup>: *ro-kē*<sup>1</sup>; *ro-ke*<sup>2</sup> [In croquet, the act of striking an opponent's ball with one's own].

**Roquet**<sup>3</sup>: *rō'kē*<sup>1</sup>; *rō'ke*<sup>2</sup> [Emma Calvé, Fr. operatic star]. See **CALVÉ**.

**rorqual**: *rēr'kwāl*<sup>1</sup>; *rōr'kwāl*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C., W., & W.*; *E., I., & St. rōr'-kwāl*; *M. rēr'kwel*<sup>1</sup> [A finback whale]. [name].

**Rosa**: *rō'zā*<sup>1</sup>; *rō'sā*<sup>2</sup> [1. A feminine personal name. 2. An Italian family name].

**Rosabel**: *rez'a-bel*<sup>1</sup>; *rōs'a-bēl*<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. **Rosabella**†.

**Rosaceæ**: *ro-zē'sī*<sup>1</sup>; *ro-sā'ce-ē*<sup>2</sup> [A family of flowering plants—the roses].

**Rosalie**: *rōz'a-lī*<sup>1</sup>; *rōs'a-lē*<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. **Rosalia**†.

**Rosalind**: *rez'a-līnd*<sup>1</sup>; *rōs'a-līnd*<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name; also, a character in Shakespeare's "As You Like It"]. See **Introductory**, page xi.

**Rosaline**: *rez'a-līn*<sup>1</sup>; *rōs'a-līn*<sup>2</sup> [A character in Shakespeare's "Love's Labour's Lost"].

**Rosamond**: *rez'a-mēnd*<sup>1</sup>; *rōs'a-mōnd*<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. **D.**

**Bozamond**: *rō'zə-mēnt*<sup>1</sup>; *rō'zə-mōnt*<sup>2</sup>; **F. Rosemonde**: *rō'zə-mēnd*<sup>1</sup>; *rō'se-mōnd*<sup>2</sup>; **It. Rosmonda**: *ros-mōn'da*; *rōs-mōn'dā*; **L. Rosamunda**: *rō'zə-mun'da*; *rō'sa-mūn'da*; **Sp. Rosamunda**: *rō'sa-mūn'da*; *rō'sā-mūn'dā*.

**rosary**: *rō'zə-rī*<sup>1</sup>; *rō'sa-ry*<sup>2</sup> [A chaplet of beads].

[[62 B. C.]].

**Roscius**: *res'yus*<sup>1</sup> or *resh'ī-us*<sup>1</sup>; *rōs'yūs*<sup>2</sup> or *rōsh'ī-ūs*<sup>2</sup> [Roman comic actor]

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪʊ = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Roscommon:** res-kem'an¹; rös-ədm'on² [Irish county and county=town].

**rose¹:** röz¹; rōs² [A flowering plant].

**Rose²:** röz¹; rōs² [A feminine personal name]. **Rosie:** rō'zɪ¹; rō'sē² (Diminutive). Dan. D. It. **Rosa:** rō'zɑ¹; rō'sä²; F. **Rose:** röz¹; rōs²; G. **Rose:** rō'zɑ¹; rō'se²; L. **Rosa:** rō'zɑ¹; rō'sa²; Sp. **Rosa:** rō'sa¹; rō'sä²; Sw. **Rosa:** rō'sa¹; rō'sä²; **Rosina:** rō-sɪ'nɑ¹; rō-sɪ'nä².

**roseate:** rō'zɪ-ēt¹; rō'se-āt². By Buchanan (1757) rōz'yēt¹; Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) rō'zɪt¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) rō'zɪ-tɪ¹ [Of a rose or pinkish color].

**Roseau:** rō'zɔ¹; rō'sō² [Capital of Dominica Island, B. W. I.].

**Rosebery¹:** röz'ber-ɪ¹; rōs'ber-y² [Scottish earldom].

**Rosecrans:** rō'zɪ-kranz¹; rō'se-erāns² [Am. general (1819-98)].

**rosemary:** röz'mē-rɪ¹; rōs'mā-ry² [An evergreen flowering shrub].

**roseola:** rō-zɪ'o-lə¹; rō-sē'o-lə² [A rose-colored rash].

**rosette:** rō-zet¹; rō-sēt² [A badge or something resembling a rose].

**Rosh:** resh¹; rōsh² [Bible (R. V.)].

**Rosicrucian:** rō'zɪ-[or rōz'ɪ]-krū'shən¹; rō'sɪ-[or rōs'ɪ]-erū'shan² [One of a reputed German secret society of occult philosophers (15th cent.)].

**rosin:** rōz'in¹; rōs'in² [A resinous substance].

**rosmarine:** rōz'mā-rɪn¹; rōs'mā-rɪn². E. res'mā-rain¹; M. rōz'mā-rain¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England [1. The walrus. 2. Seadew. 3. Rosemary].

**Roszbach:** rōs'būh¹; rūs'bāh² [Prus. village].

**Rossetti:** rō-set'tɪ¹; rō-sēt'tɪ² [Eng. poets (1) 1830-95; (2) 1828-82].

**Rossini:** res-sɪ'nɪ¹; rōs-sɪ'nɪ² [It. composer (1792-1868)].

**Rostand:** rō'stān¹; rō'stān²; not rōs'tand¹ [Fr. playwright].

**roster:** res'tər¹; rōs'ter² [A list of men enrolled for duty].

**rot:** ret¹; rōt². See O and compare ROTE.

**rotary:** rō'tə-rɪ¹; rō'ta-ry² [Turning around like a wheel]. [ter, as a wheel].

**rotate:** rō'tēt¹ or rō-tēt¹; rō'tāt² or rō-tāt² [To turn around its own cen-].

**Rothschild:** rōths'chaild¹ or (Ger.) rōt'shilt¹; rōths'child² or (Ger.) rōt'shilt² [Noted family of financiers]. [town]

**Rothwell:** rōth'wel¹ or (colloq.) rau'el¹; rōth'wēl² or (colloq.) row'ēl² [Eng].

**rotifer:** rō'tɪ-fər¹; rō'tɪ-fər². Wr. rot'ɪ-fər¹ [A fresh-water animalcule].

**rôtisserie** [Fr.]: rō'tɪ'sə-rɪ¹; rō'tɪ'se-rē² [A grill-room or restaurant where meats selected by patrons are roasted within sight]. [method of printing].

**rotogravure:** rō'to-gra'viur¹; rō'to-grā'vūr² [A proprietary name for a rotund: rō-tund¹; rō-tünd² [Rounded out].

**Roubaix:** rū'bē¹; rū'hā² [Fr. town].

**roué** [Fr.]: rū'ē¹; rū'ē² [One who devotes his time to sensual pleasures].

**Rouen:** rū'ān¹; rū'ān² [Fr. cathedral city: ancient capital of Normandy].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1 artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *būm*;

**rouge** [Fr.]: *rūz*<sup>1</sup>; *ryzh*<sup>2</sup> [A cosmetic that imparts a pinkish color to the skin].

**Rouget de Lisle**: *rū"žē' də lil*<sup>1</sup>; *ry"zhē' də lil*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. military engineer (1836)].

**rough**: *ruf*<sup>1</sup>; *rūf*<sup>2</sup>. See GH and compare roof [Not even or polished].

**roughhew**: *ruf'hū*<sup>1</sup>; *rūf'hū*<sup>2</sup> [To shape roughly].

There is a Divinity that shapes our ends,  
Rough-hew them how we will.

SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act v, sc. 2. [First folio ed. 1623.]

**Roulers**: *rū'lē*<sup>1</sup>; *ry'lē*<sup>2</sup> [Belg. town].

**Roumania**: *rū-mē'nī-a*<sup>1</sup>; *ry-mā'ni-a*<sup>2</sup> [A kingdom of southern Europe]. [Rumania].

**Roumelia**: *rū-mī'h-ə*<sup>1</sup>; *ry-mē'li-a*<sup>2</sup> [A region in Albania].

**rouse**: *rau*<sup>1</sup>; *rou*<sup>2</sup> [To awaken suddenly].

**Rousseau**: *rūs'sō*<sup>1</sup>; *rys'sō*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. philosopher (1712-78)].

**Roussillon**: *rū'sī'yōn*<sup>1</sup>; *ry'sī'yōn*<sup>2</sup> [Former Fr. province].

**Roustam**: *rus'tum*<sup>1</sup>; *rūs'tūm*<sup>2</sup>. Same as RUSTAM.

**rout**: *raut*<sup>1</sup>; *rut*<sup>2</sup> [To put to flight; drive away].

**route**: *rūt*<sup>1</sup>; *rut*<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation *raut*<sup>1</sup> is indicated as permissible by C. & W., and was recorded by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828). Best modern usage pronounces the word as if written *root* (*rūt*<sup>1</sup>; *rut*<sup>2</sup>), a pronunciation noted by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) [Course traveled or to be traveled].

In British military usage the pronunciation *raut*<sup>1</sup>; *rut*<sup>2</sup>, still prevails.

**Routh**: *rauth*<sup>1</sup>; *routh*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. scholar (1755-1854)].

**routine**: *rū-tin*<sup>1</sup>; *ry-tin*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *rau-tin*<sup>1</sup>, *nor* *rō-tin*<sup>1</sup> [A regular course of action day by day]. [cian and bacteriologist (1853- )].

**Roux**: *rū*<sup>1</sup>; *ry*<sup>2</sup>—the x is silent [1. Fr. surgeon (1780-1854). 2. Fr. physi-

**Rovigo**: *ro-vi'go*<sup>1</sup>; *ro-vi'go*<sup>2</sup> [It. province and its capital].

**row**<sup>1</sup> (n.): *rō*<sup>1</sup>; *rō*<sup>2</sup> [An arrangement of things in line].

**row**<sup>2</sup> (n.): *rau*<sup>1</sup>; *row*<sup>2</sup> [A noisy quarrel].

[oars].

**row** (v): *rō*<sup>1</sup>; *rō*<sup>2</sup> [To propel on the surface of the water, as a boat, with

**rowan**: *rō'an*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, M., W., & Wr., or rau'an*<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., I., & St.*; *rō'an*<sup>2</sup> or *row'an*<sup>2</sup>. The second pronunciation is Scottish [A tree, the mountain-ash].

**rowdy**: *rau'di*<sup>1</sup>; *row'dy*<sup>2</sup> [One who is given to noisy disturbance].

**rowel**: *rau'el*<sup>1</sup>; *row'él*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *rō'el*<sup>1</sup> [A toothed wheel as on a spur].

**Rowena**: *ro-i'nā*<sup>1</sup>; *ro-ē'nā*<sup>2</sup> [1. Wife of Vortigern. 2. A Saxon princess in Scott's "Ivanhoe"].

**Rowland**: *rō'lənd*<sup>1</sup>; *rō'land*<sup>2</sup>. Same as ROLAND.

**Rowlandson**: *rō'lənd-sən*<sup>1</sup>; *rō'land-son*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. caricaturist (1756-1827)].

**Rowley**: *rau'li*<sup>1</sup>; *row'ly*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

[played].

**rowlock**: *rō'lək*<sup>1</sup> or *ru'l'ək*<sup>1</sup>; *rō'lök*<sup>2</sup> or *ru'l'ök*<sup>2</sup> [A device in which an oar is

**Rowton**: *rō'tən*<sup>1</sup>; *rō'ton*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *rau'tən*<sup>1</sup> [Eng. philanthropist (1838-1903)].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**Roxana:** rɒks-ən'ə¹ or -ē'nə¹; rɒks-ən'a² or -ā'na² [A feminine personal name]. F. **Roxane:** rɒks'ən¹; rɒks'ən².

**Roxburgh:** rɒks'bur-ɔ¹; rɒks'būr-ɔ² [Scot. county].

**Roye:** rwā¹; rwā² [Fr. town].

**Royer-Collard:** rwā'yē'kō'lār¹; rwā'yē'eō'lār² [Fr. philosopher (1763-1845)].

**Rozinante:** rɒz'i-nan'ti¹; rɒz'i-nān'te². Same as ROCINANTE.

**rubai** [Per.]: rū-bā'ī¹; rū-bā'ī² [A Persian quatrain or epigram].

**rubaiyat:** rū'bai-yāt¹; rū'bi-yāt² [Plural of RUBAI].

**rubefacient:** rū'bi-fē'shent¹; rū'be-fā'shent² [A medicament for producing irritation of the skin].

**Rubens:** rū'benz¹; rū'bēnz² [Flem. painter (1577-1640)].

**rubeola:** ru-bī'o-lā¹; rū-bē'o-lā² [The measles].

**Rubicon:** rū'bi-kən¹; rū'bi-eōn² [A river in Tuscany, It., the crossing of which committed Cæsar to a war with Pompey].

**rubiginous:** ru-bij'i-nus¹; rū-bīg'i-nūs² [Having a brownish-red color].

**Rubinstein:** rū'bin-stain¹; rū'bin-stīn² [Rus. pianist (1829-94)].

**ruble:** rū'bl¹; rū'bl² [Rus. coin].

**Rubruquis:** rū'brū'ki¹; rū'brū'ki²—the s is silent [traveler (—1293?)].

**ruby:** rū'bi¹; rū'by² [A deep-red gem-stone].

**rude:** rūd¹; rūd². In English words when long *u* is preceded by *r* in the same syllable it is frequently pronounced as *oo* in "pool," but see U [ill-mannered and impolite].

**rudiment:** rū'di-ment¹; rū'di-ment²; *not* rud'i-ment¹. So also with its relatives **ru'di-men'tal**, **ru'di-men'ta-ry**, etc. [A first principle or element].

**Rudolph:** rū'delf¹; rū'dölf² [A masculine personal name]. D. G. & Sw.

**Rudolf:** rū-delf¹; rū-dölf²; F. **Rodolphe:** rɔ'dölf¹; rɔ'dölf²; It. & Sp. **Rodolfo:** ro-del'fo¹; ro-döl'fo²; L. **Rodolphus:** ro-del'fus¹; ro-döl'fus²; Pg. **Rodolpho:** ro-del'fo¹; ro-döl'fo².

**Rufus:** rū'fus¹; rū'fūs² [A masculine personal name].

**Rügen:** rū'gen¹; rū'gēn² [Pomeranian island in Baltic sea].

**rugged:** rūg'ed¹; rūg'ēd²; *not* rūgd¹ [Having an uneven surface]. Compare BEQUEATHED.

**Ruhmah:** ru-hē'mā¹; rū-hā'mā² [Bible].

**rule:** rūl¹; rūl². See RUDE [A settled principle for action].

**rum:** rum¹; rüm² [An alcoholic liquor distilled from molasses or cane=

**Rumah:** rū'mā¹; rū'mā² [Bible].

**ruminant:** rū'mi-nant¹; rū'mi-nant² [A quadruped that chews the cud, [as an ox or a cow].

**running:** rūn'ɪn¹; rūn'ing². See Introductory, pages xix-xx [The act of moving swiftly, as on the feet].

**Runnymede:** rūn'i-mīd¹; rūn'y-mēd²; *not* rūn-i-mīd¹ [A meadow in Surrey, Eng., where Magna Charta was sealed June 15, 1215].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ǵo, ǵem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *prēy*; hit, *polīce*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

**rupee:** rū-pī<sup>1</sup>; ru-pē<sup>2</sup> [E.-Ind. coin].

**Rupert:** rū-part<sup>1</sup>; ru-pert<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. See ROBERT.

**rural:** rū-rāl<sup>1</sup>; ru-ral<sup>2</sup>—the *u* as in "rule," not as in "feud" [Pert. to the country as distinguished from the city].

**ruse:** rūz<sup>1</sup>; rūz<sup>2</sup> [An action intended to blind or deceive].

**rush** (*n.* & *v.*): rūsh<sup>1</sup>; rūsh<sup>2</sup>.

**Russia:** rūsh'ə<sup>1</sup>; rūsh'a<sup>2</sup> [Country in Europe and Asia].

**Russian:** rūsh'en<sup>1</sup>; rūsh'an<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation rūsh'en<sup>1</sup> is illiterate or dialectic [Belonging to Russia].

**Eustam, Rustem, or Rustum:** rus'tum<sup>1</sup>; rūst'tum<sup>2</sup> [In the Persian epic "Shah-Nameh," a legendary hero who kills his own son, Sohrab, without knowing that he is his son].

So, on the bloody sand, Sohrab lay dead;  
And the great Rustum drew his horseman's cloak  
Down o'er his face, and sate by his dead son.

MATTHEW ARNOLD *Sohrab and Rustum* l. 857.

**rutabaga:** rū'tā-bē'gā<sup>1</sup>; ru'ta-bā'gā<sup>2</sup> [Turnip-like plant].

**Ruth:** rūth<sup>1</sup>; rūth<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. F. **Ruth:** rūt<sup>1</sup>; rūt<sup>2</sup>.

**Rutherford:** rūth'er-fərd<sup>1</sup>; rūth'er-ford<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family name].

**ruthless:** rūth'les<sup>1</sup>; rūth'lēs<sup>2</sup> [Having no pity; merciless].

**Ruthven:** rūth'ven<sup>1</sup> or (*colloq.*) rīv'n<sup>1</sup>; rūth'vən<sup>2</sup> or (*colloq.*) rīv'n<sup>2</sup> [Scot. castle near Perth]. [of the same name].

**Ruy Blas:** rū-ī' blās<sup>1</sup>; ru-ī' blās<sup>2</sup> [A Spanish valet in Victor Hugo's drama].

**Ruysdael:** reis'dāl<sup>1</sup>; rōis'dāl<sup>2</sup> [Dutch painter (1625?-82)]. [(1607-70)].

**Buyter (de):** də roi'tər<sup>1</sup> or rai'tər<sup>1</sup>; də rōy'tər<sup>2</sup> or rī'y'tər<sup>2</sup> [Dutch admiral].

**Rycaut:** rī'kō'1; rī'y'eō'2 [Eng. diplomat; historian (1628-1700)].

**Rynd:** rind<sup>1</sup>; rīnd<sup>2</sup>; nol rai'nd<sup>1</sup> [Scottish promontory in Perthshire].

**Ryswick:** ris'wik<sup>1</sup>; rīs'wik<sup>2</sup> [Dutch historic village].

**Rzeszow:** zesh'əv<sup>1</sup>; zhesh'ov<sup>2</sup> [Aust. town].

**Rzhev:** rzev<sup>1</sup>; rzhēv<sup>2</sup> [Rus. town].

## S

**s:** es<sup>1</sup>; ēs<sup>2</sup>. In indicating the pronunciations in this book the letter *s* is used in both keys to denote (1) the initial hissing consonant-sound heard in *so*; (2) the final consonant heard in *us*; or (3) the syllabic surd heard in *amidst*. In Key 2 the symbol *g* is used to indicate the sound of *z*, but in Key 1 the letter *z* is used.

The printed *s* following a vowel or a voiced consonant is generally pronounced *z*, but there are many exceptions: *boys, cars, does, boxes*, but *this, thus, house*. (See *Z*.) Common substitutes for *s* are *c* (before any high vowel), *ce* for final, *se, se;* *racy, race, scent, tense*. At the end of a monosyllable *s* is generally doubled: *mass, less, miss*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* p. 2151, col. 1. [1916.]

Compare *sh* and *z*.

**Saadla:** sa-ā'dya<sup>1</sup>; sā-ā'dyā<sup>2</sup> [Jewish educator (892-942)].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prēy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, thi.

**Saale:** zū'lə<sup>1</sup>; gā'la<sup>2</sup> [A river in Bavaria].

**Saananim:** sɪ-an'ə-nim<sup>1</sup>; sa-ān'a-nim<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Saaphan:** sē'ə-fan<sup>1</sup>; sā'a-fān<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Saarim:** sē'ə-rim<sup>1</sup>; sā'a-rim<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Saavedra:** sū'a-vē'dra<sup>1</sup>; sā'ū-ve'drā<sup>2</sup> [1. Sp. diplomatist (1584-1648). 2. Sp. poet (1791-1865)].

**sabacethani:** sə-bak'thə-nai<sup>1</sup>; sa-bā'e'tha-ni<sup>2</sup> [Bible (Matthew xxvii, 46)].

**Sabal:** sē'bui<sup>1</sup>; sā'bi<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sabaim:** sə-bē'im<sup>1</sup>; sa-bā'ym<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sabama:** sab'ə-mə<sup>1</sup>; sabb'a-ma<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sabania:** sab'ə-nai'at<sup>1</sup>; sabb'a-ni'at<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sabanus:** sa-ban'us<sup>1</sup>; sa-bān'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R.V.)].

**Sabaoth:** sab'i-eth<sup>1</sup>; sabb'a-ōth<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. sab'ē-eth<sup>1</sup>; E. sə-hē'ōth<sup>1</sup>; I. & St. sa-bē'eth<sup>1</sup>; M. sab'ē-ōth<sup>1</sup>; W. sab'ē-eth<sup>1</sup>; Wr. sə-bē'eth<sup>1</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), and Ash (1775) sa-bē'eth<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777) sab'eth<sup>1</sup> [Bible: Armies; hosts].

**Sabarim:** sab'ə-rim<sup>1</sup>; sabb'a-rim<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sabat:** sē'bat<sup>1</sup>; sabbāt<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Sabatatha:** sə-bat'ə-kə<sup>1</sup>; sa-bāt'a-ca<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sabateas:** sab'ə-ti'as<sup>1</sup>; sabb'a-tē'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sabateus:** sab'ə-ti'us<sup>1</sup>; sabb'a-tē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Sabatha:** sab'ə-tha<sup>1</sup>; sabb'a-tha<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sabathacha:** sə-bath'ə-kə<sup>1</sup>; sa-bāth'a-ca<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sabathat:** sə-bath'ə-ai<sup>1</sup>; sa-bāth'a-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sabatus:** sab'ə-tus<sup>1</sup>; sabb'a-tūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sabban:** sab'an<sup>1</sup>; sabb'an<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sabbateus:** sab'ə-ti'us<sup>1</sup>; sabb'a-tē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Sabbatheus:** sab'ə-thi'us<sup>1</sup>; sabb'a-thē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sabbueus:** sab'us<sup>1</sup>; sabb'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sabdi:** sab'di<sup>1</sup>; sabb'di<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sabee:** sē'bi-i<sup>1</sup>; sabb'e-ē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sabi:** sē'bai<sup>1</sup>; sabb'i<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Sabina:** sə-bai'na<sup>1</sup>; sa-bi'na<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. D. G. **Sabine:** sə-bi'na<sup>1</sup>; sa-bi'ne<sup>2</sup>; F. **Sabine:** sə-bin<sup>1</sup>; sabb'in<sup>2</sup>; It. Sp. **Sabina:** sa-bi'na<sup>1</sup>; sabb'inā<sup>2</sup>.

**Sabines:** sē'bainz<sup>1</sup>; sabb'ins<sup>2</sup> [Ancient people of central Italy].

**Sablnus:** sə-bai'nus<sup>1</sup>; sa-bi'nus<sup>2</sup> [Roman poet (40? B. C.-15 A. D.)].

**Sablnus:** sa-bi'nus<sup>1</sup>; sabb'inus<sup>2</sup> [Ger. educator (1508-60)].

**sabot** [Fr.]: sū'bō<sup>1</sup>; sū'bō<sup>2</sup> [A wooden shoe]. Plural **sabots:** sū'bōz<sup>1</sup>; sū'bōz<sup>2</sup>.—**sabotage** [Fr.]: sū'bō'tāy<sup>1</sup>; sū'bō'tāzh<sup>2</sup> [Malicious mischief, as to machinery, done by strikers].

**Sabrina:** sə-brai'na<sup>1</sup>; sa-bri'na<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Sabta:** sab'ta<sup>1</sup>; sabb'ta<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sabtah:** sab'tā<sup>1</sup>; sabb'tā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sabteca, Sabtecha:** sab'tu-kā<sup>1</sup>; sabb'te-ca<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sabtechah:** sab'tu-kā<sup>1</sup>; sabb'te-ca<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [Guide (1790?-1884)].

**Sacajawea:** sa-kā'ja-wē'a<sup>1</sup>; sabb'ē'jā-wē'ā<sup>2</sup> [A Shoshone Indian woman].

**Sacar:** sē'kar<sup>1</sup>; sabb'ār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**saccharic:** sa-kar'ik<sup>1</sup>; sabb'ār'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to sugar]. [suerate or sugar].

**saccharid, saccharide:** sak'ə-rid<sup>1</sup>; sak'ə-roid<sup>1</sup>; sabb'ā-rid<sup>2</sup>; sabb'ā-rid<sup>2</sup> [A].

**saccharify:** sak'ə-ri-fai<sup>1</sup>; sabb'ā-ri-fy<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; E., I., M., St., W., & W. sa-kar'i-fai<sup>1</sup> [To convert into sugar].

**saccharin, saccharine:** sak'ə-rin<sup>1</sup>; sak'ə-rin<sup>1</sup>; sabb'ā-rin<sup>2</sup>; sabb'ā-rin<sup>2</sup>. M., St., & W. (**saccharine**) sak'ə-rin<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). By Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) sak'ə-rin<sup>1</sup> [A constituent of coal-tar 300 times sweeter than cane-sugar].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; go, gɛm; ɪnk; thɪn, thi.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**sacerdotal:** sas'ər-dō'təl<sup>1</sup>; sǎġ'er-dō'təl<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777) sē-sar-dō'təl<sup>1</sup> [Pertaining to the priesthood].

**Sachacha:** sak'ə-kə<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'e'a-ea<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**sachem:** sǎ'chem<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'chēm<sup>2</sup> [In Amerind tribal organization, the supreme ruler of a territory inhabited by a number of tribes].

The name *sachim* first occurs in Mourt's "Relation" (1622), and next in Winslow's "Good Newes from New England" (1624). The plural form given by Roger Williams (1643) shows that the word is an abbreviation of *sachimau*. The name is from the Narraganset dialect, one of the prominent phonetic peculiarities of which was the assimilation of gutturals. *Sáchimau* (= *sátshimau*) is by assimilation of original *k* from *sákimau* = Abnaki *sang'man* (whence, by corruption, *sagamore*) = Passamaquoddy *sogmo* = Lenape *sakimau* = Chippewa *ságima*, all radical words—words that can not now be referred to any known root. The word has given rise to the adjective *sachenic*, and the substantives *sachemdom* and *sachemship* (Gookin, 1674).

W. R. GERARD *Handbook of American Indians* part II, pp. 401-402. [Govt. Ptg. off. '10.]

So also **sa'chem-dom**, **sa'chem-ic**, **sa'chem-ship**.

**sachet:** sa'shē<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'che<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1894-1912); *C.* sa-shē<sup>1</sup>; *E.* sa-shū<sup>1</sup>; *I.* sǎ-shē<sup>1</sup>; *M.* sa-shē<sup>1</sup>; *St.* sach'ē<sup>1</sup>; *W.* sa'shē<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* sash-ē<sup>1</sup> [A small ornamental bag containing lavender heads or perfumed cotton]. Judging from the evidence afforded by the *Encyclopædia*, Murray's *New English Dictionary*, the *Imperial*, and *Stormonth*, there is no settled British usage as claimed by the editors of "Webster's New International Dictionary."

**Sacheverell:** sa-shev'ər-el<sup>1</sup>; sa-chēv'ər-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Eng. preacher (1672-1724)].

**Sachs:** sǎhs<sup>1</sup>; sǎhs<sup>2</sup> [Ger. poet (1494-1576)].

**Sacho:** sǎ'ko<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'eo<sup>2</sup> [A U. S. geographical name].

**sacque:** sak<sup>1</sup>; sǎk<sup>2</sup> [A loose garment with sleeves; sack].

**sacrament:** sak'rə-ment<sup>1</sup> or -mǎnt<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'e'ra-mǎnt<sup>2</sup>. Walker (1809) noted that "this word, with *sacrifice*, *sacrilege*, is sometimes pronounced with the *a* in the first syllable long as in *sacred*," and Worcester (1859) declared "the English orthoepists are unanimous against the practise;" but Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Marriott (1780) all indicated *sa'era-ment* and *sa'crel*, *sa'crifice*, and *sa'crilege* [A rite ordained by the Christian church].

**sacrarium:** sǎ-kre'ri-um<sup>1</sup>; sa-erǎ'ri-um<sup>2</sup> [A stone basin for water used in washing the vessels, etc., employed in the altar-service].

**sacred:** sǎ'kred<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'erēd<sup>2</sup> [Dedicated to religious use].

**sacrifice** (*n.*): sak'ri-fais<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'e'ri-fiġ<sup>2</sup>, *C., E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909); *W.* (1913), and *Wr.* sak'ri-faiz<sup>1</sup>, a pronunciation noted by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The first pronunciation indicated above, however, was recorded by Buchanan in 1766, approved by Smart (1840), and prevails to-day [A loss incurred or endured without return].

**sacrifice** (*v.*): sak'ri-faiz<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or sak'ri-fais<sup>1</sup>, E., I., M., & St.*; sǎ'e'ri-fiz<sup>2</sup> or sǎ'e'ri-fiġ<sup>2</sup>. In Great Britain the verb and noun are now both pronounced in the same way. See the noun above. Formerly British usage followed Nares's rule that "c is spoken usually like z in *sacrifice*," but Buchanan indicated the sound of c soft, which Smart (1840) approved, and this pronunciation prevails in Britain to-day [To surrender or devote (to), with loss or suffering]. See SACRAMENT.

**sacrificed:** sak'ri-faizd<sup>1</sup> or -faisd<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'e'ri-fizd<sup>2</sup> or -fiġd<sup>2</sup>; *not* sak'ri-fai-sid<sup>1</sup>. Compare BEQUEATHED [Given up or abandoned for the sake of others].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

**sacrilege:** sak'ri-lɪj<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'e'ri-lɛg<sup>2</sup>. See SACRAMENT [The profanation of anything sacred].

**sacrilegious:** sak'ri-lɪ'jʊs<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'e'ri-lɛ'gʊs<sup>2</sup>. This pronunciation has been noted by lexicographers since Bailey (1732), but the word is now more frequently heard sak'ri-lɪj'ʊs<sup>1</sup> [Having committed sacrilege].

**sacrist:** sɛ'krist<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'erist<sup>2</sup> [One who has charge of a sacristy].

**sacristy:** sak'ris-tɪ<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'e'ris-ty<sup>2</sup> [A room where the sacred vessels of a church are kept].

**sacrum:** sɛ'krum<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'erum<sup>2</sup> [A composite triangular bone in man].

**Sadamias:** sad'ə-mai'əs<sup>1</sup>; sǎd'a-mi'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sadas:** sɛ'dəs<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'das<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Saddeus:** sa-di'ʊs<sup>1</sup>; sǎ-dɛ'ʊs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sadduc:** sad'ʊk<sup>1</sup>; sǎd'ʊk<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sadducee:** sad'yʊ-si<sup>1</sup>; sǎd'yʊ-çɛ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sadduk:** sad'ʊk<sup>1</sup>; sǎd'ʊk<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Sade:** sǎd<sup>1</sup>; sǎd<sup>2</sup> [Fr. writer (1740-1814)].

**Sadi:** sǎ'di<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'di<sup>2</sup> [Per. poet (1184?-1291?)].

**Sadism:** sǎ'dizm<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'dɪzm<sup>2</sup> [Sexual perversion].

**Sadowa:** sa'do-vǎ<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'do-vǎ<sup>2</sup> [Town in Bohemia].

**saengerbund** [Ger.]: zɛŋ'ər-bunt<sup>1</sup>; ʃɛŋ'ər-hunt<sup>2</sup> [A choral association].

**saengerfest** [Ger.]: zɛŋ'ər-fest<sup>1</sup>; ʃɛŋ'ər-fɛst<sup>2</sup> [A singing festival].

**Saeter:** sɛ'tar<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'ter<sup>2</sup> [In Teut. myth, a god represented as an old man from whom *Saturday* takes its name].

**safari** [Swahili]: suf'ə-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; sǎf'a-rɪ<sup>2</sup> [A hunting expedition].

**safe:** sɛf<sup>1</sup>; sǎf<sup>2</sup> [Free from danger].

**Safed:** sǎ'fed<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'fɛd<sup>2</sup> [A town in Galilee].

**saffron:** saf'rən<sup>1</sup>; sǎf'ron<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1757), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) saf'ərən<sup>1</sup>. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Stuart (1840), Craig (1840), Wright (1855), Worcester (1859), and all modern dictionaries saf'rən<sup>1</sup>. Compare APRON [An orange-red vegetable product used for coloring].

**sag:** sag<sup>1</sup>; sǎg<sup>2</sup> [To bend downward in the middle].

**saga:** sǎ'gə<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'ga<sup>2</sup>. *St. & Wr.* sɛ'gə<sup>1</sup> [A Scandinavian myth or heroic story].

**sagacious:** sǎ-gɛ'shʊs<sup>1</sup>; sa-gǎ'shʊs<sup>2</sup> [Able to discern and distinguish with wise perception].

**sagan:** sǎ'gən<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'gən<sup>2</sup> [A prefect of a province in Bible times].

**Sagasta:** sa-gās'ta<sup>1</sup>; sǎ-gās'tǎ<sup>2</sup> [Sp. statesman (1827-1903)].

**sage:** sɛj<sup>1</sup>; sǎg<sup>2</sup> [A person of calm, far-seeing wisdom].

**Sage:** sɛj<sup>1</sup>; sǎg<sup>2</sup> [Am. financier (1816-1906)].

**Sage:** sǎz<sup>1</sup>; sǎzh<sup>2</sup> [Fr. chemist (1740-1824)].

**Saghalien:** sǎ'ga-lɪn<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'gǎ-lɛn<sup>2</sup>. Same as SAKHALIN.

**Sagina:** sǎ-joi'nə<sup>1</sup>; sa-gi'na<sup>2</sup> [A genus of herbs—the pearl-worts].

**Saginaw:** sag'i-nō<sup>1</sup>; sǎg'i-nǎ<sup>2</sup> [A county, bay, or city in Mich.].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**Sagitta:** sə-jit'ə¹; sa-ğit'ua² [A constellation, the Arrow].

**sagittal:** səj'it-təl¹; sǎğ'it-tul²; *M.* sa-jit'al¹, a pronunciation noted also by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) [Resembling an arrow]. [Archer]

**Sagittarius:** səj'it-tērri-us¹; sǎğ'it-tā'ri-ūs² [A zodiacal constellation—the

**sagittary:** səj'it-tērri¹; sǎğ'it-tā-ry² [1. In mythology, a centaur. 2. A place mentioned by Shakespeare ("Othello," act i, sc. 1, l. 159), erroneously conjectured by Charles Knight to be the name of an inn. Compare H. H. Furness's "Variorum Shakespeare." 3. [S.] Sagittarius].

**Saguenay:** sag'i-nē¹; sǎğ'e-nā² [A river in Quebec, Canada].

**Sahara:** sa-hā'ra¹; sǎ-hā'rā². Anglicized sə-hār'ə¹ [Desert in N. E. Africa].

**sahib** [Hindu.]: sā'ib¹; sǎ'ib² [Master].

**said:** sed¹; sēd²; *not* sē'id¹, as heard frequently in dialect speech [Previously mentioned]. [(1830-1914)].

**Said:** sa'id¹; sǎ'id² [1. Egypt. viceroy (1822-63). 2. Turk. grand vizier

**Saida:** sai'da¹ or sā'i-da¹; si'dā² or sā'i-da² [Seaport in Syria].

**saiga:** soi'gə¹; si'gə², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E.* sē'i-gə¹; *I.* sē'ga¹; *M.* sē'gə¹ [A sheep-like antelope of Russia and Persia].

**Saigon:** sui-gen¹ or (*Fr.*) sa'i'gōn¹; si-gōn² or (*Fr.*) sǎ'i'gōn² [Capital of Cochinchina]. [mast or yard of a ship].

**sail:** sēl¹; sāl²; *not* sail¹. Compare **SALE** [A piece of shaped canvas for a

**sailer:** sēl'ər¹; sāl'er² [A sailing vessel].

**sailor:** sēl'ər¹; sāl'er² [A seaman].

**sainfoin:** sēn'fōin¹; sǎn'fōin². *I.* sen'fein¹, also indicated by Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807). By Walker (1791), Jones (1797), and Fulton & Knight (1802) san'fein¹; Buchanan (1766), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and Smart (1857) sēn'fein¹, and also by the leading dictionaries of the present day [A clover-like herb]. [names].

**saint:** sēnt¹; sǎnt² [A holy or godly person: also used frequently in place-names].

**sainte:** sēnt¹ or (*Fr.*) sǎnt¹; sǎnt² or (*Fr.*) sǎnt² [Feminine form of *saint*: used frequently in place-names].

**Saint Albans:** sēnt ēl'bānz¹; sǎnt əl'bānz² [Cathedral city in Eng.].

**Saint Aubyn:** sēnt ə'bin¹; sǎnt ə'byn² [Eng. family name].

**Saint Augustine:** sēnt ə'gus-tin¹ or ə-gus'tin¹; sǎnt ə'gūs-tin² or ə-gūs'-tin². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Father of the Church (354-430)]. [founded 1565].

**St. Augustine:** sēnt ə'gus-tin¹; sǎnt ə'gūs-tin² [Oldest town in U. S.].

**Saint Bernard:** sǎn bār'nūr¹ or (*Anglice*) sēnt bār-nūr¹; sǎn bēr'nār² or (*Anglice*) sǎnt bār-nār² [Pass in the Swiss Alps]. [(1818)].

**Saint Clair:** sēnt klār¹; sǎnt elār² [Am. general and statesman (1735-

**Saint Cloud:** sǎn klū¹; sǎn elū² [Fr. town near Paris].

**Saint Cloud²:** sēnt kloud¹; sǎnt eloud² [A town in Minnesota].

**Saint Croix:** sēnt kreï¹; sǎnt erōi²—the *x* is silent [Danish island].

**Saint-Cyr:** sǎn'sür¹; sǎn'sçyr² [Fr. town].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ǎl; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʊ = out; ɔil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Saint Cyres:** sin sīr<sup>1</sup>; sīn çy<sup>r</sup>2 [Eng. family name].

**Saint Denis:** sañ də-nī<sup>1</sup>; sǎñ de-nī<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**Saint-Dié:** sañ<sup>1</sup>=di<sup>2</sup>ē<sup>1</sup>; sǎñ<sup>2</sup>=di<sup>2</sup>ē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**Saint Dizier:** sañ<sup>1</sup>=di<sup>2</sup>zyē<sup>1</sup>; sǎñ di<sup>2</sup>zyē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**Sainte-Beuve:** sañt<sup>1</sup>=būv<sup>1</sup>; sǎnt<sup>2</sup>=būv<sup>2</sup> [Fr. literary critic (1804-69)].

**Saint-Germain:** sañ=žār<sup>1</sup>mañ<sup>1</sup>; sǎñ=zhēr<sup>2</sup>mǎñ<sup>2</sup> [Pleasure=resort near Paris, France].

**Saint Gothard:** sēnt gōth<sup>1</sup>ard<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) sañ go<sup>2</sup>tār<sup>1</sup>; sǎnt gōth<sup>2</sup>ard<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) sǎñ gō<sup>2</sup>tār<sup>2</sup> [A mountain and tunnel of the Swiss=It. Alps].

**Saint Helena:** sēnt hi-lī<sup>1</sup>na<sup>1</sup>; sǎnt he-lē<sup>2</sup>na<sup>2</sup> [Brit. island where Napoleon was held in exile (1815-21)].

**Saint Hellers:** sēnt hel<sup>1</sup>yər<sup>1</sup>; sǎnt hēl<sup>2</sup>yər<sup>2</sup> [The capital of the island of Jersey].

**Saint-Hilaire:** sañ<sup>1</sup>=tī<sup>1</sup>lār<sup>1</sup>; sǎñ<sup>2</sup> tī<sup>2</sup>lār<sup>2</sup> [Fr. naturalist (1779-1853)].

**Saint Ives:** sēnt aivz<sup>1</sup>; sǎnt ivz<sup>2</sup> [A seaport in Cornwall].

**Saint-Jean d'Angély:** sañ<sup>1</sup>=žāñ<sup>1</sup> dañ<sup>1</sup>žē<sup>1</sup>lī<sup>1</sup>; sǎñ<sup>2</sup>=zhāñ<sup>2</sup> dǎñ<sup>2</sup>zhē<sup>2</sup>lī<sup>2</sup> [Fr. Huguenot town].

**Saint John:** sēnt jən<sup>1</sup>; sǎnt jōn<sup>2</sup>.

**St. John:** sin<sup>1</sup> jīm<sup>1</sup>; sīn<sup>2</sup> jīm<sup>2</sup> [British family name].

**Saint Leger<sup>1</sup>:** sil<sup>1</sup>m-jər<sup>1</sup>; sīl<sup>2</sup>m-jēr<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Saint Leger<sup>2</sup>:** sēnt lej<sup>1</sup>ar<sup>1</sup>; sǎnt lēg<sup>2</sup>er<sup>2</sup> [Eng. horse-race].

**St. Louis:** sēnt lū<sup>1</sup>is<sup>1</sup> or lū<sup>1</sup>i<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) sañ lū<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>; sǎnt lū<sup>2</sup>is<sup>2</sup> or lū<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) sǎñ lū<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup> [City in Mo.].

**Saint-Maur:** sañ<sup>1</sup>=mōr<sup>1</sup>; sǎñ<sup>2</sup>=mōr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**Saint Michael:** sēnt mai<sup>1</sup>kəl<sup>1</sup>; sǎnt mi<sup>2</sup>eel<sup>2</sup> [1. Island of the Azores. 2. A province in S. E. Finland; its capital].

**Saint-Michel:** sañ<sup>1</sup>=mī<sup>1</sup>shel<sup>1</sup>; sǎñ<sup>2</sup>=mī<sup>2</sup>chēl<sup>2</sup> [Rocky islet in N. France].

**Saint-Mihlel:** sañ<sup>1</sup>=mī<sup>1</sup>yel<sup>1</sup>; sǎñ<sup>2</sup>=mī<sup>2</sup>yēl<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**Saint Neots:** sēnt nīts<sup>1</sup>; sǎnt nēts<sup>2</sup> [Town in Huntingdonshire, Eng.].

**Saint-Omer:** sēnt<sup>1</sup>=ō<sup>1</sup>mar<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) sañt<sup>2</sup>=ō<sup>2</sup>mār<sup>2</sup>; sǎnt<sup>2</sup>=ō<sup>2</sup>mer<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) sǎnt<sup>2</sup>=ō<sup>2</sup>mēr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**Saint Pancras:** sēnt pan<sup>1</sup>krəs<sup>1</sup>; sǎnt pān<sup>2</sup>eras<sup>2</sup> [Borough in north London, Eng.].

**St.-Pierre:** sañ<sup>1</sup>=pyār<sup>1</sup>; sǎñ<sup>2</sup>=pyēr<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. colony. 2. Town on the island of Martinique destroyed by volcanic eruption May 8, 1902]. See PÉLÉE.

**Saint-Privat:** sañ<sup>1</sup>=pri<sup>1</sup>vā<sup>1</sup>; sǎñ<sup>2</sup>=pri<sup>2</sup>vā<sup>2</sup> [Battle-field of Franco-Prussian War (Aug., 1870) where a memorial to the dead of the Prussian troops stands].

**Saint-Quentin:** sañ<sup>1</sup>=kañ<sup>1</sup>tañ<sup>1</sup>; sǎñ<sup>2</sup>=kāñ<sup>2</sup>tāñ<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**Saint-Saëns:** sañ<sup>1</sup>=sōñs<sup>1</sup>; sǎñ<sup>2</sup>=sāñs<sup>2</sup> [Fr. composer (1835- )].

**Saint-Simon:** sañ<sup>1</sup>=sī<sup>1</sup>mōñ<sup>1</sup> or (Anglice) sēnt=sai<sup>1</sup>mən<sup>1</sup>; sǎñ<sup>2</sup>=sī<sup>2</sup>mōñ<sup>2</sup> or (Anglice) sǎnt=sī<sup>2</sup>mon<sup>2</sup> [Fr. social reformer; founder of Fr. socialism (1760-1825)].

**Saint-Yriex:** sañ<sup>1</sup>=tī<sup>1</sup>ri<sup>1</sup>eks<sup>1</sup>; sǎñ<sup>2</sup>=tī<sup>2</sup>ri<sup>2</sup>eks<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town with kaolin=beds].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ipk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *bōrn*;

**Sais**: *sēs*<sup>1</sup> or (*Gr.*) *sē*<sup>1</sup>*is*<sup>1</sup>; *sās*<sup>2</sup> or (*Gr.*) *sā*<sup>1</sup>*is*<sup>2</sup> [City in Egypt].

**Sakharoff**: *sā*<sup>1</sup>*kū*<sup>1</sup>*ref*<sup>1</sup>; *sā*<sup>1</sup>*kā*<sup>1</sup>*rōf*<sup>2</sup> [Rus. general].

**Sala**<sup>1</sup>: *sē*<sup>1</sup>*lā*<sup>1</sup>; *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[(1828-95)].

**Sala**<sup>2</sup>: *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lā*<sup>1</sup>; *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lā*<sup>2</sup>; not *sē*<sup>1</sup>*lā*<sup>1</sup> [Eng. special correspondent and essayist

**salaam**: *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lām*<sup>1</sup>; *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lām*<sup>2</sup> [An Oriental salutation]. **salam**<sup>†</sup>.

**Salaboni**: *sal*<sup>1</sup>*ā*<sup>1</sup>*bō*<sup>1</sup>*nai*<sup>1</sup>; *sāl*<sup>1</sup>*ā*<sup>1</sup>*bō*<sup>1</sup>*nī*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Salabonite**: *sal*<sup>1</sup>*ā*<sup>1</sup>*bō*<sup>1</sup>*nuit*<sup>1</sup>; *sāl*<sup>1</sup>*ā*<sup>1</sup>*bō*<sup>1</sup>*nīt*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Saladin**: *sal*<sup>1</sup>*ā*<sup>1</sup>*din*<sup>1</sup>; *sāl*<sup>1</sup>*ā*<sup>1</sup>*dīn*<sup>2</sup> [Sultan of Egypt and Syria (1137-93)].

**Salah**: *sē*<sup>1</sup>*lā*<sup>1</sup>; *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Salai**: *sal*<sup>1</sup>*ā*<sup>1</sup>*ai*<sup>1</sup>; *sāl*<sup>1</sup>*ā*<sup>1</sup>*i*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—

**Salamiel**: *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lēm*<sup>1</sup>*el*<sup>1</sup>; *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lā*<sup>1</sup>*mi*<sup>1</sup>*ēl*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Salamina**: *sal*<sup>1</sup>*ā*<sup>1</sup>*mai*<sup>1</sup>*nā*<sup>1</sup>; *sāl*<sup>1</sup>*ā*<sup>1</sup>*mī*<sup>1</sup>*nā*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Salamis**: *sal*<sup>1</sup>*ā*<sup>1</sup>*mis*<sup>1</sup>; *sāl*<sup>1</sup>*ā*<sup>1</sup>*mīs*<sup>2</sup> [1. Bible. 2. Gr. island].

**Salamambo**: *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lām*<sup>1</sup>*bō*<sup>1</sup>; *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lām*<sup>1</sup>*bō*<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes Anglicized *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lām*<sup>1</sup>*bō*<sup>1</sup> [Heroine of novel of the same name by Gustave Flaubert].

**Salanio**: *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lā*<sup>1</sup>*nī*<sup>1</sup>*o*<sup>1</sup>; *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lā*<sup>1</sup>*nī*<sup>1</sup>*o*<sup>2</sup> [Character in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"].

[of Venice"].

**Salarino**: *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lā*<sup>1</sup>*rī*<sup>1</sup>*no*<sup>1</sup>; *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lā*<sup>1</sup>*rī*<sup>1</sup>*no*<sup>2</sup> [Character in Shakespeare's "Merchant

**salary**: *sal*<sup>1</sup>*ā*<sup>1</sup>*rī*<sup>1</sup>; *sāl*<sup>1</sup>*ā*<sup>1</sup>*ry*<sup>2</sup>; not *sel*<sup>1</sup>*ā*<sup>1</sup>*rī*<sup>1</sup>, nor *sal*<sup>1</sup>*rī*<sup>1</sup> [A sum of money paid at stated times for regular work; so called from the Latin *salaris*, of salt, from *sal*, salt, a commodity which formed a part of the pay of a Roman soldier].

**Salathi**: *sal*<sup>1</sup>*ā*<sup>1</sup>*thai*<sup>1</sup>; *sāl*<sup>1</sup>*ā*<sup>1</sup>*thī*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Salathiel**: *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lē*<sup>1</sup>*thī*<sup>1</sup>*el*<sup>1</sup>; *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lā*<sup>1</sup>*thī*<sup>1</sup>*ēl*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Saleah**, **Salchah**: *sal*<sup>1</sup>*kā*<sup>1</sup>; *sāl*<sup>1</sup>*kā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Salehim**: *sal*<sup>1</sup>*i*<sup>1</sup>*him*<sup>1</sup>; *sāl*<sup>1</sup>*i*<sup>1</sup>*him*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Salecha**: *sal*<sup>1</sup>*i*<sup>1</sup>*kā*<sup>1</sup>; *sāl*<sup>1</sup>*i*<sup>1</sup>*kā*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible (R. V.)].—**Salem**: *sē*<sup>1</sup>*lem*<sup>1</sup>; *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lēm*<sup>2</sup> [Bible and geographical name].—**Salemas**: *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lī*<sup>1</sup>*mās*<sup>1</sup>; *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lēm*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Salemoth**: *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lī*<sup>1</sup>*mōth*<sup>1</sup> or *-mōth*<sup>1</sup>; *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lēm*<sup>2</sup>*mōth*<sup>2</sup> or *-mōth*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Sales**: *sēl*<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) *sāl*<sup>1</sup>; *sāls*<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) *sāl*<sup>2</sup> [Francis de Sales, a Fr. churchman; Bishop of Geneva (1567-1622)].

**Saléza**: *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lē*<sup>1</sup>*zā*<sup>1</sup>; *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lā*<sup>1</sup>*zā*<sup>2</sup> [Belg. operatic singer (1867- )].

**Salle**: *sal*<sup>1</sup>*ik*<sup>1</sup>; *sāl*<sup>1</sup>*ie*<sup>2</sup> [Of or pertaining to the Salian Franks or the code of laws named after them].

[acid].

**salicyl**: *sal*<sup>1</sup>*i*<sup>1</sup>*sil*<sup>1</sup>; *sal*<sup>1</sup>*i*<sup>1</sup>*çyl*<sup>2</sup> [In chemistry, a hypothetical radical of salicylic

**salicylate**: *sal*<sup>1</sup>*i*<sup>1</sup>*sil*<sup>1</sup>*ēt*<sup>1</sup>; *sāl*<sup>1</sup>*i*<sup>1</sup>*çyl*<sup>1</sup>*āt*<sup>2</sup>; not *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lis*<sup>1</sup>*i*<sup>1</sup>*lēt*<sup>1</sup> [A salt of salicylic acid].

**salicylic**: *sal*<sup>1</sup>*i*<sup>1</sup>*sil*<sup>1</sup>*ik*<sup>1</sup>; *sāl*<sup>1</sup>*i*<sup>1</sup>*çyl*<sup>1</sup>*ie*<sup>2</sup> [Relating to or derived from the willows or a crystalline compound obtained from various plants].

**salient**: *sē*<sup>1</sup>*h*<sup>1</sup>*ent*<sup>1</sup>; *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lī*<sup>1</sup>*ent*<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1757) and Knowles (1835) *sē*<sup>1</sup>*yant*<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807) *sal*<sup>1</sup>*yant*<sup>1</sup> [Standing out prominently; striking, as the features of a landscape].

**Salli**: *sē*<sup>1</sup>*h*<sup>1</sup>*ai*<sup>1</sup>; *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lī*<sup>1</sup>*i*<sup>2</sup> [In Roman antiquity, priests of Mars].

**Salim**: *sē*<sup>1</sup>*lim*<sup>1</sup>; *sā*<sup>1</sup>*līm*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[(R. V.)].

**Salimoth**: *sal*<sup>1</sup>*i*<sup>1</sup>*mōth*<sup>1</sup> or *-mōth*<sup>1</sup>; *sāl*<sup>1</sup>*i*<sup>1</sup>*mōth*<sup>2</sup> or *-mōth*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha

**Salina**<sup>1</sup>: *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lai*<sup>1</sup>*nā*<sup>1</sup>; *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lī*<sup>1</sup>*nā*<sup>2</sup> [City in Kan.; town in N. Y.].

**Salina**<sup>2</sup>: *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lī*<sup>1</sup>*nā*<sup>1</sup>; *sā*<sup>1</sup>*lī*<sup>1</sup>*nā*<sup>2</sup> [Island of the Lipari group, Mediterranean sea].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī*=*ē*; *ī*=*ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: a = final; i = habit; aïsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

**saline:** sē'lain<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, M., St., & W., or sə-lain<sup>1</sup>, C., E., I., & Wr.*; sū'lin<sup>2</sup> or sa-lin<sup>2</sup>; not sē'lin<sup>1</sup>. By Bailey (1732) *saline*, but later, like Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), and Craig (1849), sē'lain<sup>1</sup>; Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barelay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) sē-lain<sup>1</sup> [Consisting of or containing salt].

**Salins:** sā'lan<sup>1</sup>; sā'lān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**Salisa:** sal'i-sa<sup>1</sup>; sāl'i-sa<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Salisbury:** sēlz'bər-i<sup>1</sup>; sāl's'bur-y<sup>2</sup> [Eng. cathedral city]. Compare BEAUCHAMP. [salivary glands; spittle].

**saliva:** sə-lai'və<sup>1</sup>; sa-lī'va<sup>2</sup> [An odorless, tasteless fluid secreted by the

**salival:** sə-lai'vəl<sup>1</sup>; sa-lī'val<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., W., & Wr.; I. & St. sa-lai'val<sup>1</sup>*. The stress was indicated on the first syllable by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), and Walker (1791), but upon the second by Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barelay (1774), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [Pert. to saliva].

**salivary:** sal'i-vē-rī<sup>1</sup>; sāl'i-vā-ry<sup>2</sup> [Relating to, secreting, or conveying saliva, as certain glands].

**salivous:** sə-lai'vus<sup>1</sup>; sa-lī'vūs<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries. By Ash (1775) and Perry (1805) sal'i-vus<sup>1</sup>, but by Johnson (1755), Barelay (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Barelay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) sa-lai'vus<sup>1</sup> [Having the nature of saliva].

**Sallai:** sal'i-ai<sup>1</sup> or sal'ai<sup>1</sup>; sāl'a-ī<sup>2</sup> or sāl'ī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sallu:** sal'ū<sup>1</sup>; sāl'ū<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sallum:** sal'um<sup>1</sup>; sāl'ūm<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sallumus:** sa-lū'mus<sup>1</sup>; sa-lū'mūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Salma:** sal'mai<sup>1</sup>; sāl'mā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Salmana:** sal'mā-nā<sup>1</sup>; sāl'mā-nā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Salmanasar:** sal'mā-nē'sar<sup>1</sup>; sāl'mā-nā'sar<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Salmias:** sal-mai'as<sup>1</sup>; sāl-mī'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Salmon:** sal'men<sup>1</sup>; sāl'mōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**salmon<sup>1</sup>:** sam'un<sup>1</sup>; sām'on<sup>2</sup>—the l is silent. See L [A game- and food-fish].

**Salmon<sup>2</sup>:** sā'men<sup>1</sup>; sām'on<sup>2</sup> [Eng. naval officer (1835-1912)].

**Salmona:** sal-mō'nā<sup>1</sup>; sāl-mō'nā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Salmone:** sal-mō'nī<sup>1</sup>; sāl-mō'ne<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**salmonoid:** sal'mo-noid<sup>1</sup>; sāl'mo-nōid<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & Wr.; E. & I. sam'-un-oid<sup>1</sup>; M. sal'mo-neid<sup>1</sup>; St. sal'mon-oid<sup>1</sup>; W. sal'men-oid<sup>1</sup>* [Resembling a salmon-pert. to the fishes of the salmon family].

**Salos:** sa-lō'as<sup>1</sup>; sa-lō'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Salom:** sē'lēm<sup>1</sup>; sā'lōm<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Salome:** sa-lō'mū<sup>1</sup>; sa-lō'mē<sup>2</sup> [Bible and feminine personal name]. F. **Salomé:** sa'lō'mō<sup>1</sup>; sāl'lō'mē<sup>2</sup>; G. **Salome:** sa-lō'mā<sup>1</sup>; sāl'lō'mē<sup>2</sup>.—**Salomi:** sal'o-mai<sup>1</sup>; sāl'o-mī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Salomith:** sa-lō'mith<sup>1</sup>; sa-lō'mith<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Salomon<sup>1</sup>:** sal'o-mon<sup>1</sup>; sāl'o-mōn<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Salomon<sup>2</sup>:** sā'lō-mon<sup>1</sup>; sāl'lō-mon<sup>2</sup> [Ger. musical composer (1745-1815)].

**salon:** sāl'lōn<sup>1</sup>; sāl'lōn<sup>2</sup> [1. A drawing-room; hence, a fashionable reception; also, fashionable society. 2. [S-] An annual exhibition of works of art held in Paris, France].

**Salonica:** sə-len'i-kā<sup>1</sup> or sāl'lō-nī'ka<sup>1</sup>; sa-lōn'i-ea<sup>2</sup> or sāl'lō-nī'eā<sup>2</sup> [Gr. department and city].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ōo, ōem; ōnk; thin, this.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Saloniki:** *sā'lo-nī'kī*; *sā'lo-nī'kī*<sup>2</sup> [Same as SALONICA].

**saloon:** *sā-lūn'*; *sa-lōon'*<sup>2</sup> [1. A large public parlor; also, a hall devoted to some specific use, as a dining-saloon. 2. A place licensed to sell alcoholic and other beverages]. Compare SALON.

**salpinx:** *sal'pinks*; *sāl'pinks*<sup>2</sup> [A long trumpet used by the Greeks].

**salsafy, salsify:** *sal'sə-fi*, *sal'si-fi*; *sāl'sa-fy*, *sāl'si-fy*<sup>2</sup> [An Old World plant of which the roots are eaten; oyster-plant].

**salt:** *sōlt*; *sālt*<sup>2</sup>. *M. selt*<sup>1</sup> [Sodium chlorid].

The long sound of the deep broad German *a* is produced by *ü* after it, as in *all*, *wall*, *call*; or, indeed, by one *i*, and any other consonant, except the mute *labials* *p*, *b*, *f*, and *v*, as *salt*, *bald*, *false*, *falcon*, *facon*, etc. The exceptions to this rule are generally words from the Arabic and Latin languages.

WALKER *A Critical Pronouncing Dict.* note 84. [1809.]

**saltation:** *sal-tē'shən*; *sāl-tā'shən*<sup>2</sup> [The act of leaping or jumping as in a dance].—**saltatorial:** *sal'tā-tō'rī-al*; *sāl'tā-tō'rī-al*<sup>2</sup> [Given to or characterized by leaping].—**saltatory:** *sal'tā-to-rī*; *sāl'tā-to-ry*<sup>2</sup> [Relating to or fitted for leaping or dancing].

**saltire:** *sal'tir*; *sāl'tir*<sup>2</sup> [A charge in heraldry].

**Saltoun:** *sāl'taun*<sup>1</sup> or *sāl'tən*; *sal'toun*<sup>2</sup> or *sāl'ton*<sup>2</sup> [Scot. peerage].

**salt-rheum:** *sōlt'-rūm*; *sālt'-rūm*<sup>2</sup> [An affection of the skin].

**Salu:** *sē'lū*; *sā'lyū*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Salum:** *sē'lūm*; *sā'lūm*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Salumith:** *sē-lū'mith*; *sa-lū'mith*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Salusa:** *sal'yu-sā*; *sāl'yu-sā*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Salus:** *sē'lus*; *sā'lūs*<sup>2</sup> [In Roman myth, the goddess of health, identical with the Gr. Hygeia]. [evil].

**salutary:** *sal'yu-tē-rī*; *sāl'yu-tā-ry*<sup>2</sup> [Tending to promote good or correct

**salutatorian:** *sē-lū'tā-tō'rī-an*; *sa-lū'tā-tō'rī-an*<sup>2</sup> [In American colleges and schools, the graduating student who delivers the salutatory].

**salutatory:** *sē-lū'tā-to-rī*; *sa-lū'tā-to-ry*<sup>2</sup> [The opening oration at the commencement in American colleges and schools].

**salute** (*n.* & *v.*): *sē-lūt*; *sa-lūt*<sup>2</sup>. Frequently mispronounced *sē-lūt*<sup>1</sup>.

**salve** (*n.*): *sāv*; *sāv*<sup>2</sup>. All the leading modern dictionaries give this as the preferred pronunciation, but *Standard* indicates *sav*, *E. & I. salv*, and *Wr. salv*<sup>2</sup> as in use. Of the earlier lexicographers Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) noted *sav*; Johnston (1764) and Barclay (1774) *sav*; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1793), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1835), Nares (1784) *sav*; Walker (1791) *salv*; Craig (1849) *sēv* [A healing ointment].

**salve** (*v.*): *sāv*; *sāv*<sup>2</sup> [To dress with salve]. See the preceding word.

**salve** (*v.*): *salv*; *sāl*<sup>2</sup> [To save from loss at sea].

**salve** (*interj.*): *sal'vī*; *sāl'vē*<sup>2</sup> [L. Hail! literally, "be well"].

**salver**<sup>1</sup>: *sal'vēr*; *sāl'ver*<sup>2</sup> [A tray, especially one of silver].

**salver**<sup>2</sup>: *sal'vēr*; *sāl'ver*<sup>2</sup> [One who salves a vessel at sea].

**salver**<sup>3</sup>: *sā'vēr*; *sā'ver*<sup>2</sup> [One who applies salve as a remedy for illness].

**Salvini:** *sal-vī'nī*; *sāl-vī'nī*<sup>2</sup> [It. actor and patriot (1829-1916)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, aōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ɔɪn; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ɪn; ɪs.

**sal volatile:** sal vo-lat'i-l<sup>1</sup>; sāl vo-lāt'i-le<sup>2</sup> [Ammonium carbonate].

**Samaa:** sam'a-a<sup>1</sup>; sām'a-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Samachias:** sam'ə-kai'as<sup>1</sup>; sām'a-ai'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Samael:** sam'i-el<sup>1</sup>; sām'a-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Samaia:** sam'i-ai'el<sup>1</sup>; sām'a-i'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Samalas:** sē-mē'yes<sup>1</sup>; sa-mā'ya<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Samaoth:** sam'i-eth<sup>1</sup> or -ōth<sup>1</sup>; sām'a-ōth<sup>2</sup> or -ōth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Samar:** sām'ar<sup>1</sup>; sām'ar<sup>2</sup>; not sē'mar<sup>1</sup> [An island of the Philippine group].

**samara:** sē-mē'rē<sup>1</sup>; sa-mā'ra<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr.*; C. sē-mar'ē<sup>1</sup>; E., M., & W. sam'ē-rē<sup>1</sup>; I. & St. sam'a-ra<sup>2</sup> [An indehiscent fruit of the ash, elm, or maple].

**Samara:** sa-mā'ra<sup>1</sup>; sām-mā'rā<sup>2</sup> [River in Rus.].

**Samaraim:** sam'ə-rē'im<sup>1</sup>; sām'a-rā'im<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Samarath:** sam'ə-rath<sup>1</sup>; sām'a-rāth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Samareth:** sam'ə-rēth<sup>1</sup>; sām'a-rēth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Samarita:** sē-mē'rī-ai<sup>1</sup>; sa-mā'ri-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Samaritas:** sam'ə-rī-ai<sup>1</sup>; sām'a-rī-as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Samaritan:** sē-mar'i-tēn<sup>1</sup>; sa-mār'i-tan<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Samarite:** sam'ə-rai<sup>1</sup>; sām'a-rīt<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Samarkand:** sām'mar-kānd'<sup>1</sup>; sām'mār-eānd'<sup>2</sup>. W. sam'ar-kant'<sup>1</sup> [A government of Asiatic Russia; also its capital]. **Samarcand.**

**Samatus:** sam'ə-tus<sup>1</sup>; sām'a-tūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Sambre:** sūnbr<sup>1</sup>; sāmbr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. river, scene of fighting bet. Fr. and Ger., 1914].

**Samelus:** sē-mī'yus<sup>1</sup>; sa-mē'yūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Samellius:** sē-mel'yus<sup>1</sup>; sa-mēl'yūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sameus:** sē-mī'us<sup>1</sup>; sa-mē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Samgar-nebo:** sam'gar-nī'bo<sup>1</sup>; sām'gar-nī'bo<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Samī:** sē-mai<sup>1</sup>; sāmī<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Samia:** sē-mai'ē<sup>1</sup>; sa-mī'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Samian:** sē'mi-ən<sup>1</sup>; sām'i-an<sup>2</sup> [Of or relating to the island of Samos].

**samīel** [Turk.]: sam'yel<sup>1</sup>; sām'yēl<sup>2</sup> [The simoom].

**Sammaa:** sam'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; sām'a-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sammal:** sam'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; sām'a-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sammua:** sa-miū'ē<sup>1</sup>; sām'iū'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Samoa:** sa-mō'a<sup>1</sup>; sām-mō'ū<sup>2</sup>. More frequently heard sē-mō'ē<sup>1</sup> [The Navigators' Islands in S. W. Pacific ocean].

**Samos:** sē'mos<sup>1</sup>; sām'ōs<sup>2</sup> [An island in the Ægean Sea].

**Samothracia:** sam'o-thrē'si-ai<sup>1</sup>; sām'o-thrē'ci-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**samovar:** sam'o-vūr<sup>1</sup>; sām'o-vār<sup>2</sup> [A Russian urn for boiling water used in

**samphire:** sam'fair<sup>1</sup>; sām'fir<sup>2</sup>. W. sam'fir<sup>1</sup> and so indicated by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). The pronunciation sam'fir<sup>1</sup> is indicated as allowable but not preferred by C. & St. [A European herb of which the leaves were formerly used in pickles].

**sample:** sam'pl<sup>1</sup>; sām'pl<sup>2</sup>. See ask. In the British Isles both sam'pl<sup>1</sup> and sām'pl<sup>2</sup> are heard [A part selected or taken as a specimen of the whole].

**Sampsames:** samp'sē-mīz<sup>1</sup>; sām'p'sa-mēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Samsai:** sam'-sai<sup>1</sup>; sām'si<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Samsari:** sam'se-rai<sup>1</sup>; sām'sa-ri<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Samson:** sam'sen<sup>1</sup>; sām'son<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name]. Dan. D. **Samson:** sām'sen<sup>1</sup>; sām'son<sup>2</sup>; F. **Samson:** sām'sēn<sup>1</sup>; sām'sōn<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Sansō:** sām'sau<sup>1</sup>; sām'sou<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Sanson:** san-sōn<sup>1</sup>; sām'sōn<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Simson:** sīm'son<sup>1</sup>; sīm'sōn<sup>2</sup>.—**Samua:** sē-miū'ē<sup>1</sup>; sa-miū'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Samuel:** sam'yū-el<sup>1</sup>; sām'yū-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name]. Dan. D. G. **Samuel:** sām'yū-el<sup>1</sup>; sām'yū-ēl<sup>2</sup>; F. **Samuel:** sām'yū-el<sup>1</sup>; sām'yū-ēl<sup>2</sup>; Hung. **Sámuel:** shā'mū-el<sup>1</sup>; shā'my-ēl<sup>2</sup>; It. **Samuele:** sām'yū-ēl<sup>1</sup>; sām'yū-ēl<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Samuel:** sām'yū-ēl<sup>1</sup>; sām'yū-ēl<sup>2</sup>.—**Sanaas:**

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ɡō, ɡem; ɪn; ɪs. thin. this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **präy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gö**; not, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

san'-es<sup>1</sup>; sän'-as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Sanabassar**: san'-a-bas'er<sup>1</sup>; sän'-a-bäs'ar<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as SANABASSARUS].—**Sanabassar<sup>us</sup>**: san'-a-bas'a-rus<sup>1</sup>; sän'-a-bäs'a-rüs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**sanable**: san'-a-bl<sup>1</sup>; sän'-a-bl<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1757) and Nares (1784) sē'nā-bl<sup>1</sup> [That may be cured].

**Sanasib**: san'-a-sib<sup>1</sup>; sän'-a-sīb<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**sanatorium**: san'-a-tō'ri-um<sup>1</sup>; sän'-a-tō'ri-üm<sup>2</sup> [An institution for the treatment of disease or care of invalids, especially one employing natural therapeutic agents]. Compare **SANITARIUM**.

**Sanballat**: san-bal'at<sup>1</sup>; sän-bäl'ät<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Sancho Panza**: san'ko pan'za<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) sän'cho pän'ha<sup>1</sup>; sän'eo pän'za<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) sän'cho pän'thä<sup>2</sup> [A squire in Cervantes's "Don Quixote"].

**Sand (George)**: sand<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) sänd<sup>2</sup>; sänd<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) sänd<sup>2</sup> [Pen-name of Madame Dudevant, Fr. novelist]. [of fire].

**Sandalphon**: san-dal'fen<sup>1</sup>; sän-däl'fön<sup>2</sup> [In Jewish angelology, the angel

**Sanders**: san'darz<sup>1</sup>; sän'ders<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Sandes**: sands<sup>1</sup>; sänds<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Sandiacre**: sen'ji-ker<sup>1</sup>; sän'ji-kēr<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town]. Compare **BEAUCHAMP**.

**San Diego**: san dī-ē'go<sup>1</sup>; sän dī-e'go<sup>2</sup> [A county and city in California].

**Sandusky**: san-dus'ki<sup>1</sup>; sän-düs'ky<sup>2</sup> [A county, city, bay, or river in Ohio].

**sandwich**: sand'wich<sup>1</sup>; sänd'wich<sup>2</sup>. Wr. sand'wid<sup>1</sup> [Two thin slices of bread with meat, cheese, etc., between them]. [(1577-1644)].

**Sandys**: sandz<sup>1</sup>; sänds<sup>2</sup> [1. Eng. ecclesiastic (1519-88). 2. Eng. poet

**sang=froid** [Fr.]: sän'=frwä<sup>1</sup>; sän'=frwä<sup>2</sup> [Cold-blooded steadiness]. [shed].

**sanguinary**: san'gwi-nē-rī<sup>1</sup>; sän'gwi-nā-ry<sup>2</sup> [Attended with much blood-

**sanguine**: san'gwin<sup>1</sup>; sän'gwin<sup>2</sup> [Hopeful for the best; cheerful].

**sanguineous**: san'gwin'i-us<sup>1</sup>; sän'gwin'e-üs<sup>2</sup> [Forming blood; also, full-blooded].

**Sanhedrin, Sanhedrim**: san'hi-drin<sup>1</sup> or -drim<sup>1</sup>; sän'he-drīn<sup>2</sup> or -drīm<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes also san-hī'drin<sup>1</sup> or -drim<sup>1</sup> [A Jew. council and tribunal].

**sanitarium**: san'i-tē'ri-um<sup>1</sup>; sän'i-tā'ri-üm<sup>2</sup> [A place where hygienic conditions are preservative of health or preventive of disease]. Compare **SANATORIUM**.

**San Joaquin**: san wā-kin<sup>1</sup>; sän wā-kin<sup>2</sup> [River and county in Cal.].

**San Jorge**<sup>1</sup>: sän hōr'hē<sup>1</sup>; sän hōr'hē<sup>2</sup> [Colombian river].

**San Jorge**<sup>2</sup>: sän zōr'ze<sup>1</sup>; sän zhōr'zhē<sup>2</sup> [An island of the Azores group].

**San José**: sän ho-sē<sup>1</sup>; sän ho-se<sup>2</sup> [A city in California].

**San Juan**: sän hu-ñ<sup>1</sup>; sän hu-ñ<sup>2</sup> [1. A city in Porto Rico. 2. A hill near El Caney and Santiago, Cuba. 3. A mountain range in Colo. 4. Any one of several rivers or counties. 5. A province in Argentina. 6. An island off Washington]. [city].

**San Luis Potosi**: sän lū-is' pō'to-sī<sup>1</sup>; sän lū-is' pō'to-sī<sup>2</sup> [Mex. state or

**San Miguel**<sup>1</sup>: sän mī-gel<sup>1</sup>; sän mī-gēl<sup>2</sup> [Sp. general (1785-1862)].

2: ärt, äpe, fäst, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gö, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**San Miguel**<sup>2</sup>: san mī-gel<sup>1</sup>; sǎn mī-gel<sup>2</sup> [A county in Colorado].

**San Pedro**<sup>1</sup>: san pī'dro<sup>1</sup>; sǎn pē'dro<sup>2</sup> [A city in California].

**San Pedro**<sup>2</sup>: sūn pē'dro<sup>1</sup>; sǎn pē'dro<sup>2</sup> [A town in Paraguay].

**Sanquhar**: saŋk'ər<sup>1</sup>; sǎŋk'er<sup>2</sup> [Scot. town].

**San Remo**: sūn rē'mo<sup>1</sup>; sǎn rē'mo<sup>2</sup> [It. seaport].

**sans**: sanz<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) sǎn<sup>1</sup>; sǎns<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) sǎn<sup>2</sup> [Without].

Second childishness, and meere obliuion

Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans euerie thing.

SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act II, sc. 7. [1600.]

**San Salvador**: san sal'və-dōr<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) sǎn sāl'va-dōr<sup>1</sup>; sǎn sāl'va-dōr<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) sǎn sāl'va-dōr<sup>2</sup> [Island of the Bahama group, discovered by Columbus, 1492].

**Sansannah**: san-san'ā<sup>1</sup>; sǎn-sǎn'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**sansculotte**: sanz-kiu-let<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) sǎn kū'lōt<sup>1</sup>; sǎns-eū-lōt<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) sǎn eū'lōt<sup>2</sup> [Literally, "without breeches," a term of reproach applied to members of the French Revolution of 1789].

**sans gêne**: sǎn'z-gēn<sup>1</sup>; sǎn'z-zhēn<sup>2</sup> [Fr., literally, "without constraint," applied as a nickname to the wife of Marshal Lefebvre].

**sans souci**: sǎn sū'si<sup>1</sup>; sǎn sū'çī<sup>2</sup> [Fr., care-free: applied to a palace at Potsdam, Prussia, built by Frederick the Great].

**Santa Anna** or **Aña**: sǎn'ta ā'na<sup>1</sup> or ā'nyā<sup>1</sup>; sǎn'tā ā'nā<sup>2</sup> or ā'nyā<sup>2</sup> [Mex. general (1795-1876)].

[New Mex.].

**Santa Fé**: san'tə<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) sūn'ta fə<sup>1</sup>; sǎn'ta<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) sǎn'tā fə<sup>2</sup> [Capital of

**Santiago**: sǎn'tī-ā'go<sup>1</sup>; sǎn'tī-ā'gō<sup>2</sup> [1. The capital of Chile. 2. A town in Cuba].

[(1873- )].

**Santos-Dumont**: sǎn'tos-dū'mōn<sup>1</sup>; sǎn'tos-dū'mōn<sup>2</sup> [Braz. aeronaut

**Saône**: sōn<sup>1</sup>; sōn<sup>2</sup> [River in France].

**sapajou**: sap'ə-jū<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) sǎ'pā'zū<sup>1</sup>; sǎp'a-jū<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) sǎ'pā'zhu<sup>2</sup> [A South-American monkey].

**Saph**: saf<sup>1</sup>; sǎf<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Saphat**: sē'fat<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'fāt<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Saphathia**: saf'ə-thai'ə<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'fā-thi'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Saphatia**: saf'ə-tai'ə<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'fā-ti'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Saphatias**: saf'ə-tai'əs<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'fā-ti'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sapheth**: sē'feth<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'fēth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Saphir**: sē'fər<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'fir<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Saphuthi**: sē'futhi<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'fūthi<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**sapience**: sē'pi-ens<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'pi-ēŋç<sup>2</sup> [Deep wisdom].—**sapient**: sē'pi-ent<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'pi-ēnt<sup>2</sup> [Possessing deep wisdom].

[ity of soap].

**saponaceous**: sap'o-nē'shiūs<sup>1</sup>; sǎp'o-nā'shūs<sup>2</sup> [Having the nature or qual-

**saponin**: sap'o-nin<sup>1</sup>; sǎp'o-nīn<sup>2</sup> [A poisonous chemical compound].

**Sapor**: sē'pər<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'pōr<sup>2</sup> [One of several rulers of Persia (241-381)].

**Sapphira**: sa-fai'ra<sup>1</sup>; sǎ-fi'ra<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**sapphire**: saf'air<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'fir<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.; St. & Wr.* saf'fir<sup>1</sup>, also indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jamieson (1827), and Smart (1840). Buchanan (1766) saf'fir<sup>1</sup> [A gemstone].

[phire].

**sapphirine**: saf'ər-in<sup>1</sup> or -ain<sup>1</sup>; sǎ'fir-īn<sup>2</sup> or -īn<sup>2</sup> [Consisting of or like sap-

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

**sapsago:** sap'sē'go<sup>1</sup>; sǎp'sā'go<sup>2</sup> [A strong green cheese].

**Sara:** sē'ra<sup>1</sup>; sā'ra<sup>2</sup>. See SARAH.

**Saraa:** sar'i-a<sup>1</sup>; sār'a-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Sarabias:** sar'ā-bai'as<sup>1</sup>; sār'a-bī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Saracen:** sar'ā-sen<sup>1</sup>; sār'a-çēn<sup>2</sup> [A Syro-Arabian nomadic Arab; a Moslem].

**Sarah:** sē'rū<sup>1</sup> or sē'ra<sup>1</sup>; sā'rā<sup>2</sup> or sā'ra<sup>2</sup> [Bible and feminine personal name].  
D. G. It. Pg. Sp. Sw. **Sara:** sā'ra<sup>1</sup>; sā'rā<sup>2</sup>; F. **Sara:** sa'rā<sup>1</sup>; sā'rā<sup>2</sup>.—**Sarai:** sē'rai<sup>1</sup> or sē'rē<sup>1</sup>; sā'rī<sup>2</sup> or sā'rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sarala:** sa-rē'ya<sup>1</sup> or sa-rai'ā<sup>1</sup>; sa-rā'ya<sup>2</sup> or sa-rī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Saralah:** sa-rē'ya<sup>1</sup> or sa-rai'ā<sup>1</sup>; sa-rā'ya<sup>2</sup> or sa-rī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Saralais:** sa-rē'ya<sup>1</sup> or sa-rai'ā<sup>1</sup>; sa-rā'ya<sup>2</sup> or sa-rī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Saraim:** sa-rē'im<sup>1</sup>; sa-rā'im<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Saraites:** sē'rī-āts<sup>1</sup>; sā'ra-its<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Sarajevo:** sā'ra-yē'vo<sup>1</sup>; sā'rā-yē'vo<sup>2</sup> [Same as SERAJEVO].

**Saramel:** sar'ā-mel<sup>1</sup>; sār'a-mēl<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Saraph:** sē'raf<sup>1</sup> or sū'raf<sup>1</sup>; sā'rāf<sup>2</sup> or sār'āf<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sarasar:** sa-rē'sar<sup>1</sup>; sa-rā'sar<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Sarasate y Navascues (de):** dē sā'ra-sā'tē ī na-vās'kū-ēs<sup>1</sup>; dē sā'rā-sā'tē y nā-vās'ey-es<sup>2</sup> [Sp. composer and violinist (1844-1908)].

**Saraswati:** sar'ās-wā'tī<sup>1</sup>; sār'as-wā'ti<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C. sa-ras'wa-tī<sup>1</sup>; E. sar'-a-swa-tī<sup>1</sup>; W. sar'ās-wa-tī<sup>1</sup> [In Hindu myth, the goddess of wisdom].

**Sarathasar:** sar'ā-thē'sar<sup>1</sup>; sār'a-thā'sar<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Sarathi:** sa-rē'hai<sup>1</sup>; sa-rā'thī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

[Borneo].

**Sarawak:** sa-rā'wak<sup>1</sup>; sā-rā'wāk<sup>2</sup>; not sar'ā-wak<sup>1</sup> [British protectorate in

**Sarchedonus:** sar-ked'o-nus<sup>1</sup>; sār-eēd'o-nūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

[625 B. C.].

**Sardanapalus:** sār'da-nā-pē'lus<sup>1</sup>; sār'da-na-pā'lūs<sup>2</sup> [Assyrian king (668-  
**sardine**<sup>1</sup>: sar-din<sup>1</sup>; sār-din<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; C., M., & W. sār-din<sup>1</sup>; E., I., &  
St. sār-din<sup>1</sup>; Wr. sār-din<sup>1</sup> [A fish, the European pilchard].

**sardine**<sup>2</sup>: sar-din<sup>1</sup>; sār-din<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, C., M., St., W., & Wr., and Bu-  
chanan (1757); E. sār'dain<sup>1</sup>; I. sār-din<sup>1</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones  
(1798), and Jameson (1827) indicated sār'dain<sup>1</sup> [A gemstone].

**Sardis:** sār'dis<sup>1</sup>; sār'dis<sup>2</sup> [City in Asia Minor].

**Sardites:** sār'daits<sup>1</sup>; sār'dits<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**sardonic:** sar-den'ik<sup>1</sup>; sār-dōn'ie<sup>2</sup> [Derisive and insincere].

**sardonyx:** sar'do-niks<sup>1</sup>; sār'do-nŷks<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807)  
sar-dō'niks<sup>1</sup> [A variety of onyx].

**Sardou:** sār'dū<sup>1</sup>; sār'dy<sup>2</sup> [Fr. dramatist (1831-1908)].

**Sarea:** sa-rī'ā<sup>1</sup>; sa-rē'ā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sareas:** sa-rī'ās<sup>1</sup>; sa-rē'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai  
Bible].—**Sarebia:** sar'ī-bai'ā<sup>1</sup>; sār'e-bī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sarebias:** sar'ī-bai'ā<sup>1</sup>;  
sār'e-bī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sareda:** sar'ī-dā<sup>1</sup>; sār'e-dā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Saredatha:**  
sa-red'ā-thā<sup>1</sup>; sa-rēd'ā-thā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sarepta:** sa-rep'tā<sup>1</sup>; sa-rēp'tu<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**sargasso** [Pg.]: sar-gas'o<sup>1</sup>; sār-gās'o<sup>2</sup> [Gulf-weed; seaweed].

**Sargon:** sār'gen<sup>1</sup>; sār'gōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Saria:** sa-rai'ā<sup>1</sup>; sa-rī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bi-  
ble].—**Sarid:** sē'rid<sup>1</sup>; sār'id<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sarlon:** sē'ri-en<sup>1</sup>; sār'i-ōn<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—  
**Sarohen:** sa-rō'hen<sup>1</sup>; sa-rō'hēn<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Saron:** sē'ren<sup>1</sup>; sār'ōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—  
**Saronite:** sē'ro-nait<sup>1</sup>; sār'o-nit<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sarothie:** sa-rō'hi-ī<sup>1</sup>; sa-rō'hi-ē<sup>2</sup>  
[Apocrypha].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ɪŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, thɪs.

**Sarpedon:** sar-pī'dən<sup>1</sup>; sār-pē'dōn<sup>2</sup> [In classic myth, a Lycian prince, ally of the Trojans, slain by Patroclus].

**Sarsachim:** sar-sē'kim<sup>1</sup>; sār-sā'eim<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**sarsaparilla:** sūr'sə-pə-ril'ə<sup>1</sup>; sār'sa-pa-ril'a<sup>2</sup>. Frequently mispronounced sār'spə-ril'ə<sup>1</sup> or sas'pə-ril'ə<sup>1</sup> [The dried roots or rootstocks of the smilax].

**Sarsechim:** sar-sī'kim<sup>1</sup>; sār-sē'eim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**sarsenet:** sār'snet<sup>1</sup>; sār'snēt<sup>2</sup> [A fine, thin, woven silk]. **sarcenet**†.

**Sarthena:** sūr'fhə-nə<sup>1</sup>; sār'tha-na<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Sarto:** sūr'to<sup>1</sup>; sār'to<sup>2</sup> [Family name of Pope Pius X.].

**Sartoris:** sūr'to-ris<sup>1</sup>; sār'to-ris<sup>2</sup> [Eng. singer and author (1816-79)].

**Sartorius:** sar-tō'ris<sup>1</sup>; sār-tō'ris<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Sarua:** sə-rū'ə<sup>1</sup>; sa-ryū'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Saruch:** sē'ruk<sup>1</sup>; sār'ruč<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sarvia:** sar-vai'ə<sup>1</sup>; sār-vi'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible]. [uda].

**Saskatchewan:** sas-kach'i-won<sup>1</sup>; sās-käch'e-wān<sup>2</sup> [Province in W. Can-].

**Sassabasar:** sa-sab'ə-sar<sup>1</sup>; sās-sāb'a-sār<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Sassenach:** sas'i-nah<sup>1</sup>; sās'e-nān<sup>2</sup> [A person of Saxon blood; an Englishman or Lowlander: so called by the Gaelic inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland].

**Satan:** sē'tən<sup>1</sup>; sās'tan<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1757) and Nares (1784) sat'an<sup>1</sup> [Bible: The adversary of man, first mentioned in the Book of Job].

**sate:** sēt<sup>1</sup>; sāt<sup>2</sup> [To satisfy the appetite of; satiate].

**satellite:** sat'e-lait<sup>1</sup>; sāt'ē-lit<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1766) sə-tel'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; Kenrick (1773) sa-tel'it<sup>1</sup> [A small planet that revolves around a larger one].

**Sathrabuzanes:** sāth'rə-biū'zə-nīz<sup>1</sup> or sāth'rə-biū-zē'nīz<sup>1</sup>; sāth'ra-bū'zə-nēs<sup>2</sup> or sāth'ra-bū-zā'nēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)]. [need, to the limit].

**satiolate:** sē'shi-ēt<sup>1</sup>; sū'shi-āt<sup>2</sup> [To satisfy or supply the appetite, desire, or

**satiety:** sə-tai'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; sa-ti'e-ty<sup>2</sup> [The condition of being satisfied to the utmost].

The pronunciation (sə-sai'i-ti)<sup>1</sup> is mentioned by Walker as all but universally current in his time, and as accepted by Sheridan and other orthoepists. His protest against it, as contrary to all analogy, was effectual; the condemned pronunciation is now quite obsolete.

W. A. CRAIGIE *New English Dictionary* vol. viii, part 2, p. 118. [Oxford, 1910.]

**satire:** sat'air<sup>1</sup>; sāt'ir<sup>2</sup>. Modern dictionaries uniformly agree on this pronunciation. C. & I. indicate sat'ūr<sup>1</sup> as permissible and Wr. notes sē'ter<sup>1</sup> as preferred, and sat'air<sup>1</sup> and sat'er<sup>1</sup> as allowable. The earlier lexicographers indicated the following pronunciations: Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) sat'ir<sup>1</sup>; Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802) sē'tur<sup>1</sup>; Kenrick (1773) sē'tair<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827) sāt'ur<sup>1</sup>; Webster (1828) and Craig (1840) sat'air<sup>1</sup> as to-day [Caustic or humorous ridicule; sarcasm].

**Satow:** sa-tō'<sup>1</sup> or sat'o<sup>1</sup>; sāt-tō'<sup>2</sup> or sāt'o<sup>2</sup> [Eng. diplomat and Oriental scholar (1843- )].

**satrap:** sē'trap<sup>1</sup>; sāt'rap<sup>2</sup>; C. sat'rap<sup>1</sup>; Wr. sē'trəp<sup>1</sup>, the pronunciation indicated also by Jones (1798), Rees (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). By Jameson (1827) sāt'rap<sup>1</sup>; Webster (1828) sat'rap<sup>1</sup> [The governor of an ancient Persian province]. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775) the word was spelt *satrapa*, the first two noted the stress *sa'trapa*, the third *satra'pa*.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōöt; fʊll, rʌl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **not**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

**satrapy**: **sē'trap**-i<sup>1</sup>; **sā'trāp**-y<sup>2</sup>. *C. & Wr.* **sat'ra-pi**<sup>1</sup>, also indicated by Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) [The territory or jurisdiction of a satrap].

**Satsuma**: **sūt'su-mō**-i<sup>1</sup>; **sāt'su-mā**-i<sup>2</sup>; *not* **sat'sū-mō**<sup>1</sup> [District in Kyushu Island, Japan, seat of manufacture of porcelain ware].

**Saturn**: **sat'ern**-i<sup>1</sup>; **sāt'urn**-i<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755) indicated *Saturn*, which may be read **sat'ern**<sup>1</sup>. By Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802) **sē'turn**<sup>1</sup> [The planet next beyond Jupiter].

**saturnine**: **sat'ern-nin**<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, or **sat'ar-nin**<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & C.*; **sāt'ur-nin**<sup>2</sup> or **sāt'ur-nin**<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784) **sat'ar-nin**<sup>1</sup>; Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777) **sat'ar-nin**<sup>1</sup>; Bailey (1732), Ash (1775) **sāt'urn-nin**<sup>1</sup> [Of a grave, gloomy, or morose character or disposition].

**satyr**: **sat'ar**<sup>1</sup>; **sāt'yr**<sup>2</sup>. Modern dictionaries, excepting Worcester, agree on this pronunciation. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fanning (1760), Ash (1775), and Webster (1828) noted *sat'yr*, which may be read **sat'ar**<sup>1</sup>. *Wr.* **sē'ter**<sup>1</sup>, which is noted as allowable but not preferred by *Standard, C., & W.* The last pronunciation was formerly current in Great Britain and Ireland and was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835); Jameson (1827) **sāt'ar**<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) **sat'ar**<sup>1</sup> [In Gr. myth, a woodland deity: confused by the Romans with the fauns]. [males].

**satyriasis**: **sat'ri-roi'a-sis**<sup>1</sup>; **sāt'y-ri'a-sis**<sup>2</sup> [Unrestrained sexual desire in

**sauce**: **sēs**<sup>1</sup>; **saq**<sup>2</sup>; *not* **saus**<sup>1</sup> [A dressing for food].

**saucy**: **sō'si**<sup>1</sup>; **sa'gy**<sup>2</sup> [Displaying piquancy and brightness; also, impertinently bold].

**sauerkraut** [Ger.]: **saur'kraut**<sup>1</sup>; **sour'kraut**<sup>2</sup> [Cabbage salted and al-

**Sauk**: **sōk**<sup>1</sup>; **sak**<sup>2</sup> [County in Wisconsin].

**Saul**: **sōl**<sup>1</sup>; **sāl**<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine proper name].—**Saulites**: **sōl'aits**<sup>1</sup>; **sāl'ts**<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**sault**: **sōlt**<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & W.*, or **sō**<sup>1</sup>, *I. & M.*; **sāl**<sup>2</sup> or **sō**<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* **sē**<sup>1</sup> [A rapid river: from Old Fr. *sault*, leap; as, the *Sault Ste. Marie*].

**Sault Sainte Marie**: **sū sēnt mē'rī**<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) **sō sañt mā'rī**<sup>1</sup>; **sū sēnt mā'ry**<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) **sō sāt mā'rē**<sup>2</sup> [1. Canadian port of entry in Ontario. 2. United States port of entry in Michigan].

**Saumarez**: **sō'ma-rē**<sup>1</sup>; **sō'ma-rē**<sup>2</sup> [Family of British seamen (1710-1903)].

**Saunders**: **sān'darz**<sup>1</sup> or **sōn'darz**<sup>1</sup>; **sān'ders**<sup>2</sup> or **sān'ders**<sup>2</sup> [Eng. and Am. family name].

**Saunderson**: **sān'dar-sən**<sup>1</sup> or **sōn'dar-sən**<sup>1</sup>; **sān'der-son**<sup>2</sup> or **sān'der-son**<sup>2</sup> [Family name in Eng. and Ire.].

**saunter**: **sūn'tar**<sup>1</sup> or **sōn'tar**<sup>1</sup>; **sūn'ter**<sup>2</sup> or **sān'ter**<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Of the earlier lexicographers Johnston (1764) and Sheridan (1780) noted **sōn'tar**<sup>1</sup>, while **sūn'tar**<sup>1</sup> was recorded by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) [To stroll in a leisurely way].

**sausage**: **sō'sij**<sup>1</sup>; **sa'sag**<sup>2</sup>, the accepted modern pronunciation and that indicated by Enfield (1802). The pronunciation **sas'ij**<sup>1</sup>, characterized by Walker (1791) as vulgar, was indicated as accepted standard in their time by Sheridan (1780)

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **what**, **all**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fērn**; **hit**, **ice**; **i=ē**; **i=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ör**, **wōn**,

1. *a* = final; *i* = habit; *aisle*; *au* = out; *oil*; *iū* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *η* = sing; *chin*, *this*.

and Scott (1797); Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) preferred *sē'sēi*; Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) *ses'ij* [A roll of chopped meat, as pork, stuffed into a casing].

**sauté** [Fr.]: *sō'tē*<sup>1</sup>; *sō'tē*<sup>2</sup> [Fried quickly with little grease, as potatoes].

**savage**: *sav'ēj*<sup>1</sup>; *säv'äg*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *sav'ij*<sup>1</sup>, a colloquial utterance which almost completely breaks down the sound of the *a*. The same care should be exercised in uttering this word as a common noun as when one pronounces the proper name of Richard *Savage*. Compare **CABBAGE** [Wild and uncivilized; untamed].

**savant**: *sa'vün*<sup>1</sup>; *säv'vün*<sup>2</sup> [Fr., a man of special learning; scholar].

**Savaran**: *sav'ä-rän*<sup>1</sup>; *säv'a-rän*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

[1774-1833].

**Savary**: *säv'vü'rī*<sup>1</sup>; *säv'vä'rj*<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. Orientalist (1750-88). 2. Fr. general

**Savias**: *sä-vüi'äs*<sup>1</sup>; *sa-vi'äs*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Savoie**: *säv'vwä*<sup>1</sup>; *säv'vwä*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. department].

[Judge how to do].

**savoir-faire** [Fr.]: *sa'vwär"=fär*<sup>1</sup>; *säv'vwär"=fär*<sup>2</sup> [Tact; literally, "know-

**Savonarola**: *säv'vo-na-rö'lä*<sup>1</sup>; *säv'vo-nä-rö'lä*<sup>2</sup> [It. monk and reformer (1452-98)].

[part of France].

**Savoy**: *sä-vei*<sup>1</sup>; *sa-vöy*<sup>2</sup> [Former duchy of the Sardinian kingdom, now

**Sawbridgeworth**: *saps'wörth*<sup>1</sup> or (*colloq.*) *sap'ser*<sup>1</sup>; *säps'worth*<sup>2</sup> or (*colloq.*) *säp'ser*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town].

**sawder**: *sē'där*<sup>1</sup>; *sä'der*<sup>2</sup> [Obsolete form of **SOLDER**: still used colloquially in the figurative phrase *soft sawder*, flattery; blarney].

**Saxicava**: *saks'i-kē'vā*<sup>1</sup>; *säks'i-eä'vā*<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* *sak-sik'ä-vā*<sup>1</sup>; *E.* *saks-i-kä'vā*<sup>1</sup>; *I.* *sak-si-kē'vā*<sup>1</sup>; *W.* *sak'si-kē'vā*<sup>1</sup> [A genus of burrowing bivalves].

**say**: *sē*<sup>1</sup>; *sä*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *sai*<sup>1</sup>, a provincialism [To declare or state in words].

**Say**: *sē*<sup>1</sup>; *sä*<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. political economist (1767-1832). 2. Fr. statesman and economist (1826-96)].

**sayer**<sup>1</sup>: *sē'är*<sup>1</sup>; *sä'er*<sup>2</sup> [One who says anything].

**Sayer**<sup>2</sup>: *sär*<sup>1</sup>; *sär*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *sē'är*<sup>1</sup> [Eng. caricaturist (1748-1823)].

**Sayers**: *särz*<sup>1</sup>; *särg*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *sē'ärz*<sup>1</sup> [Eng. pugilist (1833-73)].

**sayid**, **sayyid** [Ar.]: *sai'id*<sup>1</sup> or *sü'id*<sup>1</sup>; *sä'id*<sup>2</sup> or *sü'id*<sup>2</sup> [Lord: a title applied to the descendants of Mohammed].

**says**: *sez*<sup>1</sup>; *sēg*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *sēz*<sup>1</sup>, a provincialism. Compare **SAID** [Third person sing., present tense of *say*].

**scabbed**: *skab'ed*<sup>1</sup> or *skabd*<sup>1</sup>; *seäb'äd*<sup>2</sup> or *seähd*<sup>2</sup>. This word, like *blessed*, *learned*, and others, when used as an adjective, is pronounced in two syllables, and when as a participle, in one. But in general American usage prefers the first, and British usage, the second of the pronunciations indicated above [1. Covered with crust, as a sore. 2. Blistered, as metal, in casting].

**scabies**: *skē'bi-iz*<sup>1</sup>; *seä'bi-ēs*<sup>2</sup> [A skin-disease; the itch].

**scabious**: *skē'bi-us*<sup>1</sup>; *seä'bi-üs*<sup>2</sup> [Of, relating to, or affected by scabies].

**Scæan**: *sī'än*<sup>1</sup>; *sē'an*<sup>2</sup> [Western: applied to a gate of ancient Troy].

**Scævola**: *sev'o-lä*<sup>1</sup>; *säv'o-la*<sup>2</sup> [1. Roman soldier; lived about 500 B. C. 2. Roman jurist; teacher of Cicero (159?-88 B. C.)].

2: *wolf*, *dö*; *böök*, *bööt*; *füll*, *rüle*, *cüre*, *büt*, *bürn*; *öll*, *böy*; *gö*, *gem*; *ink*; *thin*, *this*.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

**scaglia** [It.]: skā'lyā<sup>1</sup>; seā'lyā<sup>2</sup> [An Italian rock]. [tating marble].

**scagliola** [It.]: ska-lyō'la<sup>1</sup>; seā-lyō'lā<sup>2</sup> [Hard polished plaster-work imi-

**Scalchi**: skāl'ki<sup>1</sup>; seül'eī<sup>2</sup> [It. operatic singer (1850- )].

**scald**<sup>1</sup>: sköld<sup>1</sup>; seald<sup>2</sup> [A burn or injury to the skin by a hot fluid, as water].

**scald**<sup>2</sup>: sköld<sup>1</sup> or sküld<sup>1</sup>; seald<sup>2</sup> or seäld<sup>2</sup>; C. & Smart skald<sup>1</sup> [An ancient Scandinavian minstrel or bard]. [equal].

**scalene**: skē-lin<sup>1</sup>; seā-lēn<sup>2</sup>; not skēl'in<sup>1</sup> [Having sides no two of which are

**Scaliger**: skal'i-jär<sup>1</sup>; seäl'i-ger<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. philologist (1540-1609). 2. It. author (1484-1558)].

**scallop**: skel'öp<sup>1</sup>; seäl'öp<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; E. skal'öp<sup>1</sup>; I. & St. skal'lep<sup>1</sup>, the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1757), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827). By Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) skel'öp<sup>1</sup>, as pronounced to-day [A shell-fish having a subcircular shell with wavy edge]. The verb is pronounced in the same way. [surgery].

**scalpel**: skal'pel<sup>1</sup>; seäl'pēl<sup>2</sup>; not skal'pēl<sup>1</sup> [A small pointed knife used in

**Scamander**: ska-man'där<sup>1</sup>; sea-män'där<sup>2</sup> [River in Asia Minor].

**scaphoid**: skaf'oid<sup>1</sup>; seäf'öid<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* skē'feid<sup>1</sup>. See PH [Shaped like a boat].

**scapiform**: skē'pi-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; seä'pi-fōrm<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* skap'i-fōrm<sup>1</sup> [Formed like a scape or main shaft of a feather].

**scapula**: skap'yu-lä<sup>1</sup>; seäp'yu-lä<sup>2</sup> [The shoulder-blade].

**scapular**: skap'yu-lär<sup>1</sup>; seap'yu-lär<sup>2</sup> [A strip of cloth worn across the shoulder by some members of the Roman Catholic orders].

**scar**: skär<sup>1</sup>; seär<sup>2</sup> [A mark left on the skin after the healing of a wound].

**scarab**: skar'äb<sup>1</sup>; seär'äb<sup>2</sup> [A beetle sacred to the Egyptians].

**scarabæus**: skar"ä-bi'us<sup>1</sup>; seär"a-bē'üs<sup>2</sup> [A beetle sacred to the Egyptians].

**scarabee**: skar'ä-bi<sup>1</sup>; seär'a-bē<sup>2</sup> [Same as preceding].

**scaramouch**: skar'ä-mauch<sup>1</sup>; seär'a-mouch<sup>2</sup> [A cowardly boaster].

**scarce**: skärs<sup>1</sup>; seärç<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation of modern dictionaries and that indicated by Buchanan (1757), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). By Perry (1777) skärs; Sheridan (1780) skärs; Enfield (1802) skärs<sup>1</sup> [Rarely met with or occurring; not frequent].

**scare** (v.): skär<sup>1</sup>; seär<sup>2</sup>. *St.* skär<sup>1</sup>, erroneously attributed to the Scottish, who sound the *a* as in "fare," not as in "fate" [To throw into fear; frighten].

**scared**: skärd<sup>1</sup>; seärd<sup>2</sup>; not skär'äd<sup>1</sup>, nor (vulgarly) skärt<sup>1</sup>. Compare BE-QUEATHED [Past-participle of SCARE].

**scarlatina**: skär'lä-ti'na<sup>1</sup>; seär'lä-ti'na<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by the modern and the earlier lexicographers, including Webster (1828), but Goodrich (Webster), 1847, skär-lä-ti'na<sup>1</sup> [An infectious form of fever].

**Scarron**: skär'rön<sup>1</sup>; seär'rön<sup>2</sup> [Fr. dramatist (1610-60)].

**scath** (n. & v.): skäth<sup>1</sup>; seäth<sup>2</sup> [Same as SCATHE].

**scathe** (n. & v.): skēth<sup>1</sup>; seäth<sup>2</sup>; I., *St.*, & *Wr.* skēfh<sup>1</sup> [Harm; hurt].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ʌu = out; ɔil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Sceaux:** sō<sup>1</sup>; sō<sup>2</sup> [Town in France].

**scenic:** sɪn'ik<sup>1</sup>; sɛn'ie<sup>2</sup>; *C. & Wr.* sɛn'ik<sup>1</sup>; *I., M., & W.* si'nik<sup>1</sup>, also indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). The pronunciation sɛn'ik<sup>1</sup> was formerly in greater favor and was noted by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) [Pertaining to landscape effects or stage settings].

**scenograph:** sɛn'o-graf<sup>1</sup> or si'no-graf<sup>1</sup>; sɛn'o-ɡraf<sup>2</sup> or sɛ'no-ɡraf<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second represents that of Great Britain [An object drawn in perspective].

**Scenopogia** [Gr.]: si'no-pi'ju-a<sup>1</sup>; sɛ'no-pɛ'gi-a<sup>2</sup> [An annual festival of the Jews, the Feast of Tabernacles].

**sceptic:** skɛp'tik<sup>1</sup>; sɛp'tie<sup>2</sup>. See SKEPTIC.

**Sceva:** si'və<sup>1</sup>; sɛ'va<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Schaffhausen:** shāf-hau'zen<sup>1</sup>; shāf-hou'sɛn<sup>2</sup> [Swiss canton].

**schedule:** skɛj'ul<sup>1</sup>; sɛj'ul<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C. & W.* sked'yul<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., & St.* shed'yul<sup>1</sup>; *M.* shed'yul<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* sked'yul<sup>1</sup>. See Introductory, page xv.

The various pronunciations of this word, noted above and below, may be traced to its orthography no less than to its derivations. Considered as a Middle English word it was spelt *sedule* in the Rolls of the Parliament of England for 1397 ("New Eng. Dict." s. v.), but the same source cites *cedule* for the Rolls of the Parliament for 1429—a spelling which had vogue from 1420 to 1655 and was used by Caxton (1422-91) and James Howell (1594-1666) in his "Letters" (1645-55). It was spelt *cedul* by John Cowell in his "Interpreter," under the entry "Clerke of the Extremes" (1607). These forms were pronounced sked'yul<sup>1</sup>. The spellings *sedule* and *cedule* were adopted by both French and English writers. Cotgrave's "French and English Dictionary" (1600) notes "*schedule* or *cedule* a schedule, scroll, note, bill."

Of the forms *sedule* and *schedule*, the first was in use in 1465, the second in 1560, and by no less distinguished a personage than Queen Elizabeth ("Original Letters," ser. II, ii, 265, ed. by Ellis). Notwithstanding the example set by the Virgin Queen, Shakespeare favored the former and wrote:

ARRAGON: What's here, the portrait of a blinking idiot  
Presenting me a *sedule*, I will reade it.

*Merchant of Venice* act II, l. 50 from end. [1595.]

But "Rare Ben Jonson," in memory of his Queen, followed her example, and in his comedy "The Staple of News" wrote: "Your Father . . . left it in writing in a *schedule* here" (act I, sc. 6: 1626).

Five different pronunciations were indicated for this word from 1668 to 1850. These were as follows: (1) sked'yul<sup>1</sup>, noted by Price (1668), John Jones ("Practical Orthography," 1701), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828); (2) sed'yul<sup>1</sup>, recorded by Dr. Isaac Watts (1674-1748), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Barclay (1774), John Shaw (1777), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Scott (1797), Stephen Jones (1798), who added that the word was pronounced sked'yul<sup>1</sup> in Queen Anne's time, and Fulton & Knight (1802); (3) sed'jul<sup>1</sup>, Sheridan (1780); (4) sed'jul<sup>1</sup>, Walker (1791-1797); (5) shed'yul<sup>1</sup>, Knowles (1835), Smart (1836), who adds, in his introduction, that the word, being of Greek origin, should be pronounced sked'yul<sup>1</sup>, Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Ogilvie (1850).

Dr. Craigie, in the "New English Dictionary," says of the pronunciation sed'yul<sup>1</sup>, "It is doubtful whether this was really justified by usage," but the word undoubtedly came into English through the French, and the Fr. pronunciation prevailed in some circles for nearly three-quarters of a century as shown above. Compare CH, SCHEME, SCHISM, SCHOLAR, SCHOOL [A written or printed statement usually in tabular form].

2: wɒlf, dɔ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ōl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**Scheele:** shē'la¹ or (*Anglice*) shīl¹; shē'le² or (*Anglice*) shēl² [Sw. chemist (1742-86)]. [eral].

**scheerite:** shīr'ar-aüt¹; shēr'er-it² [A pearly white hydro-carbonic mineral].

**Scheherezade:** shī-hē'rē-zā'da¹; she-he'rē-zā'de² [A queen, the fictitious relator of stories in the "Arabian Nights"].

**Scheldt:** shelt¹, skelt¹, or (*Dutch*) skel'da¹; shēlt², seēlt², or (*Dutch*) seēl'de² [A river in N. France, Belgium, and the Netherlands].

**Schelling:** shel'ing¹; shēl'ing² [Ger. philosopher (1775-1854)].

**scheme:** skīm¹; seēm² [A plan of something to be done].

**schene:** skīn¹; seēn² [Egypt. measure of length].

**Schenectady:** ski-nek'ta-di¹; see-nē'e'ta-dy² [City in New York State].

**scherzando:** sker-tsān'do¹; seēr-tsān'do² [In a light, sportive manner: a direction in music].

**scherzo** [It.]: sker'tso¹; seēr'tso² [A light sportive movement in music].

**Scheveningen:** shē'ven-ing'en¹; shē'ven-ing'ēn² [Seaside resort in the Netherlands].

**Schiaparelli:** skyā'pa-rel'li¹; seyā'pā-rēl'li² [It. astronomer (1835-1910)].

**Schiedam:** ski-dām¹; seē-dām² [Town in the Netherlands].

**Schiehallion:** shī-hal'yōn¹; shē-hāl'yōn² [Mountain in Perthshire, Scot.].

**Schiller:** shil'ar¹; shīl'er² [Ger. poet (1759-1805)].

**Schinus:** skai'nus¹; sei'nūs² [A genus of Am. and Austral. tropical trees, of which the pepper-tree is cultivated for ornament].

**schism:** sizm¹; siſm² [A division, as of opposing factions in a church].

In words of our tongue which have a Latin or Greek original, *sch* has almost invariably the sound of *z*. In the case of *sch* the one notable exception now existing is *schism*, in which the *ch* is suppressed altogether.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 206. [H. '04.]

**schisma:** skiz'ma¹; seiſ'ma². *Century* prefers skis'ma¹, which *Standard* & *W.* indicate as permissible [In ancient music, a small interval equal to the eighteenth part of a tone].

**schismatic:** siz-mat'ik¹; sis-māt'ie². *Wr.* skiz'ma-tik¹. The stress was indicated on the penult by Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Scott (1797), Rees (1826), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849), but by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) it was placed on the first syllable [One who makes or takes part in a schism].

**schist:** shist¹; shist² [Any rock that easily splits].—**schistose:** shis'tōs¹; shis'tōs². *I.* shist'ōz¹ [Having the nature of schist].

**schizopod:** skiz'o-ped¹; seiſ'o-pōd², *Standard*, *C., W., & Wr.*; *E., I., & St.* shiz'o-ped¹; *M.* skai'zo-ped¹ [Having cleft feet, or parted toes].

**Schlegel:** shlē'gel¹; shlē'gēl² [1. Ger. philologist (1767-1845). 2. Ger. philosopher (1772-1829)]. [1834].

**Schleiermacher:** shlai'er-mō'hēr¹; shlī'er-mā'hēr² [Ger. theologian (1768-1834)].

**Schleswig-Holstein:** shlēz'vīh-hōl'shtain¹; shlēſ'vīh-hōl'shtīn² [Prus. province, taken from Denmark (1864)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; Chin, this.

**Schley:** shlai<sup>1</sup>; shly<sup>2</sup>, but commonly slai<sup>1</sup>; slȳ<sup>2</sup> [Am. rear-admiral and Arctic explorer (1839-1911)].

**schloss** [Ger.]: shlös<sup>1</sup>; shlös<sup>2</sup> [A castle].

**Schöffer:** shōf'ər<sup>1</sup>; shūf'er<sup>2</sup> [Ger. printer; inventor of type-punches] [(1430?-1502?)].

**Schoharie:** sko-har'ı<sup>1</sup>; seo-här'i<sup>2</sup> [County in New York State].

**scholar:** skəl'ər<sup>1</sup>; seöl'ər<sup>2</sup>. Compare ch [One who is taught by a teacher, or one versed in one or more branches of learning].

**Schomburgk:** shēm'bürk<sup>1</sup>; shōm'bürk<sup>2</sup> [Eng. traveler of Ger. origin, who drew the line that bears his name, between British Guiana and Venezuela (1804-65)].

**Schönbrunn:** shūn'brun<sup>1</sup>; shūn'brün<sup>2</sup> [Aust. summer residence near Vienna]. [instruction].

**school:** skūl<sup>1</sup>; seōōl<sup>2</sup>. Compare ch [An institution for the imparting of

**schooner:** skūn'ər<sup>1</sup>; seōōn'er<sup>2</sup> [A type of sailing-vessel]. [(1788-1860)].

**Schopenhauer:** shō'pen-hau'ər<sup>1</sup>; shō'pēn-hou'ər<sup>2</sup> [Ger. philosopher] [(1788-1860)].

**schottische:** shet-tish'ı<sup>1</sup>; shōt-tīch'ı<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912), *E., I., W., & W.*; *C., M., & Standard* (1913) sho-tish'ı<sup>2</sup> [A polka-like dance]. In French this word is written *scottish* and pronounced sko-tish'ı<sup>1</sup>; thus the pseudo-French pronunciation of the word in English is not justified. [America].

**schout:** skaut<sup>1</sup>; seout<sup>2</sup> [A municipal officer in the Dutch colonies of North

**Schreiner:** shrai'nər<sup>1</sup>; shri'ner<sup>2</sup> [1. South-Afr. statesman (1857- )]. 2. South-Afr. author (1863?- )].

**Schubert:** shū'bərt<sup>1</sup>; shū'bert<sup>2</sup> [Aust. composer (1797-1828)].

**Schumann:** shū'man<sup>1</sup>; shū'män<sup>2</sup> [Ger. pianist (1819-96); Ger. composer (1810-56)]. [singer (1861- )].

**Schumann-Heink:** shū'man-haɪŋk<sup>1</sup>; shū'män-hīŋk<sup>2</sup> [Austrian operatic

**Schuyler:** skai'lər<sup>1</sup>; seȳ'ler<sup>2</sup> [Am. Revolutionary general (1733-1804)].

**Schuykill:** skūl'kil<sup>1</sup>; seȳl'kil<sup>2</sup> [River and county in Pa.].

**Schwab:** shwāb<sup>1</sup> or (Ger.) shvāp<sup>1</sup>; shwāb<sup>2</sup> or (Ger.) shvāp<sup>2</sup> [Am. family name of Ger. origin]. [92].

**Schwatka:** shwet'kə<sup>1</sup>; shwat'ka<sup>2</sup> [Am. soldier and Arctic explorer (1849-

**sciatic:** sui-at'ik<sup>1</sup>; si-āt'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to or situated in the region of the hip].

**sciatica:** sui-at-i-kə<sup>1</sup>; si-āt-i-ea<sup>2</sup> [Neuralgia of the hip and thigh].

**science:** sai'ens<sup>1</sup>; si'ēŋc<sup>2</sup> [Knowledge obtained by exact observation and correct thinking; also, the sum of human knowledge].

**scleropia:** sui'ər-ō'pi-ə<sup>1</sup>; si'er-ō'pi-a<sup>2</sup> [Defective vision in which things appear darker than is natural].

**scilicet** [L.]: sil'i-set<sup>1</sup>; sil'i-çēt<sup>2</sup> [In law, to wit; namely].

**Silly:** sil'ı<sup>1</sup>; sil'y<sup>2</sup> [Group of islands off Cornwall, Eng.].

**scimitar:** sim'ı-tər<sup>1</sup>; sim'i-ter<sup>2</sup> [Same as SIMITAR].

**sciniph:** sin'ıf'ı<sup>1</sup>; sīn'if'ı<sup>2</sup> [A biting insect mentioned in *Exodus* viii, 17 (Douai [Bible])].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōv; ȳo, ȳem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**scintilla** [L.]: sin-til'ä; sin-til'a² [A spark; hence, the smallest particle].—  
**scintillante** [It.]: shin'til-län'tä; shin'til-län'te² [Sparkling; brilliant: a direction  
in music].—**scintillate**: sin'tu-lät; sin'ti-lät² [To sparkle]. [lege].

**Scio**¹: sai'o¹; si'o² [A village in Ohio, seat of a Methodist Episcopal col-  
**Scio**²: sai'o¹ or shi'o¹; si'o² or shi'o² [Same as CHIOS].

**sciolist**: sai'o-list¹; si'o-list² [One with a smattering of knowledge].

**sciomachy**: skai-öm'a-ki¹; sei-öm'a-ey². By Buchanan (1766), Walker  
(1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Webster (1828), Knowles  
(1835), and Smart (1840) sai'öm'a-ki¹; Sheridan (1780) skai-öm'a-ki¹ [Same as  
SKIAMACHY]. [spirits, or from shadows].

**sciomancy**: sai'o-man'si¹; si'o-män'gy² [Divination by shades of departed  
**scion**: sai'en¹; si'on² 1. A twig or shoot of a tree or plant; hence, an off-  
shoot. 2. A child or descendant]. [magic lantern].

**sciopticon**: sai-öp'ti-ken¹; si-öp'ti-eön² [A form of camera obscura or

**scioptics**: sai-öp'tiks¹; si-öp'ties² [The art of producing luminous views of  
external objects in a darkened room, as by an arrangement of lenses].

**scire facias** [L.]: sai'ri fē'shi-as¹; si'rē fā'shi-as² [Literally, "that you cause  
to know": a form of writ commanding the person against whom it is issued to show  
cause why a plaintiff should not have advantage on a judicial record].

**scirrhus**: sir'us¹, *Standard, C., & M.,* or skir'us¹, *E., I., St., W., & Wr.*;  
sir'üs² or seir'üs² [Morbidly hardened]. Compare SCIRRHUS.

**scirrhus**: sir'us¹; sir'üs², *Standard, C., & M.,* noted also by Buchanan  
(1766) and Kenrick (1773); *E., I., St., W., & Wr.* skir'us¹—a pronunciation indicated  
by Johnson (1755), Penning (1760), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Bailey (1775),  
Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840)  
[A firm, hard, cancerous tumor].

**scission**: sish'an¹ or sig'an¹; sish'on² or sish'on². The first, recorded by  
*Standard & C.*, was indicated by Buchanan (1757-66); the second by Perry (1777).  
Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791). It is noted also by *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*  
[The act of cutting or state of being cut].

**scissors**: siz'arz¹; sig'ors² [A cutting implement]. [and R. I.].

**Scituate**: sich'u-ët¹ or sit'yu-ët¹; sich'u-ät² or sit'yu-ät² [Town in Mass.

**sciurine**: sai'yu-rin¹; si'yu-rin², *Standard, C., & M.; E., W., & Wr.* sai'yu-  
rain¹; *I.* sai-yū'rain¹; *St.* sai-yū'rin¹ [Pert. to the squirrels and marmots].

**sciaff** [Scot.]: sklaf¹; seláf². See ASK [In golf, to draw (a club) along the  
ground before hitting the ball].

**Slater**: slē'tar¹; slā'ter² [Eng. family name].

**Slav**: sklāv¹; selāv² [Same as SLAV]. So also with its relatives **Slav'ic**  
and **Slav'ism**.

**sclerosis**: skh-rō'sis¹; sele-rō'sis² [Hardening of the tissue, as of the skin].-

**sclerotic**: skl-ret'ik¹; sele-rōt'ie² [Affected with sclerosis].

**scoff**: skof¹; seöf¹; not skōf¹ [To speak with derision or scorn].

**scolecite**: skol'i-sait¹; seöl'e-git², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E.* skō'lē-  
sait¹; *I.* skō'lī-sait¹; *St.* skō-lī'sait¹ [A mineral].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**sconce:** skens<sup>1</sup>; seŋç<sup>2</sup>.

*Sconce*, the verb, meaning 'fine,' 'appears to be modern,' Dr. Richardson says. Dr. Johnson knew of no authority for it; and Archdeacon Todd quotes 'The Idler.' Milton used it in 1641. See his 'Prose Words' (ed. Bohn), vol. 2, p. 416.

FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p. 133, note. [s. 1873.]

The "New English Dictionary" cites W. Phillip (1598) and Minshew (1617) as using the word, the first in the sense of "to fortify; entrench"; the second, "to fine; mulct."

**Scone**<sup>1</sup>: skūn<sup>1</sup>; seŋ<sup>2</sup> [Scot. village where Scottish kings were formerly crowned].

**scone**<sup>2</sup>: skōn<sup>1</sup>; seōn<sup>2</sup> [A thin cake baked on a griddle].

**scoop, scoot.** Pronounced as one syllable: skūp<sup>1</sup>, seōp<sup>2</sup>; skūt<sup>1</sup>; seōt<sup>2</sup>.

**scope:** skōp<sup>1</sup>; seōp<sup>2</sup> [A range of action or view].

[fected with scurvy].

**scorbute:** sker-biū'tik<sup>1</sup>; seōr-bū'tie<sup>2</sup>; not sker'bū-tik<sup>1</sup> [Relating to or af-

**scorch:** skōrch<sup>1</sup>; seōrch<sup>2</sup> [To discolor the surface by burning].

**score:** skōr<sup>1</sup>; seōr<sup>2</sup>; not skōr<sup>1</sup>. See O and compare FORCE; FORT [A record, as of an account, winning points in a game, etc.].

[superiority toward another].

**scorn:** skōrn<sup>1</sup>; seōrn<sup>2</sup>; not skōrn<sup>1</sup>. See O [Contempt, as from pride or a

**scour:** skaur<sup>1</sup>; seour<sup>2</sup> [To clean, as by rubbing and washing].

**scourge** (n. & v.): skūrj<sup>1</sup>; seūrġ<sup>2</sup> [Whip; lash].

**scout:** skaut<sup>1</sup>; seout<sup>2</sup> [I. Watch. II. Ridicule; despise]. In the latter sense used by Marston in his "Dutch Courtezan" (1605) and by Shakespeare in "The Tempest" (1610).

This word has been used latterly as a verb active in a very different sense, and in better company than one could have imagined. . . . We sometimes find, in parliamentary speeches, that certain opinions or principles are *scouted*; still, however, with me, it passed for irreputious and demi-vulgar, till I found it used by one of the guardians of language as well as of religion and politics, the Anti-Jacobin Review.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1809.]

Reviews, newspapers, and parliamentary speeches are by no means safe guides in the use of words. It is to be regretted that the current language is taken so much from such sources, while the older and the better authorities lie neglected or forgotten. I do not mean to say that we should study an antiquated style or affect archaisms, but that we should be restrained, if not directed, by such authorities as Milton, Dryden, Pope, Swift, Johnson, Goldsmith, and Burke.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [Dublin, 1859.]

It is the opinion of the writer that in the development of the language the periodical press has done much more to elevate the tone of thought and the manner of speech than to debase it. The improvement has been secured gradually and still continues.

**scrap:** skrap<sup>1</sup>; serāp<sup>2</sup> [A small piece].

**scrape:** skrēp<sup>1</sup>; serāp<sup>2</sup> [To rub the surface of anything].

**scratch:** skrach<sup>1</sup>; serāch<sup>2</sup> [To scrape the surface of].

**scrawl:** skrōl<sup>1</sup>; serāl<sup>2</sup> [Unskilful writing].

**scream:** skrim<sup>1</sup>; serēm<sup>2</sup> [Cry].

**screed, screen.** These words are pronounced as one syllable: skrid<sup>1</sup>, serēd<sup>2</sup>; skrin<sup>1</sup>, serēn<sup>2</sup>.

**screw:** skrū<sup>1</sup>; serū<sup>2</sup> [I. n. Anything with a twisted thread used to tighten.

II. v. To tighten with a screw; twist; turn].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn: ōll, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; rule; but, būrn;

**scribe**<sup>1</sup>: skraib<sup>1</sup>; scrib<sup>2</sup> [1. One who is an expert penman. 2. In Bible history [S-], one of a body of learned men who expounded the religious law].

**Scripture**<sup>2</sup>: skrib<sup>1</sup>; scrib<sup>2</sup> [Fr. dramatist (1791-1861)].

**scrim, scrimp, scribing, scrip, script**. The *i* in these words is pronounced short, as in "hit," not as long as in "isle" or "police." See I.

**Scripture**: skrip'chur<sup>1</sup> or -tiur<sup>1</sup>; serip'chur<sup>2</sup> or -tūr<sup>2</sup> [The sacred writings of any people]. So also with all its relatives **Scriptur-al**, **Scriptur-al-ism**, **Scriptur-al-ist**, etc.

**scrivener**: skriv'n-ar<sup>1</sup>; seriv'n-er<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., & St.; C., I., M., W., & Wr. skriv'ner*<sup>1</sup>.

Formerly also pronounced as two syllables and so indicated by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Wright (1855). By Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) skriv'n-ar<sup>1</sup> [One whose occupation is writing contracts, deeds, and other legal papers].

**scrofula**: skrof'yu-lā<sup>1</sup>; serōf'yu-lā<sup>2</sup> [A morbid constitutional condition characterized by inflammation of the skin, etc.].

**scrutin** [Fr.]: skrü'tān<sup>1</sup>; serü'tān<sup>2</sup> [Scrutiny; specif., the act of balloting or voting]. Compare SCRUTINY.

**scrutinant**: skrü'ti-nant<sup>1</sup>; serü'ti-nant<sup>2</sup> [Observing closely; scrutinizing]. —**scrutinize**: skrü'ti-nāz<sup>1</sup>; serü'ti-nāz<sup>2</sup> [To observe closely]. —**scrutiny**: skrü'ti-ni; serü'ti-ni<sup>2</sup> [Close examination, as of ballots cast at an election].

**scrutoir**: skrü'twār<sup>1</sup>; serü'twār<sup>2</sup>. Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) skrü-twār<sup>1</sup>. By Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) skrü-tōr<sup>1</sup> [A cabinet-like writing-desk].

**Scrymgeour**: skrim'jar<sup>1</sup>; serym'ger<sup>2</sup> [Eng. Family name].

**sculpture**: skulp'chur<sup>1</sup> or skulp'tiur<sup>1</sup>; seūlp'chur<sup>2</sup> or seūlp'tūr<sup>2</sup>, but the latter borders on affectation [The fashioning of figures out of stone or the figures so fashioned]. [knight's fee for furnishing the army].

**scutage**: skiū'tuj<sup>1</sup>; seū'tag<sup>2</sup> [In Old Eng. law, an assessment levied on a

**Scutari**: skū'ta-rī<sup>1</sup>; sey'tā-rī<sup>2</sup>. Same as SKUTARI.

**Scutia**: skiū'shi-a<sup>1</sup>; seū'shi-a<sup>2</sup>; not skū'ti-a<sup>1</sup> [A genus of Asiatic, African, and tropical American shrubs].

**Seylla**: sil'ā<sup>1</sup>; sylv'ā<sup>2</sup> [In classic myth, a sea-monster with six heads and twelve feet. See HOMER'S "Odyssey" bk. xii].

**scythe** (*n. & v.*): seiθ<sup>1</sup>; syth<sup>2</sup>; not seiθ<sup>1</sup> [I. *n.* A long curved blade fitted to a snath and used for mowing. II. *v.* To cut or mow with a scythe].

**Scythia**: siθ'i-a<sup>1</sup>; syth'i-a<sup>2</sup> [A country situated on the north shore of the Black Sea]. [northern shores of the Black Sea].

**Scythian**: siθ'i-an<sup>1</sup>; syth'i-an<sup>2</sup> [Ancient nomadic people living along the

**Scythopolls**: soi-thēp'o-lis<sup>1</sup>; sē-thōp'o-lis<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha]. —**Scythopollitans**: siθ'o-pel'i-tanz<sup>1</sup>; syth'o-pōl'i-tanz<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Seaford**: sī'fard<sup>1</sup>; sē'ford<sup>2</sup> [Eng. seaside resort].

**Seaforth**: sī'fōrth<sup>1</sup>; sē'fōrth<sup>2</sup> [1. Scottish loch the name of which became the title of an earldom in the Mackenzie family. 2. A famous Scottish regiment].

**seal, seam**. Pronounce these words as one syllable: sil<sup>1</sup>, sēl<sup>2</sup>; sīm<sup>1</sup>, sēm<sup>2</sup>.

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, pręy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; gō, nēt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

**seamstress:** sɪm'stres<sup>1</sup>; sēm'strēs<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* sem'stris<sup>1</sup>. The first pronunciation dates back to the time when pronunciation was indicated by Eng. dictionaries. It was noted also by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Webster (1828), and Wright (1855). Altho pronounced sem'stris<sup>1</sup> by Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840), it should be borne in mind that the word was spelt *sempstress* and *semstress* until 1871 and that this pronunciation merely reflects this spelling [A woman skilled in needle-work].

**séance** [Fr.]: sē"āns<sup>1</sup>; se"ānç<sup>2</sup> [A session or sitting, as of some deliberative or consultative assembly]. [pare SEER.

**sear:** sir<sup>1</sup>; sēr<sup>2</sup>; *not* sī'ər<sup>1</sup> [To cause to wither or shrivel, as by heat]. **Com-search** (*n.* & *v.*): sūr'ch<sup>1</sup>; sēr'ch<sup>2</sup> [Look].

**Searcy:** sūr'si<sup>1</sup>; sēr'gy<sup>2</sup> [A county or town in Arkansas].

**Searle:** sūr'l<sup>1</sup>; sēr'l<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**season** (*n.* & *v.*): sī'zn<sup>1</sup>; sē'gn<sup>2</sup>.

**Seba:** sī'bā<sup>1</sup>; sē'bā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sebam:** sī'bām<sup>1</sup>; sē'bām<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Sebastian:** sī-bas'ti-ān<sup>1</sup>; se-bās'ti-ān<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *D.* Sw. **Sebastiaan:** sē-bās'ti-ān<sup>1</sup>; se-bās'ti-ān<sup>2</sup>; *F.* **Sébastien:** sē"bas'tyān<sup>1</sup>; se"bās'tyān<sup>2</sup>; *G.* **Sebastian:** sē-bās'ti-ān<sup>1</sup>; se-bās'ti-ān<sup>2</sup>; *It.* **Sebastiano:** sē-bās'ti-āno<sup>1</sup>; se-bās'ti-āno<sup>2</sup>; *L.* **Sebastianus:** sī-bas'ti-ē-nūs<sup>1</sup>; se-bās'ti-ā-nūs<sup>2</sup>; *Fg.* **Sebastião:** sē-bās'ti-ān<sup>1</sup>; se-bās'ti-ōn<sup>2</sup>; *Rus.* **Sevastian:** sē-vās'ti-ān<sup>1</sup>; se-vās'ti-ān<sup>2</sup>; *Sp.* **Sebastián:** sē-bās'ti-ān<sup>1</sup>; se-bās'ti-ān<sup>2</sup>. [Rus. seaport].

**Sebastopol:** seb"as-tō'pōl<sup>1</sup> or sī-bas'to-pōl<sup>1</sup>; sēb"as-tō'pōl<sup>2</sup> or se-bās'to-pōl<sup>2</sup>

**Sebat:** se-bāt<sup>1</sup>; sē-bāt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sebenia:** sī"bi-nai'ā<sup>1</sup>; sē"be-nī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sebenias:** sī"bi-nai'ās<sup>1</sup>; sē"be-nī'ās<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sebeon:** sī"bi-ōn<sup>1</sup>; sē"be-ōn<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sebethai:** sī-be-thā'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; se-bēth'a-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sebia:** sī-bi'ā<sup>1</sup>; se-bī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sebnia:** seb-nai'ā<sup>1</sup>; sēb-nī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Seboim:** sī-bō'im<sup>1</sup>; se-bō'im<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Secacah:** sī-kē'kā<sup>1</sup> or sek'ā-kā<sup>1</sup>; sē-eū'cā<sup>2</sup> or sē'e'cā-cā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sechenias:** sek'i-nai'ās<sup>1</sup>; sē'e'c-nī'ās<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sechia:** sī'ki-ā<sup>1</sup>; sē'e-i-ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sechrona:** sī-krō'nā<sup>1</sup>; se-erō'nā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sechu, Secu:** sī'kiū<sup>1</sup>; sē'eū<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**seckel:** sek'l<sup>1</sup>; sēk'l<sup>2</sup>; *not* sik'l<sup>1</sup> as commonly mispronounced [A variety of pear, so called from *Seckel* of Pennsylvania, who introduced it].

**seclude:** sī-klūd<sup>1</sup>; se-elūd<sup>2</sup>; *not* sī-kliūd<sup>1</sup> [To spend in complete retirement].—**seclusion:** sī-klū'zon<sup>1</sup>; se-elū'zhon<sup>2</sup> [Solitude; retirement].

**secondary:** sek'an-dē-rī<sup>1</sup>; sē'e'on-dā-ry<sup>2</sup>; *not* sek'an-dē-rī<sup>1</sup> [Not of the first order, quality, or degree]. [SECRETE.

**secret:** sī'kret<sup>1</sup>; sē'erēt<sup>2</sup> [Hidden from view or knowledge]. Compare **secretary:** sek'ri-tē-rī<sup>1</sup>; sē'e're-tā-ry<sup>2</sup> [One who attends to the correspondence of another]. [pare SECRET.

**secrete:** sī-krī<sup>1</sup>; se-erēt<sup>2</sup> [To put in a place of concealment; hide]. **Com-**

**secretion:** sī-krī'shān<sup>1</sup>; se-erē'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of concealing, hiding, or storing; as, the *secretion* of milk in an animal body].

**secretory:** sī-krī'to-rī<sup>1</sup>; se-erē'to-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.; E. & St.* se-krī'tūr-i<sup>1</sup>; *I. & Buchanan.* sī-krī'to-rī<sup>1</sup>; *M. & W.* sī-krī'tar-i<sup>1</sup>. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Rees (1826), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) se-krī'to-rī; Sheridan (1780) sek'ri-tur-i<sup>1</sup>; Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), and Jameson (1827) sī'kri-tur-i<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to secretion].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fūll, rŭle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ǵo, ǵem; ɪnk; ʃhin, this.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

**sectarian:** sek-tār'i-an<sup>1</sup>; sēe-tār'i-an<sup>2</sup>. In the South sek-tē'rī-an<sup>1</sup> [One who adheres to the beliefs and practises of a particular religious body. Compare BARBARIAN.

**sectary:** sek'ta-rī<sup>1</sup>; sēe'ta-ry<sup>2</sup>; *not* sek-tē'rī<sup>1</sup> [An adherent of a particular sect].

**section:** sek'shan<sup>1</sup>; sēe'shon<sup>2</sup> [A separate part].

**sects:** sekts<sup>1</sup>; sēets<sup>2</sup>. Distinguish from SEX [Plural of **sect**: sekt<sup>1</sup>; sēt<sup>2</sup> (a body of persons who accept a particular creed or confession of faith)].

**second:** sek'und<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & St.*, or sī'kund<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., I., & W.*; sēe'ünd<sup>2</sup> or sē'eünd<sup>2</sup>. *M.* si-kund<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* sī'kand<sup>1</sup> [Having the parts or organs arranged on one side only].

**secondine:** sek'un-din<sup>1</sup>; sēe'ün-dīn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & St.; E.* se-kun'-dāin<sup>1</sup>; *I.* si'kun-dāin<sup>1</sup>; *W. & Wr.* sek'en-dāin<sup>1</sup> [In obstetrics, the afterbirth].

**Secundus:** si-kun'dus<sup>1</sup>; se-eün'dūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sedada:** sed'ā-dā<sup>1</sup>; sēd'ā-da<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**sedan:** si-dan<sup>1</sup>; se-dān<sup>2</sup>; *not* sī-dan<sup>1</sup> [A vehicle for one passenger consisting of a chair enclosed in a protective frame].

**Sedan:** si-dan<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) sē-dān<sup>1</sup>; se-dān<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) sē-dān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**sedate:** si-dēt<sup>1</sup>; se-dāt<sup>2</sup> [Characterized by habitual composure].

**sedative:** sed'ā-tiv<sup>1</sup>; sēd'ā-tiv<sup>2</sup> [A medicine having a soothing effect].

**Sedecias:** sed'i-sai'as<sup>1</sup>; sēd'e-ai'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sedei:** sī'di-ai<sup>1</sup>; sē'-de-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sedekias:** sed'i-kai'as<sup>1</sup>; sēd'e-kī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**sedentary:** sed'en-tē-rī<sup>1</sup>; sēd'ēn-tā-ry<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1757) se-den'ta-rī<sup>1</sup>, but (1766) sed'en-tē-rī<sup>1</sup>; Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) sed'en-ta-rī<sup>1</sup> [Accustomed to sit much or to work sitting].

**Sedeur:** sed'i-ūr<sup>1</sup>; sēd'e-ūr<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Sedlitz:** zed'lits<sup>1</sup>; sēd'lits<sup>2</sup> [Bohemian village]. The aperient powder of the same name is pronounced sed'lits<sup>1</sup>; sēd'lits<sup>2</sup>.

**seduce:** si-diūs<sup>1</sup>; se-dūc<sup>2</sup>; *not* sī-dūs<sup>1</sup>—the first *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel" [To entice from the right].

**see, seed, seel.** The *e*'s in all these words are pronounced long: sī<sup>1</sup>, sē<sup>2</sup>; sīd<sup>1</sup>, sēd<sup>2</sup>; sīl<sup>1</sup>, sēl<sup>2</sup>.

**Seelada:** si-el'ā-dā<sup>1</sup>; se-ēl'ā-da<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Seelye:** sī'lī<sup>1</sup>; sē'ly<sup>2</sup> [Am. family name].

**seem, seen, seep.** The *e*'s in all these words are pronounced long and in one syllable: sīm<sup>1</sup>, sēm<sup>2</sup>; sīn<sup>1</sup>, sēn<sup>2</sup>; sīp<sup>1</sup>, sēp<sup>2</sup>. Compare BEEN.

**seethe:** sīth<sup>1</sup>; sēth<sup>2</sup>; *not* sīth<sup>1</sup> [To be in a state of boiling].

**seer:** sī'ar<sup>1</sup>; sē'er<sup>2</sup> [One who perceives].

**seer:** sīr<sup>1</sup>; sēr<sup>2</sup> [One who foretells future events].

**Segub:** sī'gub<sup>1</sup>; sē'gūb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Seguin:** si-gīn<sup>1</sup>; se-gīn<sup>2</sup> [A town in Texas].

**Seguin:** sē-gān<sup>1</sup>; se-gān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. physician (1812-80)].

**Ségur:** sē'gūr<sup>1</sup>; sē'gūr<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. author (1753-1830). 2. Fr. general (1780-1873)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ǵl; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, lce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlsle; ɔu = out; ɔil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Sehesima:** si-hes'ɪ-mə; se-hēs'ɪ-mə<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible]. [Swiss lake].

**seiche:** sēs'h; seçh<sup>2</sup> [A remarkable oscillation of water peculiar to the

**seid:** sē'id<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W., or sīd<sup>1</sup>, E., I., & W.*; se'ɪd<sup>2</sup> or sēd<sup>2</sup>. *St. sīd<sup>1</sup>*  
[One of the descendants of Fatima and Ali, daughter and nephew of Mohammed].

**Seldi:** zai'dl<sup>1</sup>; sī'dl<sup>2</sup>. More frequently heard sai'dl<sup>1</sup> [Hung. composer and musical director].

**Seldlitz:** sed'lits<sup>1</sup>; sēd'lits<sup>2</sup> [Corrupt spelling of SEDLITZ].

**seigneur** [Fr.]: sē'nyūr'<sup>1</sup>; se'nyūr'<sup>2</sup>; *not* sen-yōr'<sup>1</sup> [Same as SEIGNIOR].—

**seigneurial:** sin-yiūr'ri-al<sup>1</sup>; sēn-yū'ri-al<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a seignior].

**seignior:** sīn'yār'<sup>1</sup>; sēn'yōr'<sup>2</sup> [Lord]. Compare SIGNIOR, the spelling used by Shakespeare (First Folio edition 1623), Bacon, and others.

**seine:** sēn<sup>1</sup>; sen<sup>2</sup>. *I., St., & W.* sīn<sup>1</sup> [Any encircling fishing-net].

**Seine:** sēn<sup>1</sup>; sen<sup>2</sup> [Fr. river and dept.].

**Seir:** sī'ir<sup>1</sup>; sē'ir<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Seira:** si-ai'ra<sup>1</sup> or sī'i-ra<sup>1</sup>; se-ī'ra<sup>2</sup> or sē'i-ra<sup>2</sup>  
[Douai Bible].—**Seirah:** si-ai'ra<sup>1</sup> or sī'i-rā<sup>1</sup>; se-ī'rā<sup>2</sup> or sē'i-rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Seirath:** si-ai'rāth<sup>1</sup> or sī'i-rāth<sup>1</sup>; se-ī'rāth<sup>2</sup> or sē'i-rāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [hold].

**seisin, seizin:** si'zim<sup>1</sup>; sē'zin<sup>2</sup> [Possession of land under a claim of a free-

**seismogram:** sais'mo-gram<sup>1</sup>; sis'mo-grām<sup>2</sup>. In British usage the first syllable is pronounced saiz'<sup>1</sup>; sis'<sup>2</sup> [A record of earthquake phenomena].—**seismograph:** sais'or (Brit.) saiz'mo-grāf<sup>1</sup>; sis'or (Brit.) sis'mo-grāf<sup>2</sup> [An instrument for recording earthquake phenomena].—**seismography:** sais-or (Brit.) saiz'mog-rā-fi<sup>1</sup>; sis-or (Brit.) sis'mōg'ra-fy<sup>2</sup> [The study of the phenomena of earthquakes].—**seismology:** sais-or (Brit.) saiz'mol'o-jī<sup>1</sup>; sis-or (Brit.) sis'mōl'o-gy<sup>2</sup>.

**Sejanus:** si-jē'nus<sup>1</sup>; se-jā'nūs<sup>2</sup> [Rom. courtier ( -31)].

**sejugous:** sej'u-gus<sup>1</sup>; sēj'u-ğūs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.; C.* sī'ju-gus<sup>1</sup>; *E.* se-jū'gus<sup>1</sup>; *I.* si-jū'gus<sup>1</sup>; *W.* si-jū'gas<sup>1</sup> [Having six pairs of leaflets].

**Sela:** sī'lā<sup>1</sup>; sē'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Selah:** sī'lā<sup>1</sup>; sē'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Selahammalekoth:** sī'lā-ha-mā'h-kōth<sup>1</sup> or -kōth<sup>1</sup>; sē'lā-hā-mā'le-kōth<sup>2</sup> or -kōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Selah:** sel'ā-hai<sup>1</sup>; sē'lū-hi<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Selaites:** sī'lā-ait<sup>1</sup>; sē'lā-its<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Selebin:** sel'ī-bin<sup>1</sup>; sē'lē-bīn<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**select (a. & v.):** si-lekt'<sup>1</sup>; se-lēet'<sup>2</sup>; *not* sī-lekt'<sup>1</sup>.

**Seled:** sī'led<sup>1</sup>; sē'lēd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Selemia:** sel'ī-mai'ā<sup>1</sup>; sē'lē-mī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Selemias:** sel'ī-mai'ās<sup>1</sup>; sē'lē-mī'ās<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Selemian:** sel'ī-mai'ē'ū<sup>1</sup>; sē'lē-mī'ā'ū<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Selemith:** si-lī'mith<sup>1</sup>; se-lē'mith<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**selenium:** si-lī'ni-um<sup>1</sup>; se-lē'ni-ūm<sup>2</sup> [A non-metallic element employed in the transmission of photographs by electricity, etc.].

**seleography:** sel'ī-nog'rā-fi<sup>1</sup>; sē'lē-nōg'rā-fy<sup>2</sup> [The science of the study of the moon's surface].

**Selenua:** sel'ī-nū'ā<sup>1</sup>; sē'lē-nū'ā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Selethai:** sel'ī-thai<sup>1</sup>; sē'lē-thi<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Seleucia:** si-lū'shi-ā<sup>1</sup>; se-lū'shi-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [sect].

**Seleucian:** si-lū'si-ān<sup>1</sup>; se-lū'ci-ān<sup>2</sup> [A member of a 3d-century religious

**Seleucidæ:** si-lū'si-dī<sup>1</sup>; se-lū'ci-dē<sup>2</sup> [Syrian dynasty].

**Seleucus:** si-lū'kus<sup>1</sup>; se-lū'ūs<sup>2</sup> [King of Syria (350?-280? B. C.)].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Sellai**: sel'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; sël'a-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Selmai**: sel'mi-ai<sup>1</sup>; sël'ma-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Selomith**: si-lō'mith<sup>1</sup>; se-lō'mith<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Selous**: se-lū<sup>1</sup>; sē-lū<sup>2</sup> [Eng. explorer (1851-1916)].

**Sem**: sem<sup>1</sup>; sēm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Semaath**: sem'a-ath<sup>1</sup>; sēm'a-āth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Semachiah**: sem'e-kai'ā<sup>1</sup>; sēm'a-e'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Semaia**: si-mē'ya<sup>1</sup> or si-mai'ā<sup>1</sup>; se-mā'ya<sup>2</sup> or se-mi'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Semaiah**: si-mē'yā<sup>1</sup> or si-mai'ā<sup>1</sup>; se-mā'yā<sup>2</sup> or se-mi'ā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Semarith**: sem'a-rith<sup>1</sup>; sēm'a-rith<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Semathites**: sem'a-thait<sup>1</sup>; sēm'a-thits<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Semeber**: sem'i-bar<sup>1</sup>; sēm'e-ber<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Semegarnabu**: sem'i-gār'na-biu<sup>1</sup>; sēm'e-gār'na-bū<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Semel**: sem'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; sēm'e-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Semeia**: si'mu-ai'ā<sup>1</sup>; sēm'e-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Semeias**: si'mi-ai'as<sup>1</sup>; sēm'e-i'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Semels**: si-mi'is<sup>1</sup>; se-mē'is<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Semellius**: si-mel'i-us<sup>1</sup>; se-mēl'i-us<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Semeria**: sem'i-rai'ā<sup>1</sup>; sēm'e-rā'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Semeron**: sem'i-ren<sup>1</sup>; sēm'e-rōn<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**semester**: si-mes'tar<sup>1</sup>; se-mēs'ter<sup>2</sup> [A period or term of six months].

**semi** (*prefix*): sem'i-<sup>1</sup>; sēm'i-<sup>2</sup> [Half; partly; imperfectly].

**Semida**: si-mai'dā<sup>1</sup>; se-mi'da<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Semidaites**: si-mai'di-ait<sup>1</sup>; se-mi'da-its<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Seminamoth**: si-min'e-moth<sup>1</sup>; se-min'a-mōth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Seminole**: sem'i-nōl<sup>1</sup>; sēm'i-nōl<sup>2</sup> [An Amerind tribe of Florida].

**semipedal**: sem'i-ped-ai<sup>1</sup>; sēm'i-pēd-al<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & M.; E., I., & W.* sem-i-p'dai<sup>1</sup>; *St.* sem-ip'e-dal<sup>1</sup>; *W.* si-mip'i-dal<sup>1</sup>. By Bailey (1732) stressed *sem'i-pedal*; by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Perry (1805), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) *semip'dal*; by Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855) *se-mip'i-dal*; and by Smart (1840) *sem-i-ped'ol* [Consisting of half a foot in measure].

**Semiramide**: sēm'mi-rū'mi-dē<sup>1</sup>; sē'mi-rā'mi-dē<sup>2</sup> [Opera by Rossini].

**Semiramis**: si-mir'ə-mis<sup>1</sup> or sem'i-rə-mis<sup>1</sup>; se-mir'a-mis<sup>2</sup> or sēm'i-ra-mis<sup>2</sup> [Semimythical Asiatic queen].

**Semis**: si'mis<sup>1</sup>; sē'mis<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Semlai**: sem'h-ai<sup>1</sup>; sēm'la-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Sempach**: zem'pūh<sup>1</sup>; sēm'pāh<sup>2</sup> [Swiss town].

**sempstress**: semp'stres<sup>1</sup>; sēm'p'strēs<sup>2</sup> [A seamstress].

**Senaah**: si-nē'ā<sup>1</sup> or sen'i-ā<sup>1</sup>; se-nā'ā<sup>2</sup> or sēn'a-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Senaai**: sen'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; sēn'a-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Seneca**: sen'i-kā<sup>1</sup>; sēn'e-ea<sup>2</sup> [1. Roman philosopher (B. C. 3-65 A. D.)

**Senegal**: sen'i-gōl<sup>1</sup>; sēn'e-gāl<sup>2</sup> [River and colony in Fr. W. Africa].

**senegin**: sen'i-jin<sup>1</sup>; sēn'e-gin<sup>2</sup>. *C. & E.* sen'e-gin<sup>1</sup> [A poisonous chemical compound used in medicine as a local anesthetic].

**Seneh**: si'nā<sup>1</sup>; sē'ne<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**seneschal**: sen'ə-shel<sup>1</sup>; sēn'e-shal<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1766) si'nes-kal<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) sen'es-kal<sup>1</sup> [An official in the household of a medieval prince; also (Eng.), a cathedral official. The term is now rarely used].

**senhor** [Pg.]: sē-nyōr<sup>1</sup>; sē-nyōr<sup>2</sup> [Sir; Mr.: used as a title of address or respect].—**senhora** [Pg.]: sē-nyō'ra<sup>1</sup>; sē-nyō'rā<sup>2</sup> [Fem. of SENHOR].—**senhorita** [Pg.]: sē-nyō-rī'tā<sup>1</sup>; sē-nyō-rī'tā<sup>2</sup> [Miss].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**senile:** sī'nail<sup>1</sup>; sē'nīl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, and also by most of the earlier lexicographers from Buchanan (1766) to Wright (1855). *C. & Perry* (1777) sī'nīl<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) sī-nail<sup>1</sup> [Affected by old age or its infirmities].

**senior:** sīn'yər<sup>1</sup>; sēn'yōr<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. sin'i-ar<sup>1</sup>; I. & St. sī'ni-er<sup>1</sup>*. By Buchanan (1757) sīn'yur<sup>1</sup>; *Perry* (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) sī'ni-ur<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807); Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) sī'nyur<sup>1</sup> [One who is older than another].

**Senir:** sī'nir<sup>1</sup>; sē'nir<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Sennaab:** sen'i-ab<sup>1</sup>; sēn'a-āb<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sennaar:** sen'i-ūr<sup>1</sup>; sēn'a-ār<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sennacherib:** se-nak'i-rib<sup>1</sup>; sē-nāc'e-rib<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Senneser:** sen'i-ser<sup>1</sup>; sēn'e-ser<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**sennight:** sen'ait<sup>1</sup> or sen'it<sup>1</sup>; sēn'it<sup>2</sup> or sēn'it<sup>2</sup> [A period of seven (days and) nights; a week].

My love for Nature is as old as I:  
But thirty moons, one honeymoon to that,  
And three rich sennights more, my love for her.

TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* l. 30. [1851.]

**señor** [Sp.]: sē-nyōr<sup>1</sup>; sē-nyōr<sup>2</sup> [Sir; Mr.: a title of address or respect].—**señora** [Sp.]: sē-nyō-rā<sup>1</sup>; sē-nyō-rā<sup>2</sup> [Fem. of seNOR].—**señorita:** [Sp.] sē-nyō-rī-tā<sup>1</sup>; sē-nyō-rī-tā<sup>2</sup> [Miss].

**sensual:** sen'shu-al<sup>1</sup>; sēn'shū-al<sup>2</sup>; *not* sen'siu-al<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the body or to the physical senses]. So also with its relatives **sensualism**, **sensualist**, **sensualize**, **sensuous**, etc.

**sentience:** sen'shi-ens<sup>1</sup> or (*colloq.*) sen'shens<sup>1</sup>; sēn'shi-ēnç<sup>2</sup> or (*colloq.*) sēn'shēnç<sup>2</sup>. [The state of being sentient].—**sentient:** sen'shi-ent<sup>1</sup> or (*colloq.*) sen'shont<sup>1</sup>; sēn'shi-ēnt<sup>2</sup> or (*colloq.*) sēn'shēnt<sup>2</sup> [Possessing the power of sense; having sensation or feeling].

[emotion or susceptibility to it].

**sentiment:** sen'ti-ment<sup>1</sup>; sēn'ti-mēnt<sup>2</sup>. See -MENT [Refined and tender

**Senua:** si-niū'a<sup>1</sup> or sen'yu-a<sup>1</sup>; se-nū'a<sup>2</sup> or sēn'yu-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Senuah:** si-niū'a<sup>1</sup> or sen'yu-a<sup>1</sup>; se-nū'a<sup>2</sup> or sēn'yu-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Scorim:** si-fō-rim<sup>1</sup>; se-fō-rim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Seoul:** sē-ūl<sup>1</sup>; sē-ūl<sup>2</sup> [Capital of Chosen].

**sepal:** sep'al<sup>1</sup> or sī'pal<sup>1</sup>; sēp'al<sup>2</sup> or sē'pal<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & M.; I. & St. sī'pal<sup>1</sup>; E., W., & Wr. sī'pal<sup>1</sup>* [One of the individual parts or leaves of a calyx. See CALYX].

[connected].

**separate** (a.): sep'a-rit<sup>1</sup>; sēp'a-rat<sup>2</sup> [Considered apart from others; not

**separate** (v.): sep'a-rēt<sup>1</sup>; sēp'a-rāt<sup>2</sup> [To take apart; disconnect; disjoin].

**separation:** sep'a-rē-shan<sup>1</sup>; sēp'a-rū-shon<sup>2</sup> [The act or process of separating. See SEPARATE (v.)].—**separatist:** sep'a-rē-tist<sup>1</sup>; sēp'a-ra-tist<sup>2</sup>; *not* sep'a-rē-tist<sup>1</sup> [An advocate of separation].

**Sephaath:** sef'a-ath<sup>1</sup>; sēf'a-āth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sephama:** sef'a-mā<sup>1</sup>; sēf'a-mā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sephemoth:** sef'a-mōth<sup>1</sup> or sef'a-mōth<sup>1</sup>; sēf'a-mōth<sup>2</sup> or sēf'a-mōth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sephar:** sī'far<sup>1</sup>; sē'fār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sepharad:** si-fē-rad<sup>1</sup> or sef'a-rad<sup>1</sup>; se-fū-rād<sup>2</sup> or sēf'a-rād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sepharvaim:** sef'ar-vē'im<sup>1</sup>; sēf'ar-vā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sepharvites:** sī'far-vaita<sup>1</sup> or si-fār-vaits<sup>1</sup>; sē'fār-vits<sup>2</sup> or se-fār-vits<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sephata:** sef'a-tā<sup>1</sup>; sēf'a-tā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sephathia:** sef'a-tai'ā<sup>1</sup>; sēf'a-tī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sephathas:** sef'a-tai'as<sup>1</sup>; sēf'a-tī'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sepheh:** si-fē-hi<sup>1</sup>; sē'fē-hi<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sephela:** si-fē-lā<sup>1</sup>; se-fē-lā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sephion:** si-fē-on<sup>1</sup>; sē'fē-on<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sephora:** si-fō-rā<sup>1</sup>; se-fō-rā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**Sephuphan:** si-fü'fan¹; se-fü'fan² [Douai Bible].—**Septhai:** sep'chu-ai¹; sēp'tha-i² [ment].

**Septuagint:** sep'tiu-a-jint¹; sēp'tū-a-gint² [Gr. version of the Old Testament].  
**sepulcher, sepulchre** (n. & v.): sep'ul-kar¹; sēp'ul-er². Formerly, both the noun and the verb were stressed also on the penultimate.

The accent of this [*sepulchre*, substantive] was shifted to the antepenult before that of the verb. Fairfax has used it both ways [1600];

As if his work should his *sepulcher* be, Tasso 1, st. 25.

The sacred armies, and the godly knight

Who the great *sepulcher* of Christ did free. Tasso st. 1.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. IV, ch. iv, p. 363. [London, 1784.]

In using the verb Shakespeare and Milton employed the stress on the penult:

Go to thy lady's grave, and call her's thence,

Or, at the least, in her's *sepulchre* thine.

SHAKESPEARE *Two Gentlemen of Verona* act iv, sc. 2. [1591.]

And so *sepulcher'd* in such pomp dost lie,

That kings for such a tomb would wish to die.

MILTON *Verses on Shakespeare.*

But Ben Jonson (1616) used the same accentuation as we do to-day:

I am glad to see that time survive,

When merit is not *sepulcher'd* alive. Epigrammes lxi.

By Bailey (1732) and Fenning (1760) the noun was stressed *sepulchre*, but by the rest of the earlier lexicographers, from Johnson (1755) to Webster (1828), the stress was indicated *sepulcher*. Walker (1809) in his treatment of the word as a noun claimed that "Dr. Johnson tells us it is accented by Shakespeare and Milton on the second syllable," and to prove it cited quotations in which the word was used as a verb. See above.

The verb was stressed on the first syllable by Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Webster (1828), but on the second by Johnson (1755), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791 & 1809), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) **I. n.** A burial-place. **II. v.** To place in a grave; bury.

**sepulture:** sep'ul-cher¹ or -tiur¹; sēp'ul-cher² or -tūr² [The act of putting the dead body of a person in the grave].

**sequel:** si'kwel¹; sē'kwēl² [That which follows in consequence of what has previously happened]. Compare **SEQUELA**.

**sequela** [L.]: si-kwī'lā¹; se-kwē'lā² [One who or that which follows]. Compare **SEQUEL**.—**sequelæ:** si-kwī'lī¹; se-kwē'lē² [Pl. of **SEQUELA**].

**sequesterate:** si-kwes'trēt¹; se-kwēs'trāt²; *not* sek'wis-trēt¹ [To confiscate].

**sequestration:** sek'wes-trē'shən¹; sēk'wēs-trā'shon², *Standard, C., & St.; E. & M.* si-kwes-trē'shən¹; *I.* sek-wes-trē'shən¹; *W.* si'kwes-trē'shən¹; *Wr.* sek-wis-trē'shən¹ [The act of confiscating property].

**sequestrator:** sek'wes-trē'tor¹; sēk'wēs-trā'tōr². *M.* si'kwes-trē-tar¹. By Perry (1777) and Webster (1828) si-kwes-trē'tor¹. By Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) the stress was put on the first syllable; by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) it was placed on the third [One who confiscates].

**sequin:** si'kwīn¹; sē'kwīn² [Venetian coin].

**Sequoia:** si-kwōi'ā¹; se-kwōi'ā² [A genus of giant trees of the pine family].

**ser-** A trigraph which in English is pronounced in several ways when forming a separate syllable: (1) ser¹, sēr², as in "seraph"; (2) sār¹, sār², as in "sergeant"; (3) sūr¹, sēr², as in "sermon," "serpent," "service." See these words.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

**seraglio:** sē-rā'lyo<sup>1</sup> or se-ral'yo<sup>1</sup>; sē-rā'lyo<sup>2</sup> or sē-rāl'yo<sup>2</sup> [A harem].

**Serah:** sī'rā<sup>1</sup>; sē'rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Seraiah:** sī-rē'yā<sup>1</sup> or sī-rai'ā<sup>1</sup>; se-rā'yā<sup>2</sup> or se-rī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Serajevo:** sē'ra-yē'vo<sup>1</sup>; sē'ra-yē'vo<sup>2</sup> [Bosnian district and capital].

**seraph:** ser'af<sup>1</sup>; sēr'af<sup>2</sup> [One of the highest orders of angels].—**seraphic:** si-raf'ik<sup>1</sup>; se-rāf'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the seraphim].—**seraphim:** ser'ə-fim<sup>1</sup>; sēr'a-fim<sup>2</sup> [Plural of SERAPH].

**Serapis:** sī-rē'pis<sup>1</sup>; se-rā'pis<sup>2</sup> [Egypt. god of the lower world].

**seraskier:** ser'as-kīr<sup>1</sup>; sēr'as-kēr<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* ser-as-kīr<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., & St.* se-ras'kīr<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* si-ras'kīr<sup>1</sup> [The Turkish minister of war and commander-in-chief of the army].

**Serebia:** ser'ī-bai'ā<sup>1</sup>; sēr'e-bī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sered:** sī'red<sup>1</sup>; sē'rēd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Seredites:** sī'ri-dait<sup>1</sup>; sē're-dīts<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Sereser:** sī-rī'ser<sup>1</sup>; se-rē'ser<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**sergeant<sup>1</sup>:** sār'jant<sup>1</sup>; sār'gant<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation sūr'jant<sup>1</sup> noted by *C. & W.* as in use is now seldom if ever heard, but was preferred by Knowles (1835) and Craig (1849). This word is spelt also *serjeant*, but pronounced the same way. See BEAUCLERK, CLERK, DERBY, MERCHANT [1. A non-commissioned military officer. 2. A police officer ranking next below a lieutenant. 3. Formerly, in Eng., a barrister of the highest rank].

**Sergeant<sup>2</sup>:** sār'jant<sup>1</sup>; sār'jant<sup>2</sup> [Am. family name].

**Sergius:** sūr'ji-us<sup>1</sup>; sēr'gi-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**series:** sī'riz<sup>1</sup>; sē'rēs<sup>2</sup>. *M., St., & W.* sī'ri-iz<sup>1</sup>, which is noted as alternative also by *Standard, C., E., I., & W.* [A number of things arranged in a stated or given order; also, the order itself]. [India].

**Seringapatam:** se-riŋ'gə-pa-tam<sup>1</sup>; sē-rīŋ'gə-pa-tām<sup>2</sup> [City in Brit. India].

**serjeant:** sūr'jant<sup>1</sup>; sār'jant<sup>2</sup> [See SERGEANT].

**sermon:** sūr'mən<sup>1</sup>; sēr'mon<sup>2</sup>. A word formerly (1225) spelt *sarmun*, the form *sarman* being in use as late as 1765, to which perhaps the pronunciation sār'mun<sup>1</sup>, once in fashionable use and looked upon by Walker as "a mark of the lowest vulgarity," may be traced. See CLERK.

**Seron:** sī'ron<sup>1</sup>; sē'rōn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**serpent:** sūr'pent<sup>1</sup>; sēr'pēnt<sup>2</sup>. Compare SERMON [A scaly limbless reptile].

**serpentine:** sūr'pen-tain<sup>1</sup> or -tin<sup>1</sup>; sēr'pēn-tīn<sup>2</sup> or -tīn<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a serpent; also, winding, sinuous; as, a *serpentine* dance in which wavy effects are obtained by the use of a long flowing skirt under colored lights].

**Serug:** sī'rug<sup>1</sup>; sē'rūg<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**servant:** sūr'vant<sup>1</sup>; sēr'vant<sup>2</sup>. See quotation.

As late as his own day Walker (1732-1807) had to admit that "even among the better sort we sometimes hear the salutation, *Sir your servant*, though this pronunciation of the word singly would be looked upon as a mark of the lowest vulgarity" [1791].

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 96. [H. '04.]

**Servetus:** sār-vī'tus<sup>1</sup>; ser-vē'tūs<sup>2</sup> [Span. theologian (1511-53)].

**service:** sūr'vis<sup>1</sup>; sēr'viç<sup>2</sup>. Formerly pronounced sūr'vis<sup>1</sup>, an idiosyncrasy with people of fashion who aped the pronunciation of the street. Compare SERVANT [Any work done for the benefit of another].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌk, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**serviette:** *sūr'vi-et'1* or *ser'vyet'1*; *sēr'vi-ēt'2* or *sēr'vyēt'2* [Fr., a table-napkin].

**serve:** *sūr'vil'1*, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.,* or *sūr'vail'1*, *E., I., M., & St.*; *sēr'vil'2* or *sēr'vil'2*. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain, which for nearly a century (1777 to 1855) favored the *i* short [Pert. to a servant or a slave; held in subjection].

**servitude:** *sūr'vi-tiūd'1*; *sēr'vi-tūd'2* [A state of subjection to any work, aim, claim, or demand].

**Sesai:** *sī'sai'1* or *sī'si-ai'1*; *sē'si'2* or *sē'sa-i'2* [Douai Bible].

**sesame:** *ses'a-mi'1*; *sēs'a-mē'2*. Formerly *ses'am'1* (Webster, 1828) and *sī'-sām'1* (Reid, 1844) [1. An East-Indian herb. 2. One of two passwords, "Open sesame," used to gain admission to the robbers' den in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainment" story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves"].

**Sesis:** *sī'sis'1*; *sē'sis'2* [Apocrypha].

**Sesostri:** *si-sēs'tris'1*; *se-sōs'tris'2* [Legendary Egypt. king].

**sesquipedal:** *ses'kwī-ped'al'1*, *Standard & C.,* or *ses-kwip'1-dāl'1*, *E., M., W., & Wr.*; *sēs'kwī-pēd'al'2* or *sēs-kwip'e-dal'2*; *I. & Buchanan* (1757) *ses'kwip-i-dāl'1*; *St. ses'kwī-pi'dāl'1*. By Bailey (1732), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828) *ses-kwip'i-dāl'1*; Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) *ses'kwī-pi'dāl'1*. Dr. Johnson (1755) indicated the stress on the first syllable, Ash (1775) placed it on the third [Sesquipedalian].—**sesquipedalian:** *ses'kwī-pi-dē'li-ən'1*; *sēs'-kwī-pe-dā'li-an'2*.

A *Sesquipedalian*, one that is a foot and a half high. *Sesquipedalian words* used by Horace for great, stout, and lofty words: words that are very long, consisting of many syllables.

BLOUNT *Glossographia* s. v. [1656.]

**sessile:** *ses'il'1*; *sēs'il'2* [Not supported by a stalk or stem: said of certain flowers].

**sesterce:** *ses'türs'1*; *sēs'tērc'2*. Same as SESTERTIUS.

**sestertius:** *ses-tür'shi-us'1*; *sēs-tēr'shi-üs'2* [Roman coin].

**Sesthel:** *ses'thel'1*; *sēs'thēl'2* [Apocrypha].

**sestina:** *ses-ti'nē'1*; *sēs-ti'na'2* [A form of Romance verse].

**sestine:** *ses'tin'1* or *-tain'1*; *sēs'tin'2* or *-tīn'2* [Same as SESTINA].

**Seth:** *seth'1*; *sēth'2* [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Sethur:** *sī'-thur'1*; *sē'thūr'2* [Bible].

**Seti:** *sē'ti'1*; *sē'ti'2* [One of the several Pharaohs who ruled Egypt].

**setreme:** *sī'ti-rīm'1*; *sē'ti-rēm'2*. *Wr.* *set'i-rīm'1*, so also Craig (1849) and Wright (1855) [An oar-like limb of an aquatic insect].

**Seton:** *sī'tēn'1*; *sē'tēn'2* [1. Am. philanthropist (1774-1821), founder of the Sisters of Charity in America. 2. Eng.-Am. naturalist (1860- )].

**Setral:** *set'rī-ai'1*; *sēt'ra-i'2* [Douai Bible].

**set-to:** *set'tū'1*; *sēt'tō'2* [A bout at fighting].

**Sevastopol:** *si-vās'to-pōl'1* or *sev'as-tō'pēl'1*; *se-vās'to-pōl'2* or *sēv'as-tō'pōl'2*  
Same as SEBASTOPOL.

**Seveneh:** *si-ven'ē'1*; *se-vēn'ē'2* [Bible (R. V.)].

[NIGHT].

**sevensnight:** *sen'nait'1* or *sen'it'1*; *sēn'nīt'2* or *sēn'it'2* [Obsolete form of SEN-

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

**several:** sev'ar-al<sup>1</sup>; sēv'er-al<sup>2</sup>. A word frequently slurred sev'rəl<sup>1</sup>, but one of which every syllable should be pronounced [Being of an indefinite number].—**severe:** si-vīr<sup>1</sup>; se-vēr<sup>2</sup> [Unsparring in the treatment of others].—**severity:** si-ver'i-tā<sup>1</sup>; se-vēr'i-ty<sup>2</sup>.

**Severus:** si-vī'rus<sup>1</sup>; se-vē'rūs<sup>2</sup> [Two Rom. emperors: (1) 146-211; (2) 205-235].

**Sévigné (de):** də sē"vī"nyē<sup>1</sup>; de sē"vī"nyē<sup>2</sup> [Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, Fr. letter-writer (1626-96)].

**Seville:** sev'il<sup>1</sup> or si-vī'l<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) sē-vīl'yē<sup>1</sup>; sēv'il<sup>2</sup> or se-vīl<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) sē-vīl'yē<sup>2</sup> [Sp. province and its capital].

**Sèvres:** sāv'vr<sup>1</sup>; sē'vr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. porcelain-manufacturing town].

**sew:** sō<sup>1</sup>; sō<sup>2</sup>. If judged by analogy this is an abnormal pronunciation in English, where *ew* in *dew*, *few*, *hew*, *mew*, *new*, is pronounced as in "feud." Dr Craigie ("New Eng. Dict.," s.v.) points out that in the 17th century *sew* was sometimes rimed with *chue* and *new*. In Scotland the word is pronounced shū<sup>1</sup> [To fasten together or work upon with needle and thread].

**sewage:** siū'ij<sup>1</sup>; sū'ag<sup>2</sup> [Waste-matter carried off by drainage-water].

**sewer<sup>1</sup>:** sō'ar<sup>1</sup>; sō'er<sup>2</sup> [One who sews with a needle and thread]. [table].

**sewer<sup>2</sup>:** siū'ar<sup>1</sup>; sū'er<sup>2</sup> [One who formerly provided service or served at

**sewer<sup>3</sup>:** siū'ar<sup>1</sup>; sū'er<sup>2</sup>. This word is recorded by Cowell (1607) and Coles (1676). The latter noted that it was corruptly called *shore*. Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Walker (1809) all indicated sūr<sup>1</sup> as preferred; Smart (1840), who also noted sūr<sup>1</sup>, added, "vulgarly pronounced shōr<sup>1</sup>." Enfield (1807) and Wright (1855) recorded siū'ar<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) sū'er<sup>1</sup>; but shōr<sup>1</sup> was supported by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844). The corrupt pronunciation was current in England as late as 1833, and it is condemned by Savage in his "Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language," p. 46 [A conduit for sewage].

**sewerage:** siū'ar-ij<sup>1</sup>; sū'er-ag<sup>2</sup> [Sewage or a system of sewers].

**sexagenary:** seks-aj'i-nē-rī<sup>1</sup>; sēks-āg'e-nā-ry<sup>2</sup>. Webster (1828) and Wright (1855) sēks'a-jē-ner-i<sup>1</sup> [One who is sixty years old; also, something composed of 60 parts].

**Sexagesima:** seks'a-jes'i-mā<sup>1</sup>; sēks'a-gēs'i-mā<sup>2</sup> [The second Sunday be-

**sextile:** seks'til<sup>1</sup> or seks'tail<sup>1</sup>; sēks'til<sup>2</sup> or sēks'til<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Measured by a distance of 60 degrees].

**Seychelles:** sē"shel<sup>1</sup>; sē"qhēl<sup>2</sup> [Islands in Indian Ocean].

**Seymour:** sī'mōr<sup>1</sup>; sē'mōr<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**sforzando:** sfer-tsān'do<sup>1</sup>; sfōr-tsān'do<sup>2</sup> [It., sounded with sudden explosive force; a direction in music].

**sh.** This digraph, assumed from the common spelling, is the sign of the elementary sound closing in *wish*, opening in *she*. In Key 1 it is indicated by the symbol sh, and in Key 2 by sh. See KEYS TO PRONUNCIATION, p. xxxvi. It is represented in the common spelling by:

(1) *sh*, as in *show*, *shadow*, *wash*, etc.; (2) *si*, *ssi*, *s(e)*, *sc(i)*, before an unaccented vowel, as in *pension*, *passion*, *Asia*, *nauseate*, *conscience*, so in *sugar*, *issue*, etc.; (3) *ti*, before an unaccented vowel, as in *partial*, *patient*, *nation*, etc.; (4) *c(i)*, *ce*, *che*, before an unaccented vowel, as in *provincial*, *ancient*, *vicious*, etc., *ocean*, etc., *luncheon*, etc. If *sh* sounds of this sort occur in two successive syllables, the former is often sounded *s*, as in *pronunciation* (pro-nun'si-ē'shən); (5) *ch* after *l*, *r*, final, as in *flich*, *pinch*, pro-

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gö; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

nounced sh by British authorities, and in many strange words mainly from French, as *champagne*, *charade*, *chevalier*, etc., *capuchin*, *machine*, etc. Compare *ch*.

FRANCIS A. MARCH, SR. in *Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary* p. 2197. [1903.]

**Shaalabbin**: shē'a-lab'in<sup>1</sup>; shā'a-lāb'in<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as SHAALBIN].—**Shaalbim**: shu-al'bim<sup>1</sup>; sha-āl'bim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shaalbonite**: shē-al'bo-nait<sup>1</sup> or shu-al'bo-nait<sup>1</sup>; shā-āl'bo-nit<sup>2</sup> or sha-āl'bo-nit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shaalim**: shē'a-lim<sup>1</sup>; shā'a-lim<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shaaph**: shē'af<sup>1</sup>; shā'āf<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shaaraim**: shē'e-rē'im<sup>1</sup>; shā'-a-rā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shaashgaz**: shē-ash'gaz<sup>1</sup>; shā-āsh'gāz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shabbethai**: shab'i-thai<sup>1</sup>; shāb'e-thi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shachia**: shē-kaf'ā<sup>1</sup> or shak'i-ā<sup>1</sup>; shā-ef'ā<sup>2</sup> or shāe'i-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shaddai**: shad'i-ai<sup>1</sup> or shad'ai<sup>1</sup>; shād'a-i<sup>2</sup> or shād'i<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shadrach**: shē'drak<sup>1</sup>; shā'drāe<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**shaft**: shaft<sup>1</sup>; shaft<sup>2</sup> [1. An excavation, as in a mine. 2. That part of a column between the capital and the base]. See *ASK*.

**Shage**: shē'gī<sup>1</sup>; shā'gē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shaharaim**: shē'hā-rē'im<sup>1</sup>; shā'ha-rā'-im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shahazim**: shē'hā-zai'mā<sup>1</sup> or shē-haz'i-mā<sup>1</sup>; shā'ha-z'i-mā<sup>2</sup> or sha-hāz'i-mā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shahazumah**: shē'hā-zū'mā<sup>1</sup> or shē-haz'u-mā<sup>1</sup>; shā'ha-zū'mā<sup>2</sup> or sha-hāz'u-mā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**shake**: shēk<sup>1</sup>; shāk<sup>2</sup> [To move up and down or to and fro].

**shako**: shak'o<sup>1</sup>; shāk'o<sup>2</sup>. [A military hat of box or bear-skin type].

While the *shako* was still worn in the British army, the pronunciation was shak'o<sup>1</sup> among the officers, but shā-kū<sup>1</sup> in the ranks.

W. A. CRAIGIE *New English Dictionary* vol. viii, pt. 2, p. 606. [Oxford, 1910.]

**Shalem**: shē'lem<sup>1</sup>; shā'lem<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shalim**: shē'lim<sup>1</sup>; shā'lim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shallisha**: sha-lai'shā<sup>1</sup> or shal'i-shā<sup>1</sup>; sha-l'i'sha<sup>2</sup> or shāl'i-sa<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shallishah**: shē-lai'shā<sup>1</sup> or shal'i-shā<sup>1</sup>; sha-l'i'shā<sup>2</sup> or shāl'i-shā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shallecheth**: shal'i-kef<sup>1</sup>; shāl'e-cēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**shallot**: sha-let<sup>1</sup>; sha-lōt<sup>2</sup> [A kitchen vegetable allied to garlic].

**Shallum**: shal'um<sup>1</sup>; shāl'um<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shallun**: shal'un<sup>1</sup>; shāl'un<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shalmat**: shal'mai<sup>1</sup> or shal'mi-ai<sup>1</sup>; shāl'mi<sup>2</sup> or shāl'ma-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shalman**: shal'men<sup>1</sup>; shāl'man<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shalmaneser**: shal'men-i'zer<sup>1</sup>; shāl'man-e'ger<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shama**: shē'mā<sup>1</sup>; shā'ma<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**shaman**: shā'men<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, M., & W.*, or sham'en<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., I., & St.*; shā'man<sup>2</sup> or shām'an<sup>2</sup>; *Wr.* shē'men<sup>1</sup> [A medicine-man or priest-doctor among Siberian tribes].

**Shamariah**: sham'a-rai'ā<sup>1</sup> or shē-mūr'yā<sup>1</sup>; shām'a-rī'ā<sup>2</sup> or sha-mār'yā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shamed**: shē'med<sup>1</sup>; shā'mēd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shamer**: shē'mer<sup>1</sup>; shā'mer<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shamgar**: sham'gar<sup>1</sup>; shām'gār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shamhuth**: sham'huth<sup>1</sup>; shām'hūth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shamir**: shē'mer<sup>1</sup>; shā'mir<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shamma**: sham'ā<sup>1</sup>; shām'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shammah**: sham'ā<sup>1</sup>; shām'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shammai**: sham'i-ai<sup>1</sup> or sham'ai<sup>1</sup>; shām'a-i<sup>2</sup> or shām'i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shammoth**: sham'eth<sup>1</sup> or sham'ōth<sup>1</sup>; shām'ōth<sup>2</sup> or shām'ōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shammua**: sha-miū'ā<sup>1</sup>; shā-mū'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shammuah**: sha-miū'ā<sup>1</sup>; sha-mū'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)]. [thoroughly].

**shampoo**: sham-pū<sup>1</sup>; shām-pōō<sup>2</sup> [To lather, rub, and wash (the head)]

**Shamshera**: sham'shi-rai<sup>1</sup> or sham'shi-rē'ai<sup>1</sup>; shām'she-rī<sup>2</sup> or shām'she-rā'i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Shanghai**: shān'hai<sup>1</sup> or shūn-hā'i<sup>1</sup>; shāng'hī<sup>2</sup> or shūng-hā'i<sup>2</sup> [Chin. spt.].

**shanghai**: shān'hai<sup>1</sup>; shāng'hī<sup>2</sup> [A former breed of domestic fowls].

**shan'n't, shan't**: shant<sup>1</sup>; shānt<sup>2</sup> [Shall not].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, lēe; ī=ē; ī=ö; gö, nōt, ör, wón,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; lū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

**Shapham:** shē'fām<sup>1</sup>; shā'fām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shaphan:** shē'fān<sup>1</sup>; shā'fān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shaphat:** shē'fat<sup>1</sup>; shā'fat<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shapher:** shē'fēr<sup>1</sup>; shā'fēr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sharai:** shē-rē'ai<sup>1</sup> or shē-rā'i<sup>1</sup>; shā-rā'i<sup>2</sup> or shā-rā'i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sharaim:** shē-rē'im<sup>1</sup>; shā-rē'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sharar:** shē-rēr<sup>1</sup>; shā-rār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shazer:** shē-rī'zēr<sup>1</sup>; shā-rī'zēr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sharon:** shār'an<sup>1</sup>; shār'on<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sharonite:** shār'an-ait<sup>1</sup>; shār'on-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sharuhen:** shē-rū'hen<sup>1</sup>; shā-rū'hēn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shashai:** shē'shai<sup>1</sup>; shā'shāi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shashak:** shē'shak<sup>1</sup>; shā'shāk<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shaul:** shē-ul<sup>1</sup>; shā'ül<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shaulites:** shē'ul-ait<sup>1</sup>; shā'ül-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shaveh:** shē've<sup>1</sup>; shā'vē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shaveh-Kiriathaim:** shē've-kir'i-a-thē'im<sup>1</sup>; shā'vē-kir'i-a-thā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shavsha:** shav'shā<sup>1</sup>; shāv'shā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**sheaf:** shif<sup>1</sup>; shēf<sup>2</sup>. Compare SHEATH [A quantity of stalks of cut grain bound together].

**Sheal:** shī'al<sup>1</sup>; shē'al<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shealtiel:** shī-al'ti-el<sup>1</sup>; shē-äl'ti-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**shear:** shīr<sup>1</sup>; shēr<sup>2</sup>. Compare SHEER [To clip close with shears or scissors].—**shears:** shīrz<sup>1</sup>; shērz<sup>2</sup> [A two-bladed cutting instrument].

**Sheariah:** shī'a-rai'ā<sup>1</sup> or shī-ār'yā<sup>1</sup>; shē'a-rī'ā<sup>2</sup> or shē-ār'yā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shear-jashub:** shī'ar-jē'shub<sup>1</sup> or shī'ar-jāsh'ub<sup>1</sup>; shē'ār-jā'shūb<sup>2</sup> or shē'ār-jāsh'ub<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Shearman:** shūr'mān<sup>1</sup>; shēr'mān<sup>2</sup> [Eng. & Am. family name].

**sheath:** shīth<sup>1</sup>; shēth<sup>2</sup>. Compare SHEATHE [A close-fitting protective case or envelop].

**sheathe:** shīth<sup>1</sup>; shēth<sup>2</sup>. Compare SHEATH [To place in a sheath].

**sheaths:** shīthz<sup>1</sup>; shēthz<sup>2</sup> [Plural of SHEATH].

**sheave:** shiv<sup>1</sup>; shēv<sup>2</sup> [To gather so as to make a sheaf or sheaves]. Compare SHEAF.

**Sheba:** shī'bā<sup>1</sup>; shē'bā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shebah:** shī'bā<sup>1</sup>; shē'bā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shebam:** shī'bām<sup>1</sup>; shē'bām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shebaniah:** shēb'a-nai'ā<sup>1</sup>; shēb'a-nī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shebarim:** shēb'a-rim<sup>1</sup> or shī-bē-rim<sup>1</sup>; shēb'a-rīm<sup>2</sup> or shē-bā-rīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shebat:** shī'bat<sup>1</sup>; shē'bat<sup>2</sup>. Same as SEBAT.—**Sheber:** shī'bār<sup>1</sup>; shē'ber<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shebna:** shēb'nā<sup>1</sup>; shēb'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shebnah:** shēb'nā<sup>1</sup>; shēb'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Sheboygan:** shī-bei'gan<sup>1</sup>; shē-bōy'gan<sup>2</sup> [County and town in Wis.].

**Shebuel:** shī-biū'el<sup>1</sup> or shēb'yū-el<sup>1</sup>; shē-bū'ēl<sup>2</sup> or shēb'yū-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shecaniah:** shēk'a-nai'ā<sup>1</sup> or shī-kan'yā<sup>1</sup>; shēk'a-nī'ā<sup>2</sup> or shē-cān'yā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shechem:** shī'kem<sup>1</sup>; shē'ēm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shechemites:** shī'kem-ait<sup>1</sup>; shē'ēm-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Shechinah:** shī-kui'nā<sup>1</sup>; shē-ei'nā<sup>2</sup> [Same as SHEKINAH].

**Shedeur:** shēd'i-ur<sup>1</sup> or shī'di-ur<sup>1</sup>; shēd'e-ūr<sup>2</sup> or shē'de-ūr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Sheelah:** shī'lā<sup>1</sup>; shē'lā<sup>2</sup> [An Ir. feminine personal name].

**sheep, sheer, sheet.** These words are all pronounced as one syllable shīp<sup>1</sup>, shēp<sup>2</sup>; shīr<sup>1</sup>, shēr<sup>2</sup>; shīt<sup>1</sup>, shēt<sup>2</sup>.

**Sheerah:** shī'r-rā<sup>1</sup>; shē'e-rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shehariah:** shī'hā-rai'ā<sup>1</sup>; shē'hā-rī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**sheik, sheikh:** shik<sup>1</sup> or shēk<sup>1</sup>; shēk<sup>2</sup> or shēk<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England as indicated by Murray's "New English Dictionary" [In Mohammedan countries, especially Arabia and Egypt, an old or a venerable man; also, the leader of a religious organization].

**Sheila:** shī'lā<sup>1</sup>; shē'lā<sup>2</sup> [Variant form of SHEELAH].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

**shekel**: shek'el<sup>1</sup>; shök'öl<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827) shi'kl<sup>1</sup> [One of several ancient Hebrew coins of gold, silver, or bronze].

**Shekinah**: shi-kai'na<sup>1</sup>; she-ki'na<sup>2</sup>; *Wr.* shek'i-nä<sup>1</sup> [In Jewish theology, a glory or refugent light symbolic of the Divine Presence].

**Shelah**: shi'lö<sup>1</sup>; shë'lä<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. Compare **SHEELAH**.—**Shelanites**: shi'-lan-aits<sup>1</sup>; shë'lan-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shelemiah**: shel'i-mai'ä<sup>1</sup> or shi-lem'ya<sup>2</sup>; shël'o-mi'ä<sup>2</sup> or she-lëm'ya<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sheleph**: shi'lef<sup>1</sup>; shë'lëf<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shelesh**: shi'lesh<sup>1</sup>; shë'lësh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**shellac**: she-lak<sup>1</sup> or shel'ak<sup>1</sup>; shë-läe<sup>2</sup> or shël'äe<sup>2</sup>. In Great Britain the stress is put upon the first syllable; in the United States, upon the last [A resinous substance used for varnish].

**Shelomi**: shi-lö'mai<sup>1</sup> or shel'o-mai<sup>1</sup>; she-lö'mi<sup>2</sup> or shël'o-mi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shelomith**: shi-lö'mith<sup>1</sup> or shel'o-mith<sup>1</sup>; she-lö'mith<sup>2</sup> or shël'o-mith<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shelomoth**: shi-lö'meth<sup>1</sup> or -mōth<sup>1</sup>; she-lö'mōth<sup>2</sup> or -mōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shelumiel**: shi-liū'mi-el<sup>1</sup>; she-lū'mi-el<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shem**: shem<sup>1</sup>; shēm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shema**: shi'-mā<sup>1</sup>; shë'mā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shemaah**: shi-mē'ā<sup>1</sup> or shem'i-ā<sup>1</sup>; she-mā'ā<sup>2</sup> or shēm'a-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shemaiah**: shi-mē'yā<sup>1</sup> or shi-mai'yā<sup>1</sup>; she-mā'yā<sup>2</sup> or she-mi'yā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shemariah**: shem'a-rai'ā<sup>1</sup> or shi-mār'yā<sup>1</sup>; shēm'a-rī'ā<sup>2</sup> or she-mār'ya<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shemeber**: shem-i'bər<sup>1</sup>; shēm-ē'bēr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shemed**: shi'med<sup>1</sup>; shë'mēd<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. (R. V.).—**Shemer**: shi'mər<sup>1</sup>; shë'mer<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shemida**: shi-mai'dā<sup>1</sup>; she-mi'dā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shemidah**: shi-mai'dā<sup>1</sup>; she-mi'dā<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as **SHEMIDA**].—**Shemidaites**: shi-mai'da-aits<sup>1</sup>; she-mi'da-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sheminith**: shem'i-nith<sup>1</sup>; shēm-i-nith<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shemiramoth**: shi-mir'e-mōth<sup>1</sup> or shi-mai'ra-mōth<sup>1</sup>; she-mir'a-mōth<sup>2</sup> or she-mi'ra-mōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shemuel**: shi-miū'el<sup>1</sup> or shem'yu-el<sup>1</sup>; she-mū'ël<sup>2</sup> or shēm'yū-ël<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shen**: shen<sup>1</sup>; shēn<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [town in Va.]

**Shenandoah**: shen'an-dō'a<sup>1</sup>; shēn'an-dō'a<sup>2</sup> [Valley, river, county, and

**Shenazar**: shi-nē'zar<sup>1</sup>; she-nā'zar<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shenir**: shi'nər<sup>1</sup>; shē'nir<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [New Testament].

**Sheol**: shi'ol<sup>1</sup>; shë'ol<sup>2</sup> [Hebrew, Hell (*Prov.* xxvii, 20), the Hades of the

**Shepham**: shi'fam<sup>1</sup>; shë'fam<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shephathiah**: shēf'a-thai'ā<sup>1</sup> or shi-fath'yā<sup>1</sup>; shēf'a-thi'ā<sup>2</sup> or she-fāth'yā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shephatiah**: shēf'a-tai'ā<sup>1</sup>; shēf'a-ti'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shepher**: shi'far<sup>1</sup>; shē'fer<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**shepherd**: shēp'ard<sup>1</sup>; shēp'erd<sup>2</sup>; *not* shēp'hərd<sup>1</sup>. Compare **COWHERD**.

If we examine *h* in middle syllables, we shall find it silent in *shepherd*, but not so in other words of a similar form.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 109. [London, 1784.]

**Shéphi**: shi'fai<sup>1</sup>; shē'fi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shepho**: shi'fo<sup>1</sup>; shē'fo<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as **SHEPHU**].—**Shephupham**: shi-fiū'fām<sup>1</sup>; she-fū'fām<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shephuphan**: shi-fiū'fan<sup>1</sup>; she-fū'fan<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sherah**: shi'rā<sup>1</sup>; shē'rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Sheraton**: sher'a-tan<sup>1</sup>; shēr'a-ton<sup>2</sup> [Eng. furniture-designer and cabinet-maker (1751-1806)].

**sherbet**: shūr'bet<sup>1</sup>; shēr'bēt<sup>2</sup>. Formerly *sher-bet*<sup>1</sup> and so indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855) [An Oriental drink consisting of fruit-juice diluted with water sweetened and served cold; also, an effervescent compound made in imitation of it].

**Shereblah**: sher'i-bai'ā<sup>1</sup> or shi-reb'yā<sup>1</sup>; shēr'e-bi'ā<sup>2</sup> or she-rēb'yā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

—**Shersh**: shi'resh<sup>1</sup>; shē'resh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sherezer**: shi-rī'zar<sup>1</sup>; shō-rē'zer<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

—**Sheshack**: shi'shak<sup>1</sup>; shē'shāk<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sheshai**: shi'shai<sup>1</sup>; shē'shā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, fce; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.

l: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this

**Sheshan:** shí'shán<sup>1</sup>; shé'shan<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sheshbazzar:** shesh-baz'ar<sup>1</sup>; shésh-báz'ar<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sheth:** shéth<sup>1</sup>; shéth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shethar:** shí'thar; shé'thár<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shethar-boznai, Shethar Boznai:** shí'thar-bez'nai<sup>1</sup> or shé'thár-böz'ní<sup>2</sup> or shé'thár-böz'ní<sup>2</sup> [Bible (Apocrypha, R. V., margin)].—**Sheva:** shí'vá<sup>1</sup>; shé'vá<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**shew:** shō<sup>1</sup>; shō<sup>2</sup> [Archaic form of show].—**shewn:** shōn<sup>1</sup>; shōn<sup>2</sup> [Archaic form of shown].

**Shiah:** shí'ái; shí'a<sup>2</sup>. *I. & St. shai'a<sup>2</sup>* [Moham. sect].

**shibboleth:** shib'o-leth<sup>1</sup>; shib'o-léth<sup>2</sup> [Bible. The test word of the Gileadites. See *Judges* xii, 6].—**Shibmah:** shib'mā<sup>1</sup>; shib'mā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shicron:** shik'-ron<sup>1</sup>; shíe'rōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shiggalon:** shi-gé'yen<sup>1</sup> or shi-gai'en<sup>1</sup>; shí-gá'yōn<sup>2</sup> or shí-gí'ōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shigionoth:** shig'í-ō'nōth<sup>1</sup> or -nōth<sup>1</sup>; shíe'í-ō'nōth<sup>2</sup> or -nōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shihon:** shai'hon<sup>1</sup>; shí'hōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shihor:** shai'her<sup>1</sup>; shí'hōr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shihor-libnath:** shai'her-lib'nath<sup>1</sup>; shí'hōr-lib'nāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shilhi:** shí'hái; shíl'hí<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shilhim:** shíl'hím<sup>1</sup>; shíl'hím<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shillem:** shíl'em<sup>1</sup>; shíl'-ēm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shillemites:** shíl'em-ait<sup>1</sup>; shíl'-ēm-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shiloah:** shí-lō'ái; shí-lō'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shiloh:** shai'lō<sup>1</sup>; shí'lō<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shiloni:** shí-lō'nai<sup>1</sup>; shí-lō'ní<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shilonite:** shai'lō-nait<sup>1</sup>; shí'lō-nít<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shilshah:** shíl'shā; shíl'-shā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shimea:** shím'a-ái; shím'e-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shimeah:** shím'a-ái; shím'-e-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shimeam:** shím'a-am<sup>1</sup>; shím'e-ām<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shimeath:** shím'a-ath<sup>1</sup>; shím'e-āth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shimeathites:** shím'a-ath-ait<sup>1</sup>; shím'e-ath-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shimei:** shím'a-ái; shím'e-í<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shimeites:** shím'a-ait<sup>1</sup>; shím'-e-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shimeon:** shím'a-on<sup>1</sup>; shím'e-ōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shimhi:** shím'-hai<sup>1</sup>; shím'hí<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shimi:** shím'aí; shím'í<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shimite:** shím'aits<sup>1</sup>; shím'its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shimma:** shím'ái; shím'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shimon:** shái'mon<sup>1</sup>; shí'-mon<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shimrath:** shím'rath<sup>1</sup>; shím'rāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shimri:** shím'rai<sup>1</sup>; shím'rí<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shimrith:** shím'rith<sup>1</sup>; shím'ríth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shimrom:** shím'-rem<sup>1</sup>; shím'rom<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shimron:** shím'rón<sup>1</sup>; shím'ron<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shimrontes:** shím'rón-ait<sup>1</sup>; shím'rón-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shimron-meron:** shím'rón-mí'rón<sup>1</sup>; shím'-ron-mé'ron<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shimshai:** shím'shái<sup>1</sup> or shím'shu-ái; shím'shí<sup>2</sup> or shím'shu-í<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shinab:** shai'nab<sup>1</sup>; shí'nāb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shinar:** shai'nar<sup>1</sup>; shí'nar<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**shine:** shoin<sup>1</sup>; shín<sup>2</sup> [To emit light and brilliancy].

**Shiphí:** shai'fai<sup>1</sup>; shí'fí<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shiphmite:** shí'fmit<sup>1</sup>; shí'fmit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shiphrah:** shí'frai; shí'fí<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shiptan:** shí'ten<sup>1</sup>; shí'tan<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Shiraz:** shí-ráz<sup>1</sup>; shí-ráz<sup>2</sup>. *Wr. shi-raz<sup>1</sup>* [Per. city or a wine from there].

**shire:** shair<sup>1</sup> or shír<sup>1</sup>; shír<sup>2</sup> or shír<sup>2</sup>. Both forms of pronunciation had their supporters among the earlier lexicographers. Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Craig (1844), and Wright (1855) favored the first, while Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Elphinstone (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) preferred the second. This word, when applied by inhabitants of Essex, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex to the other counties of England whose names terminate in -shire—the shires—is pronounced shair<sup>1</sup>, shír<sup>2</sup>; when it stands as a suffix, it is pronounced shír<sup>1</sup>, shír<sup>2</sup>, or sometimes in rapid speech shair<sup>1</sup>, shír<sup>2</sup>.

Even *shire*, once regularly *sheer*, has had its ancient vowel sound replaced, save in compounds, by that which the English have accustomed themselves to give to *i*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. ii, p. 178. [Æ. '04.]

**Shisha:** shai'shái; shí'shái<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shishak:** shai'shak<sup>1</sup>; shí'shák<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shitrai:** shí'trai; shít-ré'ái, or shít'-ri-ái; shí'trí<sup>2</sup>, shít-rá'í<sup>2</sup>, or shít'-ra-í<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shittim:** shít'im<sup>1</sup>; shít'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Shiza:** shai'zai<sup>1</sup>; shí'zai<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shoa:** shō'ái; shō'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shoah:** shō'ái; shō'ái<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shobab:** shō'báb<sup>1</sup>; shō'báb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shobach:** shō'bák<sup>1</sup>; shō'bák<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shobai:** shō'bái; shō-bé'ái, or shō'bí-ái; shō'bí<sup>2</sup>, shō-bá'í<sup>2</sup>, or shō-ba-í<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shobal:** shō'bál<sup>1</sup>; shō'bál<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shobek:** shō'bék<sup>1</sup>; shō'bék<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shobi:** shō'bái; shō'bí<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shocho:** shō'ko<sup>1</sup>; shō'eo<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shocof:**—**Shochoh:** shō'ko<sup>1</sup>; shō'eo<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as Shocho].

2: wól, dō; bōók, bōót; fūll, rúle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ipk; thín, thís.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**shogun** [Jap.]: shō'gūn<sup>1</sup>; shō'gūn<sup>2</sup>; but frequently Anglicized shō'gun<sup>1</sup> [The hereditary commander-in-chief of the army]. [Bible].

**Shoham**: shō'hām<sup>1</sup>; shō'hām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shomer**: shō'mar<sup>1</sup>; shō'mer<sup>2</sup>

**shone**: shōn<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W., or shen<sup>1</sup>, E., I., M., St., & Wr.*; shōn<sup>2</sup> or shōn<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Of the earlier lexicographers only Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) noted shōn<sup>1</sup> [Imperfect and past participle of SHINE].

**shook**: shuk<sup>1</sup>; shōōk<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1766), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) shūk<sup>1</sup> [Past participle and imperfect tense of SHAKE].

**shoot**: shūt<sup>1</sup>; shōōt<sup>2</sup> [1. A young branch of a plant. 2. A narrow natural or artificial passage; an inclined plane or trough].

**Shophach**: shō'fak<sup>1</sup>; shō'fāe<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shophan**: shō'fan<sup>1</sup>; shō'fan<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**shore**: shōr<sup>1</sup>; shōr<sup>2</sup>; not shōr<sup>1</sup>. Compare FORCE, FORT, and see O [The coast or land adjacent to an ocean, sea, or large river].

**shorn**: shērn<sup>1</sup>; shōrn<sup>2</sup>; not shōrn<sup>1</sup>. Compare FORCE, FORT, and see O [Past participle of SHEAR]. [but a short time].

**short-lived**: shōrt-'līvd<sup>1</sup>; shōrt-'līvd<sup>2</sup>; not shōrt-'līvd<sup>1</sup> [Living or lasting

**Shoshannim**: shō-shān'im<sup>1</sup>; shō-shān'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shoshannim-eduth**: shō-shān'im-'dūth<sup>1</sup>; shō-shān'im-'ē'dūth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Shoshone**: shō-shō'n<sup>1</sup>; shō-shō'ne<sup>2</sup> [Amerind stock of North America].

**should**: shud<sup>1</sup>; shūd<sup>2</sup> [Imperfect of shall]. [exhibition].

**show**: shō<sup>1</sup>; shō<sup>2</sup>; not shau<sup>1</sup>. Compare bow; ou, ow [A public spectacle or

**shrew**: shrū<sup>1</sup>; shrū<sup>2</sup>. Pronounced shrō<sup>1</sup> when spelt *throw*, as by Shakespeare (1596):

*Hortensio*: Now goe thy wayes, thou hast tam'd a curst shrow.

*Lucenilo*: 'Tis a wonder, by your leave, she will be tam'd so.

*Taming of the Shrew* act v, sc. ii. [First Folio ed. 1623.]

**Shrewsbury**: shrōz'ber-<sup>1</sup>; shrōz'ber-y<sup>2</sup>, but shrūz'ber-<sup>1</sup> is now frequently heard. Compare ANSTRUTHER [Eng. cathedral city].

**shriek**: shri<sup>1</sup>; shri<sup>2</sup> [A piercing cry].

**shrievalty**: shriv'al-ti<sup>1</sup>; shrēv'al-ty<sup>2</sup> [The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff].

**Shropshire**: shrep'shīr<sup>1</sup>; shrōp'shīr<sup>2</sup>. Compare SHIRE [Eng. county].

**Shua**: shū'ā<sup>1</sup>; shū'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shual**: shū'āl<sup>1</sup>; shū'āl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shubael**: shū'bi-el<sup>1</sup> or shū-be'el<sup>1</sup>; shū'ba-ēl<sup>2</sup> or shū-bā'ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shuhah**: shū'hā<sup>1</sup>; shū'hā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shuham**: shū'hām<sup>1</sup>; shū'hām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shuhamites**: shū'hām-aits<sup>1</sup>; shū'hām-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shuhite**: shū'hait<sup>1</sup>; shū'hīt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shulamite**, **Shulamite**: shū'lām-aits<sup>1</sup>; shū'lām-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**shumac**, **shumach**: shū'mak<sup>1</sup>; shū'māc<sup>2</sup> [A shrub, the sumac].

**Shumathites**: shū'māth-aits<sup>1</sup>; shū'math-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shunammite**: shū'nā-mait<sup>1</sup>; shū'nā-mit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shunem**: shū'nem<sup>1</sup>; shū'nēm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shuni**: shū'nai<sup>1</sup>; shū'nī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shunites**: shū'noits<sup>1</sup>; shū'nits<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shupham**: shū'fām<sup>1</sup>; shū'fām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shuphamites**: shū'fām-aits<sup>1</sup>; shū'fām-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shuppin**: shūp'im<sup>1</sup>; shūp'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shur**: shūr<sup>1</sup>; shūr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shushan**: shū'shān<sup>1</sup>; shū'shān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shushan-eduth**: shū'shān-'dūth<sup>1</sup>; shū'shān-'ē'dūth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: árt, ápe, fáat, fáre, fást, whát, áll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón.

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Shuthalhites:** shu-thal'haits<sup>1</sup> or shū-thāl-haits<sup>1</sup>; shu-thāl'hits<sup>2</sup> or shū-thāl-hits<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shuthelah:** shū-thi'la<sup>1</sup> or shū-thi-lā<sup>1</sup>; shu-thē'lā<sup>2</sup> or shū-thē-lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Shuthilahites:** shu-thi'la-aits<sup>1</sup>; shu-thē'la-its<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sia:** sai'a<sup>1</sup>; si'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Siaa:** sai'a<sup>1</sup>-a; si'a-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Siaba:** sai'a-ha<sup>1</sup>; si'a-ha<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. Same as SIA.

**Siam:** sai-am<sup>1</sup>; si-ām<sup>2</sup> [Asiatic country and gulf].

**siamang:** si'a-man<sup>1</sup> or syā'man<sup>1</sup>; si'a-māng<sup>2</sup> or syā'māng<sup>2</sup> [An ape of Malakka and Sumatra].

**Siba:** sai'bā<sup>1</sup>; si'ba<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sibbecai, Sibbechai:** sib'i-kai<sup>1</sup> or sib'i-kā'ai<sup>1</sup>; sib'e-cai<sup>2</sup> or sib'e-cā'i<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**sibboleth:** sib'o-leth<sup>1</sup>; sib'o-lēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. Same as SIBBOLETH.

**siberite:** sai-bi'rait<sup>1</sup>; si-bē'rit<sup>2</sup>. Wr. si-bi'rait<sup>1</sup>. By Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) sib'i-rait<sup>1</sup> [A violet-red mineral from Siberia].

**Sibmah:** sib'mā<sup>1</sup>; sib'mā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Sibraim:** sib-rē'im<sup>1</sup> or sib'-ri-im<sup>1</sup>; sib-rā'im<sup>2</sup> or sib'ra-im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Sibyl:** sib'il<sup>1</sup>; sib'yl<sup>2</sup> [1. A feminine personal name. 2. [s-] In ancient mythology, one of several women prophesiers]. D. **Sibylla:** si-bil'a<sup>1</sup>; si-byl'a<sup>2</sup>; F. **Sibylle:** si'bīl'a<sup>1</sup>; si'bīl'a<sup>2</sup>; G. **Sibylle:** si-bīl'a<sup>1</sup>; si-bīl'a<sup>2</sup>.

**sibylline:** sib'il-lin<sup>1</sup> or sib'i-lain<sup>1</sup>; sib'y-lin<sup>2</sup> or sib'y-lin<sup>2</sup>; not si-bi-lin<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to the sibyls; prophetic].

**Siccuth:** sik'uth<sup>1</sup>; si'e'ūth<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**sice:** sais<sup>1</sup>; siç<sup>2</sup> [1. Same as SAICE. 2. Obsolete form of the number six at [dice].

**Siceleg:** sis'i-leg<sup>1</sup>; siç'e-lēg<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Sichæus:** si-ki'us<sup>1</sup>; si-eē'us<sup>2</sup> [In Rom. myth, the husband of Dido, queen of Carthage].

**Sichem:** sai'kem<sup>1</sup>; si'eēm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sicyon:** sish'i-on<sup>1</sup>; sish'y-on<sup>2</sup> [Apoc- [rypha].

**Siddhartha:** si-dār'ta<sup>1</sup>; si-dār'ta<sup>2</sup> [Buddha].

**Siddim:** sid'im<sup>1</sup>; sid'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Side:** sai'di<sup>1</sup>; si'dē<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Sidebotham:** said'bət-am<sup>1</sup>; sid'böt-am<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**sideral:** sid'ar-al<sup>1</sup> or sai'dar-al<sup>1</sup>; sid'er-al<sup>2</sup> or si'der-al<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pert. to the stars; starry].

**siderite:** sid'ar-ait<sup>1</sup>; sid'er-it<sup>2</sup>; E. sai-dir'ait<sup>1</sup>; Smart si-d'i-rait<sup>1</sup> [A mineral].

**sideromancy:** sid'ar-o-man'si<sup>1</sup>; sid'er-o-mān'gy<sup>2</sup> [Divination by figures made by straw burnt on red-hot iron].

**sideroscope:** sid'ar-o-skōp<sup>1</sup>; sid'er-o-seōp<sup>2</sup>. E. sai-dir'o-skōp<sup>1</sup>; Wr. sid'i-ro-skōp<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) sid-i-res'kōp<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) and Ogilvie (1850) si-d'i-ro-skōp<sup>1</sup> [An instrument for detecting degrees of magnetism].

**Sidon:** sai'den<sup>1</sup>; si'dōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Siegfried:** siç'frīd<sup>1</sup> or (Ger.) zīh'frīt<sup>1</sup>; sēç'frēd<sup>2</sup> or (Ger.) zēh'frēt<sup>2</sup> [In Ger. myth, the hero of the "Nibelungenlied"].

**Senkiewicz:** shen-kyē'vich<sup>1</sup>; shēn-kyē'vich<sup>2</sup> [Polish novelist (1846-1916)].

**Sierra Leone:** si-er'a lē-ō'nē<sup>1</sup>; si-ēr'a lē-ō'ng<sup>2</sup> [Brit. colony in W. Africa].

**Siéyès:** syē'yās<sup>1</sup>; syē'yēs<sup>2</sup> [Fr. consul (1748-1836)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būn;

**sigh:** sai<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1766), who recommended sai<sup>1</sup>, indicated saith<sup>1</sup>, which Walker (1791) noted as "a very extraordinary pronunciation" prevailing in London, which Townsend Young described as "nothing but a sheer vulgarism." Sheridan (1780) recorded sai<sup>1</sup>a<sup>1</sup>. The digraph gh is silent. See gh. [with the eyes].

**sight:** sait<sup>1</sup>; sit<sup>2</sup>—the digraph gh is silent. See gh [The faculty of seeing]

**Sigionoth:** sig<sup>1</sup>i-ō-nēth<sup>1</sup>; sig<sup>1</sup>i-ō-nōth<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Sigismund:** sij<sup>1</sup>is-mund<sup>1</sup>; sig<sup>1</sup>is-münd<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. D. **Sigismundus:** si<sup>1</sup>gis-mun<sup>1</sup>dus<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>gis-mün<sup>1</sup>dus<sup>2</sup>; F. **Sigismond:** si<sup>1</sup>gis<sup>1</sup>mēn<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>-zhis<sup>1</sup>mōn<sup>2</sup>; G. **Sigismund:** zi<sup>1</sup>gis-munt<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>gis-munt<sup>2</sup>; **Sigmund:** zig<sup>1</sup>munt<sup>1</sup>; sig<sup>1</sup>munt<sup>2</sup>; It. **Sigimondo:** si<sup>1</sup>gis-mōn<sup>1</sup>do<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>gis-mōn<sup>2</sup>do<sup>2</sup>; L. **Sigismundus:** si<sup>1</sup>gis-mun<sup>1</sup>dus<sup>1</sup>; sig<sup>1</sup>is-mün<sup>1</sup>dus<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Sigismundo:** si<sup>1</sup>gis-mün<sup>1</sup>do<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>zhis-mün<sup>1</sup>do<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Sigismundo:** si<sup>1</sup>his-mün<sup>1</sup>do<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>his-mün<sup>2</sup>do<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Sigismund:** sig<sup>1</sup>is-münd<sup>1</sup>; sig<sup>1</sup>is-münd<sup>2</sup>.

**signior:** si<sup>1</sup>nyor<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>nyor<sup>2</sup>. Same as SIGNOR.

*Othello:* Most Potent, Graue, and Reueren'd *Signiors*, my very Noble, and approu'd good Masters. SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act 1, sc. 3. [1604.]

**signiory:** si<sup>1</sup>nyor-i<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>nyor-y<sup>2</sup> [Obs. form of SEIGNIORY].

**signor:** si<sup>1</sup>nyor<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>nyör<sup>2</sup> [Anglicized form of the It. *signore*].

**signora** [It.]: si-nyō<sup>1</sup>ra<sup>1</sup>; si-nyō<sup>1</sup>rā<sup>2</sup> [Madam; Mrs.: a title of respectful address to a married lady]. [dress to an unmarried lady].

**signorina** [It.]: si<sup>1</sup>nyo-rī<sup>1</sup>na<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>nyo-rī<sup>1</sup>nā<sup>2</sup> [Miss: a title of respectful address to an unmarried lady].

**Sigourney:** sig<sup>1</sup>ər-ni<sup>1</sup>; sig<sup>1</sup>or-ny<sup>2</sup> [Am. author (1791–1865)].

**Sigurd:** si<sup>1</sup>gurd<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>gurd<sup>2</sup> [A hero in Norse mythology].

**Sihon:** sai<sup>1</sup>hōn<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>hōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sihor:** sai<sup>1</sup>hōr<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>hōr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Sikh:** sīk<sup>1</sup>; sīk<sup>2</sup> [A member of a 16th cent. Indian sect of the Punjab].

**Silas:** sai<sup>1</sup>lās<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>lās<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[teacher of Dionysos].

**Silenus:** sai<sup>1</sup>lī<sup>1</sup>nus<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>lē<sup>1</sup>nūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the oldest of the satyrs].

**Silesia:** si<sup>1</sup>lī<sup>1</sup>shi<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>1</sup> or si<sup>1</sup>lī<sup>1</sup>shō<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>lē<sup>1</sup>shi<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>2</sup> or si<sup>1</sup>lē<sup>1</sup>sha<sup>2</sup> [1. Austr. crown-land. 2. Prus. province].

**silhouette** [Fr.]: sil<sup>1</sup>u-et<sup>1</sup>; sil<sup>1</sup>u-ēt<sup>2</sup>—the h is silent [A profile portrait or drawing having its outline usually filled in with black].

**siliqua:** si<sup>1</sup>lik<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>lik<sup>2</sup>. *Sl.* sil<sup>1</sup>ik<sup>1</sup> [A narrow two-valved pod produced by plants of the mustard family].

**Silla:** sil<sup>1</sup>ā<sup>1</sup>; sil<sup>1</sup>ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Silloah:** sai<sup>1</sup>lō<sup>1</sup>ā<sup>1</sup> or si<sup>1</sup>lō<sup>1</sup>ā<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>lō<sup>1</sup>ā<sup>2</sup> or si<sup>1</sup>lō<sup>1</sup>ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible. Same as SILOAM].—**Siloam:** sai<sup>1</sup>lō<sup>1</sup>am<sup>1</sup> or si<sup>1</sup>lō<sup>1</sup>am<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>lō<sup>1</sup>ām<sup>2</sup> or si<sup>1</sup>lō<sup>1</sup>ām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Siloe:** si<sup>1</sup>lō<sup>1</sup>ā<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>lō<sup>1</sup>ē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Siloni:** si<sup>1</sup>lō<sup>1</sup>ni<sup>1</sup> or si<sup>1</sup>lō<sup>1</sup>ni<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>lō<sup>1</sup>ni<sup>2</sup> or si<sup>1</sup>lō<sup>1</sup>ni<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Silonite:** si<sup>1</sup>lō<sup>1</sup>nait<sup>1</sup> or si<sup>1</sup>lō<sup>1</sup>nait<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>lō<sup>1</sup>nīt<sup>2</sup> or si<sup>1</sup>lō<sup>1</sup>nīt<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Silvanus:** sil<sup>1</sup>vē<sup>1</sup>nus<sup>1</sup>; sil<sup>1</sup>vā<sup>1</sup>nūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name]. D. G. **Silvanus:** sil<sup>1</sup>vā<sup>1</sup>nus<sup>1</sup>; sil<sup>1</sup>vā<sup>1</sup>nūs<sup>2</sup>; F. **Silvain:** sil<sup>1</sup>vā<sup>1</sup>n<sup>1</sup>; sil<sup>1</sup>vā<sup>1</sup>n<sup>2</sup>; **Silvie:** sil<sup>1</sup>vī<sup>1</sup>; sil<sup>1</sup>vē<sup>2</sup>; It. Sp. **Silvano:** sil<sup>1</sup>vā<sup>1</sup>no<sup>1</sup>; sil<sup>1</sup>vā<sup>1</sup>no<sup>2</sup>; **Silvio:** sil<sup>1</sup>vī<sup>1</sup>-o<sup>1</sup>; sil<sup>1</sup>vī<sup>1</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>.

**Silvester:** sil<sup>1</sup>-ves<sup>1</sup>ter<sup>1</sup>; sil<sup>1</sup>-vēs<sup>1</sup>ter<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. F. **Silvestre:** sil<sup>1</sup>-ves<sup>1</sup>tr<sup>1</sup>; sil<sup>1</sup>-vēs<sup>1</sup>tr<sup>2</sup>; G. **Silvester:** sil<sup>1</sup>-ves<sup>1</sup>ter<sup>1</sup>; sil<sup>1</sup>-vēs<sup>1</sup>ter<sup>2</sup>; It. **Silvestro:** sil<sup>1</sup>-ves<sup>1</sup>tro<sup>1</sup>; sil<sup>1</sup>-vēs<sup>1</sup>tro<sup>2</sup>; Pg. Sp. **Sylvestre:** sil<sup>1</sup>-ves<sup>1</sup>trē<sup>1</sup>; sīl<sup>1</sup>-vēs<sup>1</sup>trē<sup>2</sup>. Compare SYLVESTER. [sim<sup>1</sup>e-i<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Simalcuc:** sai<sup>1</sup>māl<sup>1</sup>-kiū<sup>1</sup>i<sup>1</sup>; si<sup>1</sup>māl<sup>1</sup>-eū<sup>1</sup>e<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sime:** sim<sup>1</sup>i<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>;

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, fēc; i<sup>1</sup>=ē; i<sup>1</sup>=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʊu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

**Simeon:** sim'1-ən<sup>1</sup>; sim'e-on<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **F. Siméon:** si'mē'ən<sup>1</sup>; si'mē'ōn<sup>2</sup>; **Simon:** si'mōn<sup>1</sup>; si'mōn<sup>2</sup>; **G. Simeon:** si'mē-ōn<sup>1</sup>; si'mē-ōn<sup>2</sup>; **G. Sw. Simon:** si'mōn<sup>1</sup>; si'mōn<sup>2</sup>; **Hung. Simon:** shi'mōn<sup>1</sup>; shi'mōn<sup>2</sup>; **It. Simone:** si-mō'nē<sup>1</sup>; si-mō'nē<sup>2</sup>; **Pg. Simão:** si'ma-aun<sup>1</sup>; si'mā-oun<sup>2</sup>; **Simão:** si-maun<sup>1</sup>; si-moun<sup>2</sup>; **Sp. Simaon:** si'ma-ōn<sup>1</sup>; si'mā-ōn<sup>2</sup>; **Simon:** si-mōn<sup>1</sup>; si-mōn<sup>2</sup>.

**Simeon Stylites (Saint):** sēnt sim'1-ən stai-lai'tiz<sup>1</sup>; sānt sim'e-on sty-li'-tēg<sup>2</sup> [Syrian ascetic (390?–460)]. [anything is illustrated].

**simile:** sim'1-li<sup>1</sup>; sim'1-lē<sup>2</sup>. Colloquially sim'1-l<sup>1</sup> [A comparison by which

**Simmaa:** sim'1-ə<sup>1</sup>; sim'a-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Simon:** sai'mən<sup>1</sup>; si'mon<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name].

**simony:** sim'o-ni<sup>1</sup>; sim'o-ny<sup>2</sup>. Kenrick (1773) sai'mo-ni<sup>1</sup> [Traffic in sacred things].

**simoom:** si-mūm<sup>1</sup>; si-mōom<sup>2</sup> [A hot dry wind of the African or Arabian desert].—**simoon:** si-mūn<sup>1</sup>; si-mōon<sup>2</sup> [Variant form of simoom].

**Simplon:** sim'plen<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) sañ'plēn<sup>1</sup>; sim'plōn<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) sǎn'plōn<sup>2</sup> [Swiss mountain pass and tunnel].

**Simri:** sim'rai<sup>1</sup>; sim'ri<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[The quality of being simultaneous].

**simultaneity:** sai'mul-[or sim'ul]-tə-ni'1-ti<sup>1</sup>; si'mül-[or sim'ül]-tə-nē'i-ty<sup>2</sup>

**simultaneous:** sai'mul-tē'n-us<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W.*, or sim'ul-tē'n-us<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., I., M., & St.*; si'mül-tā'ne-ūs<sup>2</sup> or sim'ül-tā'ne-ūs<sup>2</sup>. *Wr. sai-mel-tē'n-us<sup>1</sup>.* By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) sai-mul-tē'n-us<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) sim-ul-tē'n-us<sup>1</sup>. The first pronunciation indicated above presents American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Occurring, done, or existing at the same time].

**Sin:** sin<sup>1</sup>; sīn<sup>2</sup> [1. Bible. 2. The Assyrian moon-god].

**Sina:** sai'na<sup>1</sup>; si'na<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sinai:** sai'nai<sup>1</sup> or sai'n-ai<sup>1</sup>; si'nī<sup>2</sup> or si'na-i<sup>2</sup> [Ar. mountain where the commandments and the law were given to Moses].—**Sinaitic:** sai'ni-it'ik<sup>1</sup>; si'na-it'ic<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Sinai mountain or peninsula].

**Sinapis:** si-nē'pis<sup>1</sup>; si-nā'pis<sup>2</sup> [A genus of herbs, the mustards].

**sinapism:** sin'ə-pizm<sup>1</sup>; sin'a-pīsm<sup>2</sup> [A mustard plaster].

**sincere:** sin-sir<sup>1</sup>; sīn-sēr<sup>2</sup> [Honest; genuine].

**sincerity:** sin-ser'1-ti<sup>1</sup>; sīn-gēr'i-ty<sup>2</sup> [The quality of being sincere].

**sine:** sain<sup>1</sup>; sīn<sup>2</sup> [One of the three fundamental trigonometrical functions].

**sinecure:** sai'ni-kiūr<sup>1</sup>; si'ne-cūr<sup>2</sup>. Frequently mispronounced sin'1-kiūr<sup>1</sup> [A position in which the emoluments are large and the duties few].

**sine die** [L.]: sai'ni dai'1; si'nē dī'ē<sup>2</sup> [Without day; finally: applied to adjournments, as of legislative bodies].

**sine qua non** [L.]: sai'ni kwē nōn<sup>1</sup>; si'nē kwā nōn<sup>2</sup> [Literally, "without which not"; something that is indispensable]. [of Asia inhabited by them].

**Sinesian:** si-ni'zi-an<sup>1</sup>; si-nē'zhi-an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the Chinese races or to parts

**sineu:** sin'yu<sup>1</sup>; sīn'yū<sup>2</sup>; not si-niū<sup>1</sup> [A tendon or other fibrous cord].

**Singapore:** sin'gə-pōr<sup>1</sup>; sīn'gə-pōr<sup>2</sup> [Brit. island near Malay peninsula, or its capital].

**singeing:** sin'jīn<sup>1</sup>; sīn'jīng<sup>2</sup> [The act of burning slightly or superficially].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪn; ʧin, this.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, bŭrn;

**singer**<sup>1</sup>: sin'ar<sup>1</sup>; sing'er<sup>2</sup> [One who gives voice to a song with skill].

**singer**<sup>2</sup>: sin'ar<sup>1</sup>; sing'er<sup>2</sup> [One who burns slightly or superficially].

**Singhalese**: sin'gā-lis' or -liz'; sin'gā-lēs' or -lēš'<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the people of Ceylon].

**singing**: sin'ing<sup>1</sup>; sing'ing<sup>2</sup>; not sin'in<sup>1</sup> as frequently heard. This vulgar clipping of the final *g* may be traced to Walker, who, in his "Hints for Improvement in the Art of Reading" (1783), ruled that two syllables ending in the same sound can not properly follow each other. Therefore, when a verb ends in *-ing*, the *g* of the preter. participle should not be heard. According to him, one should say *bring-in*, *ring-in*, *sing-in* in defiance of the teaching that in these words the full ringing sound should be given to the final syllable. See Introductory, pages xix-xx [The act of giving voice to song].

**singular**: sin'giu-lar<sup>1</sup>; sin'gū-lar<sup>2</sup>; not sin'glar<sup>1</sup> [1. Consisting of only one part. 2. Standing by itself; not in accordance with custom or expectation; peculiar].

**sinical**: sin'ikal<sup>1</sup>; sin'eal<sup>2</sup> [Relating to a sine].

**Sinim**: sai'nim<sup>1</sup>; si'nim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**sinister**: sin'is-tar<sup>1</sup>; sin'is-ter<sup>2</sup>. By Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1833) this word was indicated si-nis'tar<sup>1</sup>.

This word [*sinister*], though uniformly accented on the second syllable by the poets quoted by Johnson, is as uniformly accented on the first by all our lexicographers and is uniformly so pronounced by the best speakers.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1791.]

*Sinister* seems, says Johnson, to be accented on the penult, when used in the literal sense of left:

In his *sinis'ter* hand, instead of ball,  
[He placed a mighty mug of potent ale.]

DRYDEN *MacFlecknoe* l. 120, [1682.]

and on the antepenult, when used in the figurative sense of *bad, corrupt*, etc.: but he gives no authority for the latter accent. . . . Garth ("Verses to Lord Godolphin") has accented it on the middle syllable, in the figurative sense.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. II, ch. vii, p. 180. [London, 1784.]

But Johnson (1755) indicated the stress on the first syllable without regard to meaning. Dr. Craigie makes the following comment:

The stressing shown by examples in verse down to the time of Pope is *sinis'ter* [sinis'ter]. Johnson (ed. 4, 1773) gives *sin'ister* [sin'ister], but adds "it seems to be used with the accent on the second syllable, at least in the primitive, and on the first in the figurative sense," and this distinction is retained by Smart (1836), though previously rejected by Walker.

*New English Dictionary* vol. ix, p. 87. [Oxford, 1911.]

[1. Situated on the left side of the body. 2. Boding ill or evil.]

**sinistra mano** [It.]: si-nis'tra mā'no<sup>1</sup>; si-nis'trā mā'no<sup>2</sup> [With the left hand: a direction in music].

**Sinite**: sai'nait<sup>1</sup>; si'nit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Sinolog, Sinologue**: sin'o-log<sup>1</sup>; sin'o-lōg<sup>2</sup> [One who is versed in Chinese].

**Sinology**: si-nel'o-jī<sup>1</sup>; si-nōl'o-gy<sup>2</sup> [The study of the Chinese language].

**Sinope**: si-nō'pī<sup>1</sup>; si-nō'pē<sup>2</sup> [A spt. town in Asiatic Turkey; birthplace of Diogenes].

**sinus** [L.]: sai'nus<sup>1</sup>; si'nūs<sup>2</sup> [A recess, opening, or cavity].

**Sion**: sai'on<sup>1</sup>; si'on<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Sioux**: sū<sup>1</sup>; su<sup>2</sup> [An Amerind stock of North America].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

**Siphmoth:** sif'meth<sup>1</sup> or -mōth<sup>1</sup>; sif'mōth<sup>2</sup> or -mōth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**siphon:** sai'fən<sup>1</sup>; si'fon<sup>2</sup>; *not* si'fən<sup>1</sup>, which is French [A bent pipe or tube used for drawing liquids; also, a bottle fitted with such a pipe or tube].

**Sippai:** sip'ai<sup>1</sup> or si-pē'ai<sup>1</sup>; sip'i<sup>2</sup> or si-pā'i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sirach:** sai'rak<sup>1</sup>; si'rāe<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sirah:** sai'rā<sup>1</sup>; si'rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sirion:** sir'i-en<sup>1</sup>; sir'i-on<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Sirius:** sir'i-us<sup>1</sup>; sir'i-ūs<sup>2</sup> [In astronomy, the dog-star].

**sirloin:** sūr'lein<sup>1</sup>; sir'lōin<sup>2</sup>. Rees (1826) and Jameson (1827) sir-lein<sup>1</sup> [A loin of beef, especially the upper portion].

**sirrah:** sir'a<sup>1</sup>; sir'a<sup>2</sup>. *M.* sir'a<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* sar'ah<sup>1</sup>. By Johnston (1764), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated ser'a<sup>1</sup>; Buchanan (1766) sur'ra<sup>1</sup>; Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797) sar'ra<sup>1</sup>; Elphinston (1786) and Enfield (1807) sūr'a<sup>1</sup>; Webster (1828) sir'a<sup>1</sup> [Fellow; sir: used in anger or contempt].

**sirup, syrup:** sir'up<sup>1</sup>; sir'üp<sup>2</sup>. By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) sur'rap<sup>1</sup>; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Jameson (1827) ser'rap<sup>1</sup> [A thick sweet liquid].

**Sisal:** sis'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; sis'a-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**sisal:** sis'al<sup>1</sup> or si-sāl<sup>1</sup>; sis'al<sup>2</sup> or si-sāl<sup>2</sup>. Altho sai'sal<sup>1</sup> is occasionally heard it is not noted by the dictionaries [The fiber of several plants of Yucatan and Mexico].

**Sisamai:** sis'a-mai<sup>1</sup>; sis'a-mi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sisamol:** si-sam'o-ai<sup>1</sup>; si-sām'o-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sisara:** sis'a-ra<sup>1</sup>; sis'a-ra<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sisera:** sis'er-a<sup>1</sup>; sis'er-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sisinnus:** si-sin'iz<sup>1</sup>; si-sin'ēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Sismondi:** sis-mōn'di<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) sis'mōn'di<sup>1</sup>; sis-mōn'di<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) sis'mōn'-di<sup>2</sup> [Swiss historian and economist (1773-1842)].

**Sistine:** sis'tin<sup>1</sup> or -tin<sup>1</sup>; sis'tin<sup>2</sup> or -tin<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to any one of five popes named Sixtus (*It. Sisto*), especially to Sixtus IV., who built the *Sistine Chapel* (decorated by Michelangelo) in the Vatican, Rome].

**Sisyphus:** sis'i-fus<sup>1</sup>; sis'y-fūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the son of Æolus, husband of Merope, founder of Corinth].

**sit:** sit<sup>1</sup>; sit<sup>2</sup> [To rest, as upon a chair].

**site:** suit<sup>1</sup>; sit<sup>2</sup> [Local position as regards surroundings: applied to land].

**Sitnah:** sit'nā<sup>1</sup>; sit'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[locate].

**situate:** sit'yu-ēt<sup>1</sup>; sit'yū-āt<sup>2</sup>; *not* sich'u-ēt<sup>1</sup> [To give a specific position to;]

**situation:** sit'yu-ē'shan<sup>1</sup>; sit'yū-ā'shon<sup>2</sup>; *not* sich'u-ē'shan<sup>1</sup> [Position].

**Siva:** si'vā<sup>1</sup>; si'va<sup>2</sup> [A god, one of the Hindu trinity].

**Sivan:** si'vān<sup>1</sup>; si-vān<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C. & Wr.* siv'en<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., & St.* sai'van<sup>1</sup> [A month of the Hebrew calendar].

[Nor. and Den.].

**Skagerrack:** skag'ar-rak<sup>1</sup>; skäg'er-räk<sup>2</sup> [Arm of the North Sea between

**Skaneateles:** skan'e-at'les<sup>1</sup>; skän'e-ät'lēs<sup>2</sup> [A lake and village, N. Y.].

**skat:** skät<sup>1</sup>; skät<sup>2</sup>; *not* skat<sup>1</sup> [A card-game].

**skate<sup>1</sup>:** skēt<sup>1</sup>; skät<sup>2</sup>; *not* skait<sup>1</sup> as sometimes heard in London and its vicinity [1. A steel or wooden device with steel blade attached to a shoe and used for gliding over ice. 2. One of several flat fishes].

[of Bele].

**Skate<sup>2</sup>:** skō'tā<sup>1</sup>; skā'tē<sup>2</sup> [In the Icelandic sagas, the king of Sogn and father

2: wolf, dg; bōök, bōöt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; öil, böy; gö, gem; in; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**Skeat:** skit¹; skēt² [Eng. philologist and lexicographer (1835-1912)].

**skeln:** skēn¹; skēn² [A fixed quantity of yarn, wool, etc., wound, doubled and knotted].

**skeptlc:** skep'tik¹; skēp'tie². This word is spelt **skeptlc** by *Standard, C., & W.* and **sceptic** by *E., I., M., St., & Wr.* Derived from the Gr. σκεπτικός (*skeptikos*), reflective, the word was spelt with initial *sc* by Blount (1656), Phillips (1658), Coles (1676), Kersey (1707), Bailey (1724), Ainsworth (1738), Martin (1749), Dyche & Pardon (1749), a form which was preferred also by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Rees (1826), Webster (1828), Maunder (1830), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Clarke (1855), but Johnson (1755) introduced *skeptlc* and was followed by Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Barlow (1772), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Marriott (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), who recorded it, but preferred *sceptic*, Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Browne (1806), Jameson (1827), Richardson (1837), and Webster (1841). The spelling does not seem to have materially affected the pronunciation, which was indicated by Enfield (1807) as sep'tik¹, perhaps by analogy with Eng. *scepter*, *sceptre*: sep'tar¹; sēp'ter² [One who doubts any particular statement, or who habitually assumes a critical or incredulous attitude].

**ski** [Dan.]: ski¹; ski²; not skai¹. In Norwegian and Swedish *sk* before *e*, *i*, and *y* is pronounced as Eng. *sh* in *ship*; hence, *ski* is invariably pronounced shi¹ by Scandinavians [A snow- or ice-shoe used for sliding].

**skiagram:** skai'a-gram¹; ski'a-grām² [A skiagraph].—**skiagraph:** skai'-a-graf¹; ski'a-grāf² [A shadow picture produced by Roentgen rays].—**skiagraphy:** skai-ag'ra-fi¹; ski-āg'ra-fy² [Photography by means of Roentgen rays]. [warfare].

**skiamachy:** skai-am'a-ki¹; skī-ām'a-ey² [Fighting a shadow; visionary

**skiapodes:** skai-ap'o-diz¹; ski-āp'o-dēs² [In Classic myth, a Libyan people having feet so large that they used them as sunshades]. [by Roentgen rays].

**skiascope:** skai'a-skōp¹; ski'a-seōp² [A device for observing shadows cast

**skiascopy:** skai-as'ko-pi¹; skī-ās'eo-py² [The observing of shadows cast by Roentgen rays; also, the testing of the refracting action of the eye by the use of a tilting mirror].

**skiff, skill, skim, skimp, skin, skip.** Pronounce the *i* in these words as *i* in "hit." skif¹, skif²; skill¹, skil²; skim¹, skīm²; skimp¹, skīmp²; skin¹, skīn²; skip¹, skīp². See I.

**skirret:** skir'et¹; skīr'ēt². *M.* skir'it¹; *St.* sker'et¹; *Wr.* skir'it¹ [An Old World herb prized for its white tubers]. [from the waist].

**skirt:** skūrt¹; skīrt² [That part of a dress, or other garment, that hangs

**skive:** skaiv¹; skiv² [To shave or pare, as leather].—**skiver:** skiv'ar¹; skiv'er².

**skoal:** skōl¹; skōl² [Hail: a customary salutation when drinking a health in Scandinavian countries].

**Skrine:** skrīn¹; skrīn² [Eng. family name]. [Suburb of Constantinople].

**Skutari:** skū'ta-rī¹; sku'tā-rī² [1. Albanian vilayet and its capital. 2.

**sky:** skai¹; sky². Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated skyai¹, and Walker (1791) and Knowles (1835) skīai. Compare CARD, GARDEN, KIND [The upper regions of the atmosphere; the blue vault that forms the heavens].

**slabber¹:** slab'ar¹; slāb'er² [One who or that which makes the first cuts into a log so as to square it for sawing into planks].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āl; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: *a* = final; *i* = habit; *aisle*; *aa* = out; *oil*; *iū* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *η* = sing; *thin*, *this*.

**slabber**<sup>2</sup>: slab'ər<sup>1</sup>; slāb'er<sup>2</sup> [Moisture, as saliva, running from the mouth]. The verb is pronounced in the same way. Spelt also SLOBBER, which see.

**slack**: slak<sup>1</sup>; slāk<sup>2</sup> [To cause to disintegrate by the action of water, as lime]. This form, in this specific application, dates from about 1700. For the earlier form see SLAKE.

**Slaithwaite**: slau'it<sup>1</sup>; slōu'it<sup>2</sup> [Town in Yorkshire, Eng.]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

**slake**: slēk<sup>1</sup>; slāk<sup>2</sup> [To disintegrate, moisten, wet, or soak, as lime].

*Slake* is an older spelling than *slack* (verb), of which it is a doubler.

WALTER W. SKEAT *Etymological Dict.* p. 56S. [Oxford, 1910.]

Did not make use of their time at the same time it was *slakt*.

SIR BALTHAZAR GERBIER *Concerning Principles of Building* p. 20. [1662.]

**slander**: slan'dər<sup>1</sup>; slān'der<sup>2</sup>. See ASK [A false report designed to injure the reputation of some person].

**slant**: slant<sup>1</sup>; slānt<sup>2</sup>. See ASK [Inclination from a direct line or level].

**slaughter**: slō'tər<sup>1</sup>; slā'ter<sup>2</sup>. See GH [Wanton or savage killing; massacre].

**Slav**: slav<sup>1</sup>; slāv<sup>2</sup>. See ASK [One belonging to any of the Slavonic groups of Aryan peoples]. *Sclav*<sup>†</sup>; *Sclave*<sup>†</sup>; *Slave*<sup>†</sup>.

**slave**: slēv<sup>1</sup>; slāv<sup>2</sup> **1.** One whose person is held as property. **2.** One who is addicted to some habit or influence. [of a slave].

**slavery**: slēv'ər<sup>1</sup>; slāv'er-y<sup>2</sup>; *not* slēv'ər<sup>1</sup> as Webster (1828) [The condition

**Slavonic**: slā-von'ik<sup>1</sup>; slā-vōn'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the Slavs or their languages].

**sleazy**: slē'z<sup>1</sup>; slē'zy<sup>2</sup>. *C.* slē'zi<sup>1</sup> [Wanting in firmness of texture; thin].

**sleigh**: slē<sup>1</sup>; slē<sup>2</sup> [A light vehicle on runners used on snow and ice].

**sleight**: slait<sup>1</sup>; slīt<sup>2</sup> [Dexterity in manipulation; as, *sleight* of hand]. Compare SLIGHT.

**sleuth**: slūth<sup>1</sup>; slūth<sup>2</sup> [To follow as a detective].

**slight**: slait<sup>1</sup>; slīt<sup>2</sup> **I.** *a.* Slender or thin in build or construction. **II.** *n.* Failure in courtesy or respect toward another. **III.** *v.* To treat with neglect or lack of courtesy]. Compare SLEIGHT. [wood; a splinter].

**sliver**<sup>1</sup>: sliv'ər<sup>1</sup>; sliv'er<sup>2</sup>. *E.* slai'vər<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* slai'vər<sup>1</sup> [A slender piece of

**sliver**<sup>2</sup>: slai'vər<sup>1</sup> or sliv'er<sup>1</sup>; sliv'er<sup>2</sup> or sliv'er<sup>2</sup> [The side of a small fish sliced off in one piece and used for bait].

The *slyters* (pronounced *slyvers*) are salted and packed in barrels.

GEORGE B. GOODE *American Fishes: History of the Menhaden* p. 201. [1880.]

**Sloane**: slōn<sup>1</sup>; slōn<sup>2</sup> [Am. and Ir. family name].

**slobber**: slōb'ər<sup>1</sup>; slōb'er<sup>2</sup> [Liquid spilled as from the mouth]. The verb is pronounced in the same way. Compare SLABBER.

**sloth**: slōth<sup>1</sup>; slōth<sup>2</sup>—a pronunciation recorded uniformly by modern dictionaries. Webster (1828) slōth<sup>1</sup> [Disinclination to labor or exertion; idleness]. So also with its relatives *slothful*, *-ly*, *-ness*.

**slough**<sup>1</sup>: sluf<sup>1</sup>; slūf<sup>2</sup> [Dead tissue or skin that is shed].

**slough**<sup>2</sup>: slau<sup>1</sup>; slou<sup>2</sup>. By Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) sluf<sup>1</sup> [A place deep with mud or mire; bog].

2: *wolf*, *dq*; *bōok*, *bōot*; *full*, *rūle*, *cūre*, *būt*, *būrn*; *ōil*, *bōy*; *gō*, *gēm*; *ink*; *thin*, *this*.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey; gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**slough**<sup>2</sup>: slū<sup>1</sup>; slų<sup>2</sup> [A depression in a prairie; also, a stagnant swamp].

**Slough**<sup>4</sup>: slau<sup>1</sup>; slou<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town].

**sloven**: sluv'n<sup>1</sup>; slōv'n<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. slōv'm<sup>1</sup>; I. & St. sluv'en<sup>1</sup>; M. sluv'n<sup>1</sup>; Wr. sluv'in<sup>1</sup>* [One negligent in dress or careless of personal appearance].

**slue**: slū<sup>1</sup>; slų<sup>2</sup>. *I. & Wr. slü<sup>1</sup>* [To swing around]. Spelt **slew** in Great Britain, but pronounced the same way.

**sluice**: slūs<sup>1</sup>; slų<sup>2</sup>; *not* slūs<sup>1</sup>, slüsh<sup>1</sup>, or slüş<sup>1</sup>. The last two have been traced to the lingo of the mining-camp [An artificial channel or device for conducting water from one place to another].

The sound of oo long [as in *boot*] is heard in *bruise, cruise, fruit, juice, recruit, sluice*.  
NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. vii, p. 87. [London, 1784.]

**Sluis, Sluys**: sleis<sup>1</sup>; slōis<sup>2</sup> [A town in the Netherlands].

**smallpox**: smōl'pek<sup>1</sup>; smāl'pōks<sup>2</sup>. The chief stress was indicated on the last syllable by Buchanan (1786), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Worcester (1850) [A highly infectious skin-disease].

**Smijth**: smai<sup>1</sup>; smith<sup>2</sup>; *not* smith<sup>1</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Smille**: smai'h<sup>1</sup>; smi'li<sup>2</sup>; *not* smil'i<sup>1</sup> [Scot. and Am. family name].

**smithy**: smith'i<sup>1</sup> or smith'i<sup>1</sup>; smith'y<sup>2</sup> or smith'y<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain as recorded by Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), the *Encyclopædic* (1877), and Murray (1912) [A blacksmith or his forge].

**Smolensk**: smo-lensk<sup>1</sup>; smo-lēnsk<sup>2</sup>; *not* smel'ensk<sup>1</sup> [Russ. city].

**smooth**: smūth<sup>1</sup>; smōōth<sup>2</sup>; *not* smūth<sup>1</sup> [Having an even surface]. So also the verb.

**smoothed**: smūthd<sup>1</sup>; smōōthd<sup>2</sup>; *not* smūth'id<sup>1</sup>. Compare BEQUEATHED [Made smooth]. [tion]. Compare OTHER.

**smother**: smuth'ar<sup>1</sup>; smōth'er<sup>2</sup> [To prevent the breathing of by suffoca-

**smouch**: smauch<sup>1</sup>; smouch<sup>2</sup>. Webster (1828) smūch<sup>1</sup> [Kiss].

**Smyrna**: smūr'nā<sup>1</sup>; smȳr'na<sup>2</sup> [A seaport on the Gulf of Smyrna, an inlet of the Ægean Sea west of Smyrna].

**Smȳth**: smiā<sup>1</sup> or smaiā<sup>1</sup>; smȳth<sup>2</sup> or smȳth<sup>2</sup> [Am. and Eng. family name].

**Smȳthe**: smaiā<sup>1</sup>; smȳth<sup>2</sup> [Am. and Eng. family name].

**snail**: snēl<sup>1</sup>; snāl<sup>2</sup>; *not* snail<sup>1</sup>. Compare NAIL [An animal that creeps over plants and plant-leaves, especially one that bears a shell on its back].

**snead**: snīd<sup>1</sup>; snēd<sup>2</sup> [The shaft or pole of a scythe].

**sneak**: snīk<sup>1</sup>; snēk<sup>2</sup> [One who robs or steals by entering premises clandestinely for the purpose].

**snip**: snip<sup>1</sup>; snīp<sup>2</sup> [A small cut made by a pair of scissors].

**snipe** (n.): snai<sup>1</sup>; snīp<sup>2</sup> [A shore-bird esteemed as a game-bird].

**snipe** (v.): snai<sup>1</sup>; snīp<sup>2</sup> [To fire at (men) one at a time from cover and at long range so as to kill or wound].

**snood, snook, snoop**. Pronounce the oo in these words as in "loot" (lūt), not as in "foot" (fut): snūd<sup>1</sup>, snōōd<sup>2</sup>; snūk<sup>1</sup>, snōōk<sup>2</sup>; snūp<sup>1</sup>, snōōp<sup>2</sup>.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, āll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**snore:** snōr<sup>1</sup>; snōr<sup>2</sup>; *not* snōr<sup>1</sup>. See quotation under O [To breathe through the nose and mouth in sleep].

**snout:** snaut<sup>1</sup>; snout<sup>2</sup>. Vulgarly snūt<sup>1</sup> [The projecting part of the head of an animal including the nose and mouth; as the *snout* of a pig].

**snow:** snō<sup>1</sup>; snō<sup>2</sup>. See O (18) [Minute ice-crystals]

**So:** sō<sup>1</sup>; sō<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**soak:** sōk<sup>1</sup>; sōk<sup>2</sup> [To wet thoroughly].

**soap:** sōp<sup>1</sup>; sōp<sup>2</sup> [A cleansing compound].

**soar:** sōr<sup>1</sup>; sōr<sup>2</sup>; *not* sōr<sup>1</sup>. See O [To float aloft through the air].

**Sobai:** seb'ɪ-ai<sup>1</sup>; sōb'a-ī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sobbochaj:** seb'o-kaj<sup>1</sup>; sōb'o-ēj<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Sobieski:** sō"bī-es'kī<sup>1</sup>; sō"bī-ēs'kī<sup>2</sup> [John III., king of Poland (1624-96)].

**Soboba:** so-bō'ba<sup>1</sup>; so-bō'ba<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sobochai:** seb'o-kai<sup>1</sup> *or* seb'o-kē'ai<sup>1</sup>; sōb'o-ēi<sup>2</sup> *or* sōb'o-ēā'i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible]. [teristic; nickname].

**sobriquet:** sō"brī'kē<sup>1</sup>; sō"brī'kē<sup>2</sup> [A name descriptive of some characteristic].

**soccer:** sek'ər<sup>1</sup>; sōe'er<sup>2</sup> [Variant form of *socker*, which see].

**Socho:** sō'ko<sup>1</sup>; sō'eō<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Sochoh, Socoh:** sō'ko<sup>1</sup>; sō'eō<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sochoth-benoth:** sō'kēth[*or* -kōth]bī'nōfh<sup>1</sup>; sō'eōth[*or* -ēōth]bē'nōth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**sociable:** sō'shə-bl<sup>1</sup>; sō'sha-bl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, M., St., & W.; C., E., & Wr.* sō'shi-bl<sup>1</sup>; *I.* sō'shi-a-bl<sup>1</sup>. The first pronunciation indicated above is preferred by sixteen of the twenty-five members of "New Standard Dictionary's Advisory Board of Disputed Pronunciations," and was noted by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Wright (1855).

Buchanan (1766) recorded sō'shi-bl<sup>1</sup>; Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) sō'shi-a-bl<sup>1</sup> [Disposed to associate with others; agreeable in company]. So also with its relatives **so'cia-blī'ī-ty**, **so'cia-ble-ness**, **so'cia-bly**. [course with others].

**social:** sō'shəl<sup>1</sup>; sō'shal<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to society; also, disposed to friendly inter-].

**Socialism:** sō'shəl-izm<sup>1</sup>; sō'shal-izm<sup>2</sup> [A policy of collective ownership of labor, the means of production, as mills, mines, etc., capital, land, property, transportation, communication, by the community as a whole, to be administered and distributed in the interests of all].

**sociality:** sō'shi-al'ī-tī<sup>1</sup>; sō'shi-āl'ī-ty<sup>2</sup> [The condition of being social].

**sociétaire** [Fr.]: sō'sī'ē'tār<sup>1</sup>; sō'qī'ē'tār<sup>2</sup> [A member of a theatrical company who is a partner in the management]. [persons of a community].

**society:** so-sai'ī-tī<sup>1</sup>; so-qī'ē-ty<sup>2</sup> [The cultured, leisured, or fashionable].

**Socinian:** so-sin'ī-an<sup>1</sup>; so-qī'n'ī-an<sup>2</sup> [Pert to Socinius].

**Socinus:** so-sai'nus<sup>1</sup>; so-qī'nūs<sup>2</sup> [It. theologians (1525-1604)].

**sociology:** sō'shi-el'o-jī<sup>1</sup>; sō'shi-əl'o-gy<sup>2</sup>; *not* sō'si-el'o-jī<sup>1</sup> [The science that treats of society, its origin, development, and history]. [Association].

**socket:** sek'ər<sup>1</sup>; sōe'er<sup>2</sup> [Football as played under the rules of the Football].

**socle:** sō'kl<sup>1</sup>; sō'el<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., & St.; M., W., & Wr.* sok'l<sup>1</sup>, so also by Sheridan (1780), Smart (1840-57), Wright (1855), and Cooley (1863). By Buchanan (1766), Walker (1791), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Cull (1864) sō'kl<sup>1</sup> [A plain, square, unmolded block supporting a statue or the like].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʌl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

**Soco:** sō'ko<sup>1</sup>; sō'eo<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Socoh:** sō'ko<sup>1</sup>; sō'eo<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Socrates:** sek'ra-tiz<sup>1</sup>; sōe'ra-tēs<sup>2</sup> [Athenian philosopher (469-399 B. C.)].  
So also its relatives **Soc'ra-tism**, **Soc'ra-tist**, **Soc'ra-tize**.—**Socratic:** so-krat'ik<sup>1</sup>;  
so-crāt'ic<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to Socrates]. So also its relatives **So-crat'i-cal**, **So-crat'i-cal-ly**,  
**So-crat'i-cism**.

**sod:** sed<sup>1</sup>; sōd<sup>2</sup>. Compare God [Grassy surface-soil].

**soder:** sed'ər<sup>1</sup>; sōd'er<sup>2</sup> [Archaic form of SOLDER].

**Sodl:** sō'dai<sup>1</sup>; sō'dī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sodom:** sed'am<sup>1</sup>; sōd'om<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sodoma:** sō'do-ma<sup>1</sup>; sō'do-mā<sup>2</sup> [Bible, same as SODOM].—**Sodomites:** sed'am-ait<sup>1</sup>;  
sōd'om-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Sodor:** sō'dər<sup>1</sup>; sō'dor<sup>2</sup> [Medieval diocese (in full *Sodor and Man*) comprising the Hebrides and Isle of Man].

**sofa:** sō'fə<sup>1</sup>; sō'fa<sup>2</sup>; *noi* sō'fē<sup>1</sup>, sō'fi<sup>1</sup>, or so-fär<sup>1</sup>.

You will . . . hear a gentle hostess, solicitous for your comfort, tell you that if you wish to lie down there is a *sofa* in your room.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 28. [H. M. & CO. '05.]

**Sofla:** so-fi'a<sup>1</sup>; so-fi'ä<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes heard, as if Anglicized, so-fai'ə<sup>1</sup> [Capital city of Bulgaria].

**soft:** sōft<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W., or soft<sup>1</sup>, E., I., M., St., & Wr.*; sōft<sup>2</sup> or sōft<sup>2</sup>.  
By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Knowles (1835) sōft<sup>1</sup>, the Scottish and Irish pronunciation which prevails to-day in the United States as indicated by *Standard, C., & W.*, but one of which Walker (1791) said: "When this word is accompanied by emotion, it is sometimes lengthened into *saft*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; but in other cases such a pronunciation borders on vulgarity." Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) noted soft<sup>1</sup>, the pronunciation that prevails in Great Britain [Easily molded or bent; pliable; yielding; also, smooth, gentle].

**soften:** sōft'n<sup>1</sup> or sof'n<sup>1</sup>; sōft'n<sup>2</sup> or sōft'n<sup>2</sup>. Note that the *t* is silent. Compare OFTEN and see SORT [To make soft].

**softly:** sōft'h<sup>1</sup> or soft'h<sup>1</sup>; sōft'ly<sup>2</sup> or sōft'ly<sup>2</sup> [In a soft or gentle manner].

**softness:** sōft'nes<sup>1</sup> or soft'nes<sup>1</sup>; sōft'nēs<sup>2</sup> or sōft'nēs<sup>2</sup> [The quality of being soft]. Compare SORT.

**Sohoria:** sō'ho-rai'a<sup>1</sup>; sō'ho-rī'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible]. [pretense or deception].

**soi-disant** [Fr.]: swā=di'zān<sup>1</sup>; swā=di'gān<sup>2</sup> [Self-styled: implying false]

**Soignies:** swā'nyī<sup>1</sup>; swā'nyē<sup>2</sup> [Belg. town].

**soil:** soil<sup>1</sup>; sōil<sup>2</sup>; *not* sail<sup>1</sup>. Compare BOIL [The surface of the earth; the ground, especially as regards its fertility].

**soirée** [Fr.]: swā'rē<sup>1</sup>; swā're<sup>2</sup> [An evening reception].

**Soissons:** swā'sōn<sup>1</sup>; swā'sōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. city].

**sojourn** (*n.* & *v.*): sō'jŭrn<sup>1</sup> or so-jŭrn<sup>1</sup>; sō'jŭrn<sup>2</sup> or so-jŭrn<sup>2</sup>. The first is indicated uniformly by American, English and Scottish dictionaries—*Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.* Dr. Murray indicates suj'ern<sup>1</sup>, soj'ern<sup>1</sup>, or sō'jarn<sup>1</sup> as reflecting usage in Great Britain in the order here noted. Worcester recorded sō'jarn<sup>1</sup>, stressing the first syllable, as did also Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). By Buchanan (1757) the stress was

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, [w]hat, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

placed on the ultima, *sojurn'*, and he was followed by Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777), but in 1766 Buchanan indicated *sō'jurn'*. Ash (1775) preferred *sej'urn'*. Shakespeare accented the verb both ways:

My heart to her, but as guest-wife *soiourn'd'*  
And now to Helen it is home return'd.

*A Midsummer Night's Dream* act iii, sc. 2, l. 171. [1595.]

I haue this present evening from my sister  
Beene well inform'd of them, and with such cautions,  
That if they come to *so'iourne* at my house  
Ile not be there.

*King Lear* act ii, sc. 1. [1605.]

By Milton the noun was stressed also on the first and on the last syllable:

Thee I re-visit now with bolder wing,  
Escap't the Stygian Pool, though long detain'd  
In that obscure *sojourn'*.

*Paradise Lost* bk. iii, l. 15. [1667.]

Thy life hath yet been private, most part spent  
At home, scarce view'd the Galliean Towns,  
And once a year Jerusalem, few days'  
Short *so'journ*; and what thence could'st thou observe?

*Paradise Regained* bk. iii, l. 235. [1671.]

Altho modern dictionaries stress the first syllable of this word, they uniformly stress *adjourn* upon the last.

**sojourner:** *sō'jurn-ər'* or *so-j'urn-ər'*; *sō'jurn-er'* or *so-jurn'er'*. Dr. Murray indicates *su'jurn-ər'*, *sej'urn-ər'*, or *sō'jurn-ər'*, as reflecting British usage. Compare *SOJOURN* [One who is a temporary resident].

**sol:** *sōl'*; *sōl'*, *E., M., St., & Wr.; Standard, C., I., & W.* *sōl'*. A word that has been traced as in the language since the year 1325 may be considered as fully Anglicized; hence, the pronunciation first noted above is preferred. It was indicated also by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849).

The earlier lexicographers and phoneticists neglected this word, which, altho noted in Phillips's "New World of English Words," as edited by Kersey (1706), and by Bailey (1724-32), is not to be found in Bullokar (1616), Cockeram (1623), Blount (1656), Kersey (1708), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757-66), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and others too numerous to mention [The note G in music].

**Sol**<sup>2</sup> [L.]: *sōl'*; *sōl'* [The sun].

**sol**<sup>3</sup>: *sōl'* or *sol'*; *sōl'* or *sōl'* [A chemical mixture].

**sol**<sup>4</sup>: *sōl'*; *sōl'* [Fr. and Peruv. coin].

**solace:** *sol'is'*; *sōl'aç'* [Comfort in sorrow or trouble].

**Solanaceæ:** *sol'a-nē'si-l'*; *sōl'a-nā'çē-ē'* [A family of poisonous plants, the nightshades] — **solanaceous:** *sōl'a-nē'sh-us'*; *sōl'a-nā'sh-us'*.

**Solanum:** *so-lē'nūm'*; *so-lā'nūm'* [A genus of poisonous plants typifying the nightshades].

**Soldau:** *sōl'dau'*; *sōl'dow'* [Prus. town and river].

**solder:** *sōl'ər'* or *sōl'dər'*; *sōd'er'* or *sōl'der'*. The first indicates modern American usage; the second, the present usage of Great Britain. Murray gives *sōd'er'* as alternative. The word has been spelt variously and the spellings probably reflect the several pronunciations that have come down to us. From *soudur* in 1374 it became *sowder* in 1485 (a form that was used as late as 1603), to change to *sawdyer* (1540), *sawder* (1566, used also as late as 1667), *soder* (1582, used also in 1733), *sodder* (1677-1750), and *solder* (1724 to the present time). The form *soder* was indicated pronounced *sōd'er'* by Johnston (1764) and Perry (1777), but Nares, who favored this form, noted that it was sometimes pronounced *sōd'er'*, but more frequently like

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ŋo, ŋem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

*söd'ar*<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation recorded by Knowles (1835), Smart (1836-40), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855), and still in use in Ireland to-day. By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) this spelling was indicated *söd'ar*<sup>1</sup>.

The form **solder** was indicated as having a long *o* by Perry (1777), *söl'dar*<sup>1</sup>, but by Sheridan (1780) as *söd'ar*<sup>1</sup>, and by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) *sol'dar*<sup>1</sup>. Fulton & Knight (1802) noted *söl'dar*<sup>1</sup> [A fusible alloy used for joining metals].

**soldier**: *söl'jær*<sup>1</sup>; *söl'jer*<sup>2</sup>. In this word *d* is softened to *j*. See Introduction, page xxix (2) [One who is engaged in military service].

**sole**: *söl*<sup>1</sup>; *söl*<sup>2</sup> [1. The under surface of the foot. 2. A flatfish].

**solecism**: *sol'i-sizm*<sup>1</sup>; *söl'e-çism*<sup>2</sup>; *not söl'li-sizm*<sup>1</sup> [An impropriety in speech, or a violation of the rules of concord in grammar or syntax].

**solemn**: *sel'em*<sup>1</sup>; *söl'ëm*<sup>2</sup>—the *n* is silent. See N [Marked by gravity, reverence, or formality].

**solenoid**: *söl'li-noid*<sup>1</sup>; *söl'le-nöid*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., W., & Wr.*; *C. so-li'-neid*<sup>1</sup>; *M. so-lin'eid*<sup>1</sup>; *St. söl'en-eid*<sup>1</sup> [A simple ideal form of electrical magnet].

**Solent (The)**: *söl'lent*<sup>1</sup>; *söl'lent*<sup>2</sup> [A strait between the Isle of Wight and Hampshire, Eng.].

**solera** [Sp.]: *so-lär'a*<sup>1</sup>; *so-lär'ä*<sup>2</sup> [1. A wine-cask. 2. A blend of sherry wine].

**sol-fa**: *sol'fä*<sup>1</sup>; *söl'fä*<sup>2</sup>, *M., St., & Wr.*, also Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). *Standard & W. sol'fä*<sup>1</sup>; *C. & I. sol'fä*<sup>1</sup>; Webster (1828) *söl-fä*<sup>1</sup> [In music, the set of syllables (*do, re, mi, fa, sol*, etc.) that are sung to the respective notes which form the major scale].

NOTE: This word has been traced as first used in English literature in 1548 and steadily through the centuries to the present time, hence the Anglicized pronunciation of *sol* indicated above. See *sol*.

**sofatar** [It.]: *söl'fa-tä'ra*<sup>1</sup>; *söl'fä-tä'rä*<sup>2</sup> [A volcanic fissure through which sulfur, steam, and smoke are discharged].

**solfeggio** [It.]: *sol-fej'o*<sup>1</sup>; *sol-fčg'o*<sup>2</sup>. In *It. g* and *gg* before *e* and *i* are sounded as *j* [In music, a singing exercise of runs on one note or on several].

**solferino**<sup>1</sup>: *söl'fi-ri'no*<sup>1</sup>; *söl'fe-ri'no*<sup>2</sup> [A bright purplish-red color].

**Solferino**<sup>2</sup>: *söl'fē-ri'no*<sup>1</sup>; *söl'fē-ri'no*<sup>2</sup> [It. village, scene of Austrian defeat June 24, 1859].

**solicitude**: *so-lis'i-tiüd*<sup>1</sup>; *so-līç'i-tiüd*<sup>2</sup>; *not so-lis'i-tiüd*<sup>1</sup> [Concern or uneasiness of mind caused by anxiety, etc.].

[several].

**solidary**: *sol'i-dč-rı*<sup>1</sup>; *söl'i-dä-ry*<sup>2</sup>. *M. sol'i-dä-rı*<sup>1</sup> [In civil law, joint and

**solitaire** [Fr.]: *sol'i-tär*<sup>1</sup>; *söl'i-tär*<sup>2</sup> [1. A precious stone, as a diamond, set by itself. 2. One who lives by himself; a hermit].

**solleret**: *sol'är-et*<sup>1</sup>; *söl'er-čt*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C. & W. sol'ür-et*<sup>1</sup>; *E. sol'ür-et*<sup>1</sup>; *I. sol'ür-et*<sup>1</sup>; *M. sol'är-et*<sup>1</sup> [A steel shoe forming a part of the armor of a mounted man in medieval times].

**Solomon**: *sol'o-män*<sup>1</sup>; *söl'o-mon*<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name]. *D. G. Salomo*: *söl'o-mö*<sup>1</sup>; *söl'o-mö*<sup>2</sup>; *F. Salomon*: *söl'o-mön*<sup>1</sup>; *söl'o-mön*<sup>2</sup>; *Hung. Salamon*: *shel'e-mon*<sup>1</sup>; *shäl'a-mön*<sup>2</sup>; *It. Salomone*: *söl'o-mö'nä*<sup>1</sup>; *söl'o-mö'ng*<sup>2</sup>; *L. Salomon*: *säl'o-män*<sup>1</sup>; *söl'o-mon*<sup>2</sup>; *Pol. Salomon*: *sa-lö'mon*<sup>1</sup>; *säl-lö'mön*<sup>2</sup>; *Port. Salomão*: *säl'o-mau*<sup>1</sup>; *säl'o-mou*<sup>2</sup>; *Sp. Salomon*: *söl'o-mön*<sup>1</sup>; *söl'o-mön*<sup>2</sup>.

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mč*, *gčt*, *präy*, *fčrn*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *i* = *č*; *i* = *č*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wön*.

1: ə = final; i = habit; əɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**solstice:** sol'stɪs<sup>1</sup>; sɒl'stɪʃ<sup>2</sup> [The time of the year when the sun (see SOL) is at its greatest declination].—**solstitial:** sol-stɪʃ'əl<sup>1</sup>; sɒl-stɪʃ'əl<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the solstice].

**solution:** so-liū'shən<sup>1</sup>; so-lū'shon<sup>2</sup>; not so-lū'shən<sup>1</sup> [1. The act of dissolving a solid into a liquid; the substance so dissolved. 2. The act of explaining or of clearing up a problem or difficulty].

**Somali:** so-mā'li<sup>1</sup>; so-mā'li<sup>2</sup> [1. A member of an East-Afr. tribe. 2. The language of the Somalis].—**Somalland:** so-mā'li-land<sup>1</sup>; so-mā'li-land<sup>2</sup>. Note that in this word the *a* of the suffix *land* is not obscured as it is in "England" [Br. & It. protectorates in N. E. Africa].

**sombrero** [Sp.]: sem-brē'ro<sup>1</sup>; sɒm-brē'ro<sup>2</sup>. A word which has held its own place in English literature more than three centuries. Dr. Craigie cites the following in the "New English Dictionary," vol. ix, p. 410:

With a great *Sombrero* . . . over their heads . . . as broad as a great cart wheel.  
HAKLUYT *Voyages* II, 258. [1598.]

**some:** sum<sup>1</sup>; sɒm<sup>2</sup> [A certain undetermined quantity or part].

**Someis:** so-mi's<sup>1</sup>; so-mē'is<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Somers:** sum'ərz<sup>1</sup>; sɒm'ərs<sup>2</sup> [Eng. navigator (1554-1610) who landed first settlers in Bermuda in 1609].

**Somerset:** sum'ər-set<sup>1</sup>; sɒm'ər-sēt<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family and geographical name and Am. geographical name].

**Somersetshire:** sum'ər-set-shīr<sup>1</sup>; sɒm'ər-sēt-shēr<sup>2</sup>. Compare SHIRE [Eng. county].

**Somerton:** sum'ər-tən<sup>1</sup>; sɒm'ər-ton<sup>2</sup> [One of several parishes in England].

**Somervell:** sum'ər-vel<sup>1</sup>; sɒm'ər-vēl<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**somewhat:** sum'hwet<sup>1</sup>; sɒm'hwæt<sup>2</sup>. Note that when *w* occurs before *h* it is pronounced as if it were after it. Compare *wh* [In some degree; to some extent].

**somewhen:** sum'hwen<sup>1</sup>; sɒm'hwēn<sup>2</sup>. See SOMEWHAT [At some time or other].

**somewhere:** sum'hwār<sup>1</sup>; sɒm'hwār<sup>2</sup>. See SOMEWHAT [In or to some place].

What has become of the principle of taste . . . when the *s*, too, breaks in, or breaks out, all unchecked and unchided, in such forms of impunity as *Somewhere*-else and "No-where-else"? . . . Vulgarisms with which a great deal of general credit for what we good-naturedly call "refinement" appears so able to coexist.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 30. [H. M. & Co. '05.]

**somewhile:** sum'hwail<sup>1</sup>; sɒm'hwīl<sup>2</sup>. See SOMEWHAT [For a time, or at some time].

**somewhither:** sum'hwīth'ər<sup>1</sup>; sɒm'hwīth'ər<sup>2</sup>. See SOMEWHAT [In some direction; to some indefinite place].

**somewhy:** sum'hwai<sup>1</sup>; sɒm'hwȳ<sup>2</sup> [For some reason or reasons].

A buxom, shrill, mean, troublesome woman; yet somehow and *somewhy* not utterly detestable.

*The Athenæum*, London, May 1, 1858, p. 555.

**somnambulism:** sem-nam'biu-lizm<sup>1</sup>; sɒm-nām'bū-lizm<sup>2</sup>. By careless speakers frequently mispronounced sem-am'biu-lizm<sup>1</sup>. So also with its relatives **sem-nam'bu-llst**, **sem-nam'bu-llze**, etc. [The act of walking in one's sleep].

**sommiferous:** sem-nif'ər-us<sup>1</sup>; sɒm-nīf'ər-ūs<sup>2</sup>. By Kenrick (1773) and Perry (1777) sem-nīf'e-rus<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) sem-nīf'er-us<sup>1</sup>; Scott (1798) sem-nīf'er-us<sup>1</sup> [Tending to induce sleep].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, ɔɪr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

**somnolent**: *sem'no-lent*<sup>1</sup>; *sōm'no-lēnt*<sup>2</sup>; *not sem-nō'lent*<sup>2</sup> [Sleepy].

**Somnus**: *sem'nus*<sup>1</sup>; *sōm'nūs*<sup>2</sup> [In Roman myth, the god of sleep and twin brother of Death].

**Somorias**: *sem'o-rai'as*<sup>1</sup>; *sōm'o-rī'as*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible]. [either parent].

**son**: *sun*<sup>1</sup>; *sōn*<sup>2</sup>. See O [A male child or adult considered in relation to

**sonant**: *sō'nant*<sup>1</sup>; *sō'nant*<sup>2</sup> [Capable of being sounded continuously with definite pitch, as a letter].

**sonata** [It.]: *so-na'ta*<sup>1</sup>; *so-nā'ta*<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802), *so-nē'tar*<sup>1</sup>. Nares *so-na'ta* (see ASK) [A musical composition].

**song**: *sen*<sup>1</sup>; *Standard* (1894-1912), *E., I., M., St., & Wr.*, or *sen*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard* (1913), *C., & W.*; *sōng*<sup>2</sup> or *sōng*<sup>2</sup> [A composition in which words are set to music].

**sonorous**: *so-nō'rus*<sup>1</sup>; *so-nō'rūs*<sup>2</sup>. Modern English usage is indicated by *E. & M. so-nēr'as*: Scottish usage was noted by Buchanan (1766) *sō'ne-rus*<sup>1</sup>, but *I. & St.* now give it *so-nō'rus*<sup>1</sup>. Compare CANOROUS; DECOROUS [Productive of sound-vibrations; full-sounding; resonant; loud].

**Sontag**: *sen'tag*<sup>1</sup> or (*Ger.*) *zōn'tant*<sup>1</sup>; *sōn'täg*<sup>2</sup> or (*Ger.*) *šōn'tān*<sup>2</sup> [Ger. op-eratic singer (1806-54)].

**Soochow**: *sū-chau*<sup>1</sup>; *sōo-chow*<sup>2</sup> [Chin. treaty-port].

**soon**: *sūn*<sup>1</sup>; *sōōn*<sup>2</sup>. Compare O [At a future time not long distant].

**soot**: *sut*<sup>1</sup>; *sut*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., St., & W.*; *I. & Wr. sūt*<sup>1</sup>, which *Standard, C., & W.* give as secondary. By Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780) *sut*<sup>1</sup>—a pronunciation condemned by Smart (1836) as no longer used by the best speakers; Walker (1791), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) *sūt*<sup>1</sup>; Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1836) *sut*<sup>1</sup> [A soft black substance, consisting of carbon, obtained from the smoke of coal or wood].

**sooth**: *sūth*<sup>1</sup>; *sōōth*<sup>2</sup> [Truth: especially in phrases; as, "sooth to say"; "in full, good, or very sooth"].

**soothe**: *sūth*<sup>1</sup>; *sōōth*<sup>2</sup> [To bring to a quiet or normal state; calm; as, to soothe the nerves].—**soother**: *sūth'er*<sup>1</sup>; *sōōth'er*<sup>2</sup>.

**soothsayer**: *sūth'sē'er*<sup>1</sup>; *sōōth'sū'er*<sup>2</sup>. Compare SOOTH [Formerly, a truthful person; now, one who claims to have supernatural insight or foresight].

**Sopater**: *sō'pā-tar*<sup>1</sup> or *sep'ā-tar*<sup>1</sup>; *sō'pā-ter*<sup>2</sup> or *sōp'a-ter*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sophai**: *sō'fai*<sup>1</sup> or *sō'fi-ai*<sup>1</sup>; *sō'fi*<sup>2</sup> or *sō'fa-i*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sopheret**: *so'fi-ret*<sup>1</sup>; *so'fē-rēt*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Sophereth**: *so'fi-reth*<sup>1</sup> or *so'f-i-reth*<sup>1</sup>; *so'fē-rēth*<sup>2</sup> or *sō'f-i-rēth*<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [of the Universe].

**Sophia**<sup>1</sup>: *sef'i-ai*<sup>1</sup>; *sōf'i-a*<sup>2</sup> [In Hebrew and Hellenic philosophy, the Wisdom

**Sophia**<sup>2</sup>: *so-fai'ai*<sup>1</sup>; *so-fi'a*<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. Dan. D. **Sophie**: *so-fi'ai*<sup>1</sup>; *so-fi'ci*<sup>2</sup>; F. **Sophie**: *sō'fi'i*<sup>1</sup>; *sō'fē'i*<sup>2</sup>; G. It. Sp. Sw. **Sofia**: *so-fi'ai*<sup>1</sup>; *so-fi'ā*<sup>2</sup>; Rus. **Sofia**: *sō'fi-ai*<sup>1</sup>; *sō'fi-ā*<sup>2</sup>.

**sophism**: *sef'izm*<sup>1</sup>; *sōf'izm*<sup>2</sup> [A false argument known to be such by one who uses it to display ingenuity in reasoning]. [dom]. See SOPHIA<sup>1</sup>.

**sophist**: *sef'ist*<sup>1</sup>; *sōf'ist*<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. philosophy, a professed teacher of wis-

**Sophocles**: *sef'o-kliz*<sup>1</sup>; *sōf'o-elēs*<sup>2</sup> [Athenian tragic poet (495-406 B. C.)].

**Sophonias**: *sef'o-nai'as*<sup>1</sup>; *sōf'o-nī'as*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Sophronia**: *so-frō'ni-ai*<sup>1</sup>; *so-frō'ni-a*<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice: I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aīale; au = out; oīl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**sophrosyne:** so-fres'ī-nī<sup>1</sup>; so-frōs'y-nē<sup>2</sup> [Soundness of mind; common sense].

**soportif:** sō'po-rif'ik<sup>1</sup>; sō'po-rif'ie<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* sō-po-rif'ik<sup>1</sup>; *E.* sō-pūr-if'ik<sup>1</sup>; *I. & M.* sō'po-rif'ik<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* sep-o-rif'ik<sup>1</sup>. By Buchanan (1766) sō-po-rif'ik<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) sō-po-rif'ik<sup>1</sup>; Nares (1784) sō-po-rif'ik<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) sop-o-rif'ik<sup>1</sup> [A medicine that induces sleep].

**soprano** [It.]: so-prā'no<sup>1</sup>; so-prā'no<sup>2</sup>; *not* so-pran'o<sup>1</sup> *nor* so-prē'no<sup>1</sup> [A woman's or boy's voice having a high range—from middle C to two octaves above it].

**sorbet** [Fr.]: sēr'bet<sup>1</sup>; sōr'bēt<sup>2</sup>. Note that the *t* should be sounded [1. A waterice flavored with fruit-juices. 2. Sherbet]. [Paris, France].

**Sorbonne (La):** la sēr'bon<sup>1</sup>; lā sōr'bōn<sup>2</sup> [An educational institution in Paris].

**sord:** sōrd<sup>1</sup>; sōrd<sup>2</sup>. Webster (1828) sōrd<sup>1</sup>, but he condemned the word, "sord for sword is now vulgar." See quotation under O [Obsolete or dialectal form of SWORD]. [Sord: a direction in music].

**sordamente** [It.]: sōr'da-men'tē<sup>1</sup>; sōr'dā-mēn'tē<sup>2</sup> [In a muffled manner].

**Sordello:** sēr-del'o<sup>1</sup>; sōr-dēl'o<sup>2</sup> [In Dante's "Il Purgatorio," a 13th-century troubadour who accompanies Dante and Vergil. The hero of Browning's poem of the same name].

**sordine:** sēr'din<sup>1</sup>; sōr'din<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., & W.*; *I.* sēr'din<sup>1</sup>; *St.* sēr'din<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* sōr'din<sup>1</sup>, the pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). By Smart (1840) sēr'din<sup>1</sup>; Cull (1864) sēr'dain<sup>1</sup> [A device to deaden the sound of a stringed instrument].

**Sorek:** sō'rek<sup>1</sup>; sō'rēk<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Sorel:** sō'rel<sup>1</sup>; sō'rēl<sup>2</sup> [Fr. family name of (1) Agnes Sorel (1409-50), mistress of Charles VII of France; (2) Albert Sorel, historian (1842-1906)].

**sorel:** sēr'el<sup>1</sup>; sōr'ēl<sup>2</sup>. By Sheridan (1780) sō'rel<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) sō'rēl<sup>1</sup> [A sorrel].

**sororicide:** so-rōr'ī-said<sup>1</sup> or so-rōr'ī-said<sup>1</sup>; so-rōr'ī-cid<sup>2</sup> or so-rōr'ī-cid<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [One who kills his or her sister].

**Sorosis:** so-rō'sis<sup>1</sup>; so-rō'sis<sup>2</sup> [1. [s-] A compound fleshy fruit formed by the consolidation of numerous parts, as the pineapple. 2. [U. S.] A women's society].

**sorrel:** sōr'el<sup>1</sup>; sōr'ēl<sup>2</sup>. See SOREL [A buck in its third year].

**sorry:** sōr'ī<sup>1</sup>; sōr'y<sup>2</sup>; *not* sōr'ē<sup>1</sup>, an absurd affectation [Moved by sorrow; grieved or pained; used also in apology or to indicate sympathy].

**sort:** sōrt<sup>1</sup>; sōrt<sup>2</sup>; *not* sōrt<sup>1</sup>. This pronunciation was condemned by Walker (1791), who said: "There is an affected pronunciation of this word so as to rhyme with *port*. This affectation, however, seems confined to a few in the upper ranks of life, and is not likely to descend to their inferiors, as it does not appear to have made any progress among correct and classical speakers. It may be observed that the long open o is confined to those words where *p* precedes it, and to the word *fort*."

The affectation did "descend to their inferiors," and is now recorded as standard. See *force*, *fort*, and quotation under O [A kind, species, or variety of persons or things]. In using the colloquialism *sort of* (meaning, to some extent; somewhat) pronounce the last word clearly; it is commonly slurred sōrt'ē<sup>1</sup>.

**sortie** [Fr.]: sēr'tī<sup>1</sup>, *Standard* (1894-1912), *C., M., St., & W.*, or sēr'tī<sup>1</sup>, *E. & I.*; sōr'tī<sup>2</sup> or sōr'tī<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* (1913) sēr'tī<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* sēr-tī<sup>1</sup> [A sally or dash by besieged troops to attack the investing force].

2: wōlf, dg; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ipk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Sosigenes:** so-sij'ī-niz<sup>1</sup>; so-sig'e-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. astronomer (1st cent.) employed by Julius Cæsar to reform the calendar].

**Sosipater:** so-sip'a-tar<sup>1</sup>; so-sip'a-ter<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sosthenes:** ses'-thu-niz<sup>1</sup>; sōs'the-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sostratus:** ses'tra-tus<sup>1</sup>; sōs'tra-tūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Sotal:** sō'tai<sup>1</sup> or sō'ti-ai<sup>1</sup>; sō'ti<sup>2</sup> or sō'ta-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Sotheby:** suth'i-bi<sup>1</sup>; sōth'e-by<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Sothern:** suth'arn<sup>1</sup>; sōth'ern<sup>2</sup> [1. Eng. comedian (1826-81). 2. His son, an Am. classic actor (1859- )].

**Sothic:** sō'chik<sup>1</sup> or sōth'ik<sup>1</sup>; sō'thie<sup>2</sup> or sōth'ie<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pertaining to the dog-star (Latin, *Sirius*; Gr., *Σαῦς* (*Sothis*)). [tone].

**sotto voce** [It.]: set'to vō'chē<sup>1</sup>; sōt'to vō'chē<sup>2</sup> [In a low voice or an under-

**souari:** sū-ā-rī<sup>1</sup>; sū-ā-rī<sup>2</sup> [A timber-tree of Guiana that yields edible nuts].

**soubrette:** sū'bret'<sup>1</sup>; sū'brēt'<sup>2</sup> [An actress who plays or sings a bright light comedy part; formerly, a coquettish and intriguing lady's maid].

**souchong:** sū-shōn'<sup>1</sup>; sū-chōng'<sup>2</sup>. Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827) sau-choŋ'<sup>1</sup> [A Chinese variety of black tea].

**Soudan:** sū-dan'<sup>1</sup>; sū-dān'<sup>2</sup>; not sau-dan'<sup>1</sup> [Same as *SUDAN*].

**soufflé, soufflée** [Fr.]: sū'flē'<sup>1</sup>; sū'fle'<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.; E., M., & St. sū'flē*; *I. & Wr. sūf-lē* [A dish prepared with beaten whites of eggs and other ingredients, and so cooked as to puff up and retain its light, fluffy condition].

**Soufrière:** sū'fri'ar'<sup>1</sup>; sū'fri'ēr'<sup>2</sup> [Volcano in British West Indies].

**sough<sup>1</sup>:** sau<sup>1</sup>; sou<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.; E., I., M., St., W., & Wr. suf<sup>1</sup>*, which was indicated also by Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864). By Perry (1777), Smart (1836), and Ogilvie (1850) sef<sup>1</sup>. The Scottish pronunciation to-day is sūh. So also the verb [A murmuring, as of the wind when blowing through tree-tops].

November chill blows loud wi' angry *sugh*.

BURNS *The Cotter's Saturday Night* st. 11 [1785].

**sough<sup>2</sup>:** sau<sup>1</sup> or suf<sup>1</sup>; sou<sup>2</sup> or sūf<sup>2</sup>. *M.* indicates suf<sup>1</sup> only [1. A swampy place. 2. A gutter, drain, or trench]. [principle in man and animals].

**soul:** sōl<sup>1</sup>; sōl<sup>2</sup>; not saul<sup>1</sup>. Compare ou [The vital, sensitive, and rational

**Soulanges:** sū'lāng'<sup>1</sup>; sū'lānz'<sup>2</sup> [A district of Quebec province, Canada].

**Soulouque:** sū'lūk'<sup>1</sup>; sū'luk'<sup>2</sup> [A negro president and emperor of Haiti (1785?-1867)].

**Soult:** sūlt<sup>1</sup>; sūlt<sup>2</sup> [Marshal of France under Napoleon (1769-1851)].

**sou marquee:** sū mār'kī'<sup>1</sup>; sū mār'kē'<sup>2</sup> [A trifle: a localism]. [quantity].

**soupçon** [Fr.]: sūp'sēn'<sup>1</sup>; sūp'çōn'<sup>2</sup> [A suspicion; hence, a very small

**source:** sōrs<sup>1</sup>; sōrc<sup>2</sup>. Kenrick (1773) and Perry (1777) sūrs<sup>1</sup> [The place from which something is derived, as the fountain-head of a stream]. [the rising sun].

**south:** sauth<sup>1</sup>; south<sup>2</sup> [The direction on the right hand of one who faces

**Southampton:** sauth-amp'tan<sup>1</sup>; south-amp'ton<sup>2</sup> [Eng. seaport].

**southeast:** sauth'ist'<sup>1</sup>; south'ēst'<sup>2</sup>; nautically sau-ist'<sup>1</sup> [That part of the horizon midway between south and east].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

**southerly:** suth'ər-lɪ<sup>1</sup>; sūth'er-ly<sup>2</sup>; *not* sauth'ər-lɪ<sup>1</sup>, as indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) as alternative [Situating near the south].

**southern:** suth'ərnl<sup>1</sup>; sūth'ern<sup>2</sup>. Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) sauth'ərnl [Pert. to or coming from the south].

**southernwood:** suth'ərnl-wud<sup>1</sup>; sūth'ern-wōd<sup>2</sup> [A European shrub].

**Southey:** sauth'ɪ<sup>1</sup> or suth'ɪ<sup>1</sup>; south'y<sup>2</sup> or sūth'y<sup>2</sup> [Eng. poet laureate (1774-1843)].

**southing:** sauth'ɪŋ<sup>1</sup>; south'ing<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I.* sauth'ɪŋ<sup>1</sup>, so also indicated by Buchanan (1766) [Difference in latitude caused by moving southward].

**southern:** suth'rən<sup>1</sup>; sūth'ron<sup>2</sup>; *not* sauth'rən<sup>1</sup> [One who lives in the south; specif. [S-], an Englishman: so used by the Scots].

**southward:** sauth'wərd<sup>1</sup> or (*nautically*) suth'ərd<sup>1</sup>; south'ward<sup>2</sup> or (*nautically*) sūth'ard<sup>2</sup>. The latter was indicated as standard by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844) [Toward the south].

**Southwark:** sauth'wərk<sup>1</sup> or suth'ərk<sup>1</sup>; south'wark<sup>2</sup> or sūth'ark<sup>2</sup> [A borough on the south of the Thames, in London, Eng.]. [Eng. poet (1562-95)].

**Southwell:** sauth'wel<sup>1</sup> or suth'l<sup>1</sup>; south'wēl<sup>2</sup> or sūth'l<sup>2</sup> [1. Eng. town. 2.

**southwest:** sauth'west<sup>1</sup>; south'wēst<sup>2</sup>; *nautically* sau-west<sup>1</sup> [That part of the horizon between the south and the west].

**Southwold:** suth'əld<sup>1</sup>; sūth'old<sup>2</sup> [Eng. seaport].

**Southworth:** sauth'wərfh<sup>1</sup>; south'worth<sup>2</sup> [Am. novelist (1819-99)].

**souvenir:** sū'vi-nīr<sup>1</sup> or sū'vi-nīr<sup>1</sup>; sū've-nīr<sup>2</sup> or sū've-nīr<sup>2</sup>. *M.* sū-vi-nīr<sup>1</sup>; *St. & Wr.* sūv'nīr<sup>1</sup> [A token of remembrance].

**sovereign:** sev'ər-nɪ<sup>1</sup>; sōv'er-in<sup>2</sup>. Note that the *g* is silent. *C. & Wr.* sūv'ə-rnɪ<sup>1</sup>; *M.* sev'rɪn<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation sūv'er-nɪ<sup>1</sup> was indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844), but is now seldom heard. Compare *gn* [1. The supreme ruler of a people. 2. A British gold coin].

A similar blunder of belief has given the corrupt form *soveratn* (Old French *soveratn* from Middle Latin *super-anus*) in place of the correct *soveran*, because its last syllable was supposed to be somehow connected with *reign*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Usage in English* ch. i, p. 77. [x. '08.]

**sow<sup>1</sup>:** sau<sup>1</sup>; sou<sup>2</sup> [A female hog].

**sow<sup>2</sup>:** sō<sup>1</sup>; sō<sup>2</sup>. So also its relative **sow'er** [To plant with seed, as by scattering over land].

**Soyer:** swā'ɪ'yē<sup>1</sup>; swā'ɪ'yē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. chef and author (1809-58)].

**spa:** spā<sup>1</sup>; spā<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr.; E. & I.* spē<sup>1</sup>, also indicated by Smart (1857), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1863). The word was spelt *spaw* from the 17th to the beginning of the 19th century [A locality possessing a mineral spring or springs].

**spaghetti** [It.]: spā-get'ɪ<sup>1</sup>; spa-gēt'ɪ<sup>2</sup> [A cord-like paste].

[Algeria].

**spahi, spahee:** spā'hɪ<sup>1</sup>; spā'hɪ<sup>2</sup> [One of a native corps of cavalry from

**Spain:** spē<sup>1</sup>; spān<sup>2</sup>; *not* spain<sup>1</sup> as sometimes heard in England [A country of southwest Europe].

[[1729-99]].

**Spallanzani:** spāl'an-dzā'nɪ<sup>1</sup>; spāl'län-dzā'nɪ<sup>2</sup> [It. naturalist and traveler

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rɪle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**spaniel:** span'yel<sup>1</sup>; spän'yél<sup>2</sup>. The 16th-century form *span'el*, still indicated as a colloquial pronunciation of *spaniel*, is provincial, and also noted by Perry (1777), the better form span'yil<sup>1</sup> was indicated by Buchanan (1766) [One of a variety of long-haired hunting-dog used in starting or retrieving game].

**sparoid:** spē'reid<sup>1</sup>; spā'rōid<sup>2</sup>. *E.* & *M.* spar'oid—the pronunciation peculiar to England [A fish, the sea-bream].

**sparrow:** spar'o<sup>1</sup>; spār'o<sup>2</sup>; not spar'ə<sup>1</sup> [A small brownish-gray bird of Europe and North Africa, naturalized in the United States and Canada].

**spasm:** spazm<sup>1</sup>; spāsm<sup>2</sup> [A sudden convulsive action of the body].

**spatha:** spē'tha<sup>1</sup>; spā'tha<sup>2</sup> [A double-edged broadsword used by the Britons, Saxons, and Normans].

**spathe:** spēth<sup>1</sup>; spāth<sup>2</sup> [A leaf=envelop sheathing a flower=cluster].

**spatial:** spē'shal<sup>1</sup>; spā'shal<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to space].

**spectral:** spesh'al<sup>1</sup>; spësh'al<sup>2</sup> [Designed for or assigned to a specific purpose].

**speciality:** spesh'i-al'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; spësh'i-äl'i-ty<sup>2</sup> [A distinguishing characteristic]. Compare SPECIALTY.

**specialty:** spesh'al-ti<sup>1</sup>; spësh'al-ty<sup>2</sup> [A particular line of work, study, or employment; also, a distinctive article dealt in to the exclusion of others].

**species:** spi'shiz<sup>1</sup> or spi'shi-iz<sup>1</sup>; spē'shēs<sup>2</sup> or spē'shi-ēs<sup>2</sup> [A classified group of animals or plants].

**specious:** spi'shus<sup>1</sup>; spē'shūs<sup>2</sup> [Apparently sound and convincing; said of arguments, reasonings, etc., that are really delusive].

**spectroscope:** spek'tro-skōp<sup>1</sup>; spē'e'tro-seōp<sup>2</sup> [An instrument for analyzing images formed by rays of light].

**spectroscopist:** spek-trēs'ko-pist<sup>1</sup>; spēe-trōs'eo-pist<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., M., & W.*; *C.* spek'tro-skō-pist<sup>1</sup>; *I.* spek'trō-skōp'ist<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* spek'tro-skō-pist<sup>1</sup> [One skilled in the use of the spectroscope].

**spectroscopy:** spek-trēs'ko-pi<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., M., W., & Wr.*, or spek'tro-skō'pi<sup>1</sup>, *C. & I.*; spēe-trōs'eo-py<sup>2</sup> or spē'e'tro-seō'py<sup>2</sup> [The branch of science that treats of the use of the spectroscope and the phenomena observed with it].

**Speke:** spik<sup>1</sup>; spēk<sup>2</sup> [Eng. explorer (1827-64); discovered source of the Nile].

**spermaceti:** spūr'mā-sī'ti<sup>1</sup>; spē'r'mā-gē'ti<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* spūr'mā-set'i<sup>1</sup>; *E. & I.* spūr'mā-sī'ti<sup>1</sup>; *M.* spūr'mā-sī'ti<sup>1</sup>; *St.* spūr'mā-sī'ti<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* spūr'mā-sī'ti<sup>1</sup>. By Buchanan (1766) spūr'mā-set-i<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) spūr'mā-sī'ti<sup>1</sup> [A white fatty substance obtained from the head of the sperm-whale].

**spermatocele:** spūr'mā-to-sīl<sup>1</sup>; spē'r'mā-to-gēl<sup>2</sup>. By Walker (1791), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840) spūr'mat'o-sīl<sup>1</sup> [A collection of serous fluid containing spermatoc elements].

**Speyer:** spai'ər<sup>1</sup>; spy'er<sup>2</sup> [Ger. city].

**Spezia:** spē'dzi-a<sup>1</sup>; spē'dzi-ä<sup>2</sup> [It. naval seaport]. Compare SPEZZIA.

**Spezzia:** spet'si-a<sup>1</sup>; spē't'si-ä<sup>2</sup> [Gr. island]. See the preceding.

**sphenoid:** sfī'neid<sup>1</sup>; sfē'nōid<sup>2</sup>; not sfen'eid<sup>1</sup> [A bone wedged in between other bones at the base of the skull].

**sphere:** sfīr<sup>1</sup>; sfēr<sup>2</sup> [1. A globe; ball. 2. A field of action].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

**spherical:** sfer'ɪ-kəl<sup>1</sup>; sfēr'ɪ-eal<sup>2</sup> [Shaped like a sphere; round].

**spherograph:** sfī'ro-graf<sup>1</sup>; sfē'ro-ġraf<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & M.*; *E.* sfīr'a-graf<sup>1</sup>; *I.* sfī'rō-graf<sup>1</sup>; *St.* sfer'ō-graf<sup>1</sup>; *W.* sfīr'o-graf<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* sfer'a-graf<sup>1</sup> [A device used to calculate problems in spherical geometry and navigation].

**spheroid:** sfī'reid<sup>1</sup>; sfē'rōid<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E., I., & M.* sfīr'-oid<sup>1</sup>; *St.* sfer-eid<sup>1</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757) sphe'roid<sup>1</sup>; Ash (1775) sphe-roid<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) sfī'reid<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1857) sfe-reid<sup>1</sup> [A body having nearly the form of a sphere].

**spherule:** sfer'ūl<sup>1</sup>; sfēr'ul<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E. & M.* sfer'yul<sup>1</sup>; *I. & Buchanan* sfīr'yul<sup>1</sup>; *St.* sfer'yul<sup>1</sup> [A minute sphere; globule].

**spherulite:** sfer'u-lait<sup>1</sup>; sfēr'u-lit<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. & M.* sfer'yu-lait<sup>1</sup>; *I.* sfer'yū-lait<sup>1</sup>; *St.* sfī'rū-lait<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* sfer'a-lait<sup>1</sup> [A radiating spherical group of crystals found in certain rocks].

**sphincter:** sfɪŋk'tər<sup>1</sup>; sfɪn'e'tər<sup>2</sup> [A muscle that serves to close a tube].

**sphygmo-:** sfɪg'mo-<sup>1</sup>; sfyġ'mo-<sup>2</sup> [A combining form from the Gr. σφυγμός (*sphygmos*), pulse; used especially in technical words. See below].—**sphygmogram:** sfɪg'mo-gram<sup>1</sup>; sfyġ'mo-ġram<sup>2</sup> [A record of pulsations].—**sphygmograph:** sfɪg'mo-graf<sup>1</sup>; sfyġ'mo-ġraf<sup>2</sup>. See Ask [An instrument for recording pulsations of the heart or arteries].

**Spica:** spai'kə<sup>1</sup>; spī'ea<sup>2</sup> [A spike or ear of grain].

**spicule:** spik'yul<sup>1</sup>; spī'e'yul<sup>2</sup>; *not* spai'kiul<sup>1</sup>. So also with its relatives spī'e-u-lā, spī'e-u-lar, spī'e-u-late, spī'e-u-lif'er-ous, spī'e-u-li-form [A sharp-pointed body]. [flowers].

**Spigelia:** spai-jī'l-ə<sup>1</sup>; spī-ġē'li-a<sup>2</sup> [A genus of American herbs with showy flowers].

**spikenard:** spai'kərd<sup>1</sup>; spī'kərd<sup>2</sup>. Elphinston (1786), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828) spī'kərd<sup>1</sup>. Ash (1775), while he stressed *spī'ked* and *spī'kedness* as here shown, marked this word *spī'kenard*.

*Spickenard* is a medicinal herb. . . . The fruit or eare of this (for it bringeth forth an eare like Lavender) is a druggie garbleable.

JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607.]

**spinach, spinage:** spin'ɪj<sup>1</sup> or spin'ɪch<sup>1</sup>; spīn'ag<sup>2</sup> or spīn'ach<sup>2</sup>; *not* spin'ej<sup>1</sup> [An edible plant of the goosefoot family used as a vegetable].

**spinal:** spai'nəl<sup>1</sup>; spī'nəl<sup>2</sup> [Of or pertaining to the spine or backbone].

**spinel:** spin'el<sup>1</sup>; spīn'el<sup>2</sup>. *I.* spī-nel<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* spai'nəl<sup>1</sup>, the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and Cull (1864) [A red or scarlet gem or precious stone resembling the ruby].

**spinet:** spin'et<sup>1</sup>; spīn'et<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) spī-net<sup>1</sup>. The word was spelt also *spinnet* (Swift, Galt), *spinnette* (Pepys, Jefferson) [A small keyboard instrument used from the 16th to the 18th century].

**spinnerule:** spin'ər-ūl<sup>1</sup>; spīn'er-ūl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* spin'nūr-yul<sup>1</sup>; *I., M., & Wr.* spin'ər-yūl<sup>1</sup> [A tubule that forms the organ used by a spider in spinning].

**spinode:** spai'nōd<sup>1</sup>; spī'nōd<sup>2</sup> [A fixed point on a curve]. [1630].

**Spinola:** spī'nō-lā<sup>1</sup>; spī'nō-lā<sup>2</sup> [It. general in the Spanish service (1570–

**spinose:** spai'nōs<sup>1</sup> or spai'nōs'<sup>1</sup>; spī'nōs<sup>2</sup> or spī-nōs'<sup>2</sup> [Having spines].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊl, rʌle, cūre, būt, būrɪn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃhin, this.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**Spinoza**: spi-nō'zā<sup>1</sup>; spi-nō'zā<sup>2</sup> [Dutch Jew. philosopher (1632-77)].

**Spinozism**: spi-nō'zizm<sup>1</sup>; spi-nō'zizm<sup>2</sup>. *E.*, Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) spai'no-zizm<sup>1</sup>; *I.* & *St.* spai-nō'zizm<sup>1</sup>; *M.* & *W.* spi-nō'ziz'm<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* spin'a-zizm<sup>1</sup> [A philosophical system developed by Spinoza].

**spiracle**: spir'ə-kl<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, & *Wr.*, or spair'ə-kl<sup>1</sup>, *I.* & *St.*; spîr'a-el<sup>2</sup> or spir'a-el<sup>2</sup>. *M.* spai'ra-k'l<sup>1</sup>; *W.* spir'a-k'l<sup>1</sup>. By Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) spai'ra-kl<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Craig (1849) spir'a-kl<sup>1</sup> [An air-hole].

**spirit**: spir'it<sup>1</sup>; spir'it<sup>2</sup>; not sper'et<sup>1</sup>. By Johnston (1764) and Sheridan (1780) sper'it<sup>1</sup>. Nares commented on this pronunciation as follows:

The *i*, like the other vowels, is not always constant to its own sound; it assumes the sound of . . . *e* short in *girl*, *rinse*; and formerly in *cistern*, *miracle*, *spirit*, which are now perhaps more frequently pronounced with the proper short sound of *i*.

*Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. iii, p. 26. [London, 1784.]

[The vital principle in man; the breath of life].

**spleen**: splīn<sup>1</sup>; splēn<sup>2</sup> [An abdominal organ of mammals].

**splenetic**: spli-net'ik<sup>1</sup>; sple-nēt'ie<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* splen'i-tik<sup>1</sup>, which is indicated as secondary by *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, & *W.* Dr. Craigie says ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. ix, p. 640, Oxford, 1914): "Metrical examples show that down to the beginning of the 19th cent the stress was on the first syllable." It was so indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855). But by Ash (1775), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Cull (1864) sple-net'ik<sup>1</sup> [Ill-tempered; peevish].

[ing the spleen].

**splenic**: splen'ik<sup>1</sup>; splēn'ie<sup>2</sup>. *Buchanan* & *E.* splīn'ik<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to or supply-].

**Spohr**: spōr<sup>1</sup>; spōr<sup>2</sup> [Ger. composer (1784-1859)].

**spoil**: speil<sup>1</sup>; spōil<sup>2</sup>. Compare BOIL, COIN, JOIN [To impair or destroy the value or beauty of].

When we set out to represent illiterate pronunciation of certain common words, we write *bile* for *boil*, *brile* for *broil*, *jine* for *join*, *ile* for *oil*, *pinl* for *point*, *ptson* for *poison*, *spile* for *spoil*. There was a time when . . . the sound denoted by the spelling with *i* indicated the usage of the educated.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 98. [H. '04.]

**Spokane**: spo-kan<sup>1</sup>; spo-kān<sup>2</sup> [City in Wash.].

**sponge**: spun<sup>1</sup>; spōng<sup>2</sup> [An animal with pores in the body-wall and without tentacles; specif., the remains of the animal after the living matter has been removed].

[a sponge].

**spongiform**: spun'ji-fōrm<sup>1</sup>; spōn'gi-fōrm<sup>2</sup>. *C.* spen'ji-fōrm<sup>1</sup> [Formed like

**spongoid**: spen'goid<sup>1</sup>; spōn'gōid<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* spun'goid<sup>1</sup> [Resembling a sponge].

**spontaneity**: spen'tā-nī'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; spōn'tā-nē'i-ty<sup>2</sup>.

[pulse].

**spontaneous**: spen-tē'n-us<sup>1</sup>; spōn-tā'nē-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Done from one's own im-

**spoon**: spūn<sup>1</sup>; spōōn<sup>2</sup>. An affected pronunciation spun<sup>1</sup> is sometimes heard and should be discouraged [A shallow ovoid bowl and a handle].

**Sporades**: sper'ə-diz<sup>1</sup>; spōr'a-dēs<sup>2</sup> [Turk. and Gr. island groups].

**sporule**: sper'ul<sup>1</sup>; spōr'ul<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.*; *E.* & *M.* spēr'yul<sup>1</sup>; *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* spēr'yūl<sup>1</sup> [A minute organism].

**spouse**: spauz<sup>1</sup>; spōuz<sup>2</sup>; not spaus<sup>1</sup> [A married woman in relation to her husband or a married man in relation to his wife].

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; thin, this.

**Spree:** sprē<sup>1</sup> or sprī<sup>1</sup>; sprē<sup>2</sup> or sprē<sup>3</sup>. Both pronunciations are used by Germans [A river in Germany].

**sprite:** sprait<sup>1</sup>; sprit<sup>2</sup>—the digraph *gh* is silent. See GH [A spirit; also (pl.) spirits]. Come, Sisters, cheer we up his *sprights*,  
And shew the best of our delights.

SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act iv, sc. 1. [1605.]

**spring:** sprin<sup>1</sup>; spring<sup>2</sup> [1. A device that yields under stress and returns to its normal state when the stress is removed. 2. A source or natural issue of water from the earth]. Compare RING, SING, SINGING.

**springe** (*n.* & *v.*): spring<sup>1</sup>; spring<sup>2</sup> [Trap; snare].

**springing:** sprin'ɪn<sup>1</sup>; spring'ɪng<sup>2</sup> [The act of moving like a spring, with a sudden jerk or bound]. Compare SINGING.

**springy:** sprin'ɪ<sup>1</sup>; spring'y<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) sprin'jɪ<sup>1</sup>, a pronunciation perhaps due to confusion with SPRINGE, trap, snare [Having elasticity; also, abounding with springs of water].

*Springy*, coming from *spring*, should have the guttural sound *spring-y*: if it come from *springe*, it should be spoken *spring-y*.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 115. [London, 1784.]

**spumose:** spiu-mōs<sup>1</sup>; spū-mōs<sup>2</sup> [Frothy; foamy].

**spumous:** spiu'mus<sup>1</sup>; spū'mūs<sup>2</sup> [Same as SPUMOSE].

**Spuyten Duyvil:** spai'ten dai'vil<sup>1</sup>; spȳ'tĕn dȳ'vil<sup>2</sup> [A location and creek within the limits of N. Y. City].

**squadron:** skwəd'rən<sup>1</sup>; skwad'rən<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1766) skwūd'rən<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) skwəd'rən<sup>1</sup> [1. An assemblage of warships or military aeroplanes. 2. A body of cavalry; also, a company of soldiers].

**squalid<sup>1</sup>:** skwel'id<sup>1</sup>; skwāl'id<sup>2</sup>; *not* skwē'ld<sup>1</sup>. Nares (1784) *squā'id* [skwa'ld<sup>1</sup>]. Enfield (1807) skwāl'id<sup>1</sup> [Repulsively dirty; foul through uncleanness].

**squalid<sup>2</sup>:** skwē'ld<sup>1</sup>; skwā'ld<sup>2</sup> [One of the SQUALIDÆ].

**Squalidæ:** skwāl'i-dī<sup>1</sup>; skwal'i-dē<sup>2</sup> [A family of sharks].

**squalor:** skwel'ər<sup>1</sup>; skwal'or<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., & W.; Wr.* skwē'ēr<sup>1</sup>, a pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1766) and Smart (1840), and also given, but as secondary, by *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W.* Dr. Johnson (1755) and Fenning (1760) stressed *squalor* and *squamous* alike, on the *a*; Ash (1775) gave *squa'lor* and *squam'ous* [The state or condition of being squalid].

**squamose:** skwē'mōs<sup>1</sup>; skwā'mōs<sup>2</sup>. *I.* skwa-mōs<sup>1</sup>; *M. & Wr.* skwə-mōs<sup>1</sup> [Furnished with scales].

**squamous:** skwē'mus<sup>1</sup>; skwā'mūs<sup>2</sup> [Same as SQUAMOSE]. See SQUALOR.

**square:** 'skwār<sup>1</sup>; skwār<sup>2</sup> [Having four equal sides and four right angles].

**squarrose:** skwar'ōs<sup>1</sup>; skwār'ōs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* skwār'rōs<sup>1</sup>; *I.* skwār'ōs<sup>1</sup>; *St.* skwor'rōs<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* skwə-rōs<sup>1</sup> [Covered with scales].

**squash:** skwesh<sup>1</sup>; skwash<sup>2</sup>; *not* skwāsh<sup>1</sup> [The fleshy edible fruit of a trailing plant allied to the pumpkin].

**squeak, squeal.** These words are pronounced as one syllable: skwik<sup>1</sup>, skwēk<sup>2</sup>; skwī<sup>1</sup>, skwē<sup>2</sup>.

2: wɒlɪf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**squirrel:** *skwūr'el*<sup>1</sup> or *skwir'el*<sup>1</sup>; *skwūr'el*<sup>2</sup> or *skwir'el*<sup>2</sup>. The first pronunciation indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain. Worcester indicated *skwir'el*<sup>1</sup>. By Buchanan (1766) *skwir'el*<sup>1</sup>; Kenrick (1773), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), and Reid (1844) *skwūr'el*<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) *skwer'el*<sup>1</sup> [A graceful, agile rodent with furry coat and bushy tail].

**Stabat Mater:** *stē'bat mē'tar*<sup>1</sup> or *stā'bat mā'tar*<sup>1</sup>; *stā'bāt mā'ter*<sup>2</sup> or *stā'bāt mā'ter*<sup>2</sup> ["The Mother was standing," the two opening words of a Latin sequence, commemorating the sorrows of the Virgin Mary; also, its musical setting].

**staccato** [It.]: *stā-kā'to*<sup>1</sup> or (*It.*) *stak-kā'to*<sup>1</sup>; *stā-cā'to*<sup>2</sup> or (*It.*) *stāe-cā'to*<sup>2</sup> [Played or to be played in an abrupt, detached manner: a direction in music].

**Stachys:** *stē'kis*<sup>1</sup>; *stā'eyz*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**stadium** [L.]: *stē'di-um*<sup>1</sup>; *stā'di-um*<sup>2</sup> [A foot-race course, as at Olympia, or one made in imitation of it].

**staff:** *staf*<sup>1</sup>; *stāf*<sup>2</sup>. See **ASK** [A stick carried in the hand to aid in walking].

**Staffordshire:** *staf'ard-shīr*<sup>1</sup>; *stāf'ord-shīr*<sup>2</sup>. See **SHIRE** [Eng. county].

**Stageira, Stagira:** *stā-jai'rā*<sup>1</sup>; *stā-gī'rā*<sup>2</sup> [Macedonian city].

**Stagrite:** *staj'i-rai*<sup>1</sup>; *stag'i-rit*<sup>2</sup>. Spelt also **Stagyrite** but erroneously [A native or inhabitant of Stageira; specifically, Aristotle, who was born there].

And one wild Shakespeare, following Nature's lights,

Is worth whole planets filled with *Stagrites*.

THOS. MOORE *The Sceptic*.

**staid, stalin.** These words should be pronounced as one syllable: *stēd*<sup>1</sup>, *stād*<sup>2</sup>; *stēn*<sup>1</sup>, *stān*<sup>2</sup>.

**stair:** *stār*<sup>1</sup>; *stār*<sup>2</sup> [A step or series of steps]. Compare **STARE**.

**stake:** *stēk*<sup>1</sup>; *stāk*<sup>2</sup> [A sharpened stick or post for driving into the ground]. Compare **STEAK**.

**stalactite:** *stā-lak'tait*<sup>1</sup>; *stā-lāe'tīt*<sup>2</sup>. *E. & M.* *stal'ak-tait*<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation commonly heard in England. By Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), and Ash (1775) *stalacti'tes* [A pendulous icicle-like formation, as from the roof of a cave, produced by dripping water].

**stalagmite:** *stā-lag'mait*<sup>1</sup>; *stā-lāg'mīt*<sup>2</sup>. *E. & M.* *stal'ag-mait*<sup>1</sup>. By Johnson (1755) *stalagmi'tes*; Buchanan (1766) and Ash (1775) *stalag'mites* [An incrustation or deposit on the floor of a cave formed from dropping water and resembling an inverted stalactite].

**Stalbridge:** *stēl'brij*<sup>1</sup>; *stāl'brīg*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *stal'brij*<sup>1</sup> [Eng. market town, which gives its name to a baronage].

**stale:** *stēl*<sup>1</sup>; *stāl*<sup>2</sup> [Having lost its freshness; also, worn out by repetition].

**stalk:** *stōk*<sup>1</sup>; *stāk*<sup>2</sup>—note that the *l* is silent. See **L** [The stem of a plant].

**stalwart:** *stāl'wart*<sup>1</sup>; *stal'wart*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr.; E. & I.* *stal'wart*<sup>1</sup> [Of sturdy frame and disposition].

**Stamboul:** *stām-būl*<sup>1</sup>; *stām-bul*<sup>2</sup> [French form of Turkish name (*Istambul*) for Constantinople].

**stamen:** *stē'men*<sup>1</sup>; *stā'mēn*<sup>2</sup> [The pollen-bearing organ of a flower. Compare **STAMINA**].

**stamina:** *stām'i-nē*<sup>1</sup>; *stām'i-nā*<sup>2</sup> [Supporting vitality or staying power. Originally the plural of **STAMEN**. See quotation].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *grēy*, *fēr*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *uōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

When something is said of a man's *stamina*, how small is the number of those to whom it occurs that *stamina* is a plural. . . . Yet to use it as the subject of a plural verb would jar now upon the linguistic sense of even the classically educated.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Usage in English* ch. v, p. 156. [H. '08.]

**stanch** (*a., n. & v.*): stanch<sup>1</sup>; stanch<sup>2</sup>. See p. xxvi (3) and compare STANCH [I. *a.* Firm in principle; faithful. II. *n.* A lock, dam, or flood-gate to back up the water of a river. III. *v.* To check the flow of, as blood from a wound].

**Stanislas Leszczyński**: stan'is-läs lësh-chîn'ski<sup>1</sup>; stän'is-läs lësh-chÿn'ski<sup>2</sup>  
King of Poland (1677-1766)].

**Stanton**<sup>1</sup>: stän'tän<sup>1</sup>; stän'ton<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Stanton**<sup>2</sup>: stan'tän<sup>1</sup>; stän'ton<sup>2</sup> [Am. statesman; Secretary of War (1862- [67]).

**Stapley**: stëp'li<sup>1</sup>; stäp'ly<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**starboard**: stür'börd<sup>1</sup> or (*Naut.*) stür'börd<sup>1</sup>; stür'börd<sup>2</sup> or (*Naut.*) stür'-börd<sup>2</sup>. See O [That side of a ship situated on the right hand of a person who faces the bow].

**starch**: stürch<sup>1</sup>; stürch<sup>2</sup> [A white or yellowish-white powder].

**stare**: stür<sup>1</sup>; stür<sup>2</sup>. Compare STAIR [A fixed gaze with the eyes wide open].

**stasis**: stë'sis<sup>1</sup>; stü'sis<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., & St.* stas'is<sup>1</sup> [Stagnation of the blood in its circulation].

**Staten**: stat'en<sup>1</sup>; stät'en<sup>2</sup>; not stë'tän<sup>1</sup> [An island at the entrance of New York harbor]. [as of Persia and Greece].

**stater**: stë'tär<sup>1</sup>; stä'tär<sup>2</sup> [Any one of several ancient gold and silver coins,

**static**: stat'ik<sup>1</sup>; stät'ie<sup>2</sup>; not stë'tük<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to or designating bodies at rest].

**station**: stë'shan<sup>1</sup>; stü'shon<sup>2</sup>; not stai'shun<sup>1</sup> as sometimes heard in England [An established place or building serving as a starting-point; also, the headquarters of some body of men].

**stationary**: stë'shan-ër-ri<sup>1</sup>; stü'shon-ä-ry<sup>2</sup>. *M.* stë'shan-är-ri<sup>1</sup> [Remaining in one place or position; fixed]. Distinguish from STATIONERY.

**stationery**: stë'shan-ër-ri<sup>1</sup>; stü'shon-ër-y<sup>2</sup>. *M.* stë'shan-är-ri<sup>1</sup> [Writing-material in general]. [tabulating statistics].

**statistician**: stat'is-tish'an<sup>1</sup>; stät'is-tish'an<sup>2</sup> [One skilled in collecting and

**statistics**: sta-tis'tiks<sup>1</sup>; sta-tis'ties<sup>2</sup> [The science that deals with the collection, classification, and tabulation of facts concerning a large body of people or their activities].

**statuesque**: stat'yü-esk<sup>1</sup> or stäch'u-esk<sup>1</sup>; stät'yü-ësk<sup>2</sup> or stäch'u-ësk<sup>2</sup>; *Wr.* stat'yü-esk<sup>1</sup> [Having the grace or pose of a statue].

**status**: stë'tus<sup>1</sup>; stä'tüs<sup>2</sup>; not stat'us<sup>1</sup> [Relative position or rank; standing].

**staunch**: stench<sup>1</sup>; stanch<sup>2</sup>. See p. xxvi (3). *M.* stënh<sup>1</sup> [Standing firm in principle or true to purpose].

The spelling *staunch* and the associated pronunciation are in British use much the more common for the adj., while for the related verb the form STANCH (stänsh<sup>1</sup>) is preferred.

HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dictionary* vol. ix, p. 869, col. 2. [Oxford, 1915.]

**Stavanger**: stä'van-är<sup>1</sup>; stä'väng-er<sup>2</sup> [Norw. amt and city].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **prēy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **būr**;

**staves**: stēvz<sup>1</sup>; stāvz<sup>2</sup>. Of the earlier lexicographers Buchanan (1766) indicated stāvz<sup>1</sup>, which was preferred by Worcester (1859). The remainder, from Perry (1777) to Wright (1855), indicated stēvz<sup>1</sup> [Plural of **STAFF**].

**stead**: sted<sup>1</sup>; stēd<sup>2</sup>; erroneously stid<sup>1</sup> [Place or room once occupied by another person or thing]. [firmly supported; stable].

**steady**: sted<sup>1</sup>; stēd<sup>2</sup> [Constant in mind and conduct; unwavering; also,

**steak**: stēk<sup>1</sup>; stāk<sup>2</sup>. Compare **STAKE** [A slice of meat].

**steal**: stīl<sup>1</sup>; stēl<sup>2</sup> [To take away from another without right or permission].

**stearin**, **stearine**: stī'a-rin<sup>1</sup>; stē'a-rin<sup>2</sup> [A white pearly crystalline chemical compound].—**stearic**: stī-ar'ik<sup>1</sup>; stē-ār'ic<sup>2</sup> [Relating to or containing stearin].

**steatomatous**: stī'a-tōm'a-tūs<sup>1</sup>; stē'a-tōm'a-tūs<sup>2</sup>. *St.* stī'a-tōm'a-tūs<sup>1</sup>. *E., I., & W.* indicate only one stress and that on the antepenult [Resembling a fatty tumor].

**steelyard**: stīl'yārd<sup>1</sup>; stēl'yārd<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1766) stīl'yārd<sup>1</sup>; Jones (1798) and Fulton & Knight (1802) stīl'yārd<sup>1</sup>, a pronunciation still recorded as colloquial by *Standard, C., W., & W.* and also by Smart (1857) [A device for weighing consisting of a scale-beam and hook on which the article to be weighed is hung].

**Steen**: stēn<sup>1</sup>; stēn<sup>2</sup>; *not* stīn<sup>1</sup> [Dutch painter (1626-79)]. [can antelope].

**steenbok**: stīn'bek<sup>1</sup> or stēn'bōk<sup>2</sup>; stēn'bōk<sup>2</sup> or stēn'bōk<sup>2</sup> [A small Afri-

**stein**: stān<sup>1</sup> or (*Ger.*) shtain<sup>1</sup>; stīn<sup>2</sup> or (*Ger.*) shtīn<sup>2</sup> [A stone beer-mug].

**Steinitz**: shtai'nits<sup>1</sup>; shtī'nits<sup>2</sup>; *not* stai'nits<sup>1</sup> as frequently heard [Boh. chess expert (1836-1900)].

**stela**<sup>1</sup> [*Gr.*]: stī'lī<sup>1</sup>; stē'lē<sup>2</sup>. *M.* stīl<sup>1</sup> [A stone tablet bearing inscriptions, as of laws, decrees, etc., or designs].

**stela**<sup>2</sup>: stīl<sup>1</sup>; stēl<sup>2</sup> [1. The shaft of an arrow. 2. A stalk].

**Stella**: stel'a<sup>1</sup>; stēl'a<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. *F. Estelle*: es'tel<sup>1</sup>; ēs'tēl<sup>2</sup>; *Sp. Estella*: es-tel'ya<sup>1</sup>; ēs-tēl'yā<sup>2</sup>.

**stellion**: stel'yen<sup>1</sup> or stel'i-on<sup>1</sup>; stēl'yon<sup>2</sup> or stēl'ī-on<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [An Old World lizard of the northern Mediterranean region].

**stent**. See **STINT**.

**Stephanas**: stef'a-nās<sup>1</sup>; stēf'a-nās<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Stéphanie**: stē'fā'nī<sup>1</sup>; stē'fā'nē<sup>2</sup> [Feminine personal name]. See **STEPHEN**.

**Stephano**: stef'a-no<sup>1</sup>; stēf'a-no<sup>2</sup> [A character in Shakespeare's "The Tempest"]. Compare **STEPHEN**.

**Stephen**: stī'ven<sup>1</sup>; stē'ven<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *Dan. G. Stephan*: stē'fan<sup>1</sup>; stē'fān<sup>2</sup>; *D. Steven*: stē'van<sup>1</sup>; stē'ven<sup>2</sup>; *Stephanus*: stē'fa-nūs<sup>1</sup>; stē'fā-nūs<sup>2</sup>; *F. Etienne*: ē'tī'on<sup>1</sup>; ē'tī'ān<sup>2</sup>; *Stéphanie* (*fem.*): stē'fā'nī<sup>1</sup>; stē'fā'nē<sup>2</sup>; *G. Stephanie* (*fem.*): stē'fā'nī<sup>1</sup>; stē'fā'nē<sup>2</sup>; *Gr. Stephanos*: stē'fa-nēs<sup>1</sup>; stē'fā-nēs<sup>2</sup>; *Hung. Istvan*: ist-vān<sup>1</sup>; ist-vān<sup>2</sup>; *It. Stefano*: stē'fa-no<sup>1</sup>; stē'fā-no<sup>2</sup>; *L. Stephanus*: stē'fa-nūs<sup>1</sup>; stē'fā-nūs<sup>2</sup>; *Pg. Estevão*: es'tē-vau<sup>1</sup>; ēs'tē-vau<sup>2</sup>; *Rus. Stepan*: stē-pān<sup>1</sup>; stē-pān<sup>2</sup>; *Sp. Esteban*: es-tē-ban<sup>1</sup>; ēs-tē-bān<sup>2</sup>; *Sw. Stefan*: stē'fan<sup>1</sup>; stē'fān<sup>2</sup>.

**Stephens**: stī'venz<sup>1</sup>; stē'venz<sup>2</sup> [Eng. and Am. family name]. [(1781-1848)].

**Stephenson**: stī'ven-san<sup>1</sup>; stē'ven-son<sup>2</sup> [Eng. inventor of the locomotive

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**steppe:** step<sup>1</sup>; stēp<sup>2</sup> [A vast level plain, as of Russia or Siberia].

**stere:** stīr<sup>1</sup>; stēr<sup>2</sup> [A cubic unit of metric measure equal to one cubic meter].

**stereochromy:** ster<sup>1</sup>-i-o-krō<sup>2</sup>-mī<sup>1</sup>; stēr<sup>2</sup>-e-o-erō<sup>2</sup>-my<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., St., & W.; E., I., & Wr. ster-i-ek<sup>2</sup>-ro-mī<sup>1</sup>* [The art or process of painting with pigments mixed with soluble or water glass].

**stereopticon:** ster<sup>1</sup>-i-ep<sup>2</sup>-ti-ken<sup>1</sup>; stēr<sup>2</sup>-e-ōp<sup>2</sup>-ti-eōn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C., E., & Wr. ster-i-ep<sup>2</sup>-ti-ken<sup>1</sup>; I. ster-i-ep<sup>2</sup>-ti-ken<sup>1</sup>* [A double magic lantern].

**stereoscope:** ster<sup>1</sup>-i-o-skōp<sup>1</sup> or stīr<sup>1</sup>-i-o-skōp<sup>1</sup>; stēr<sup>2</sup>-e-o-seōp<sup>2</sup> or stēr<sup>2</sup>-e-o-seōp<sup>2</sup> [An optical instrument for blending two pictures into one].

**stereoscopy:** ster<sup>1</sup>-i-es<sup>2</sup>-ko-pī<sup>1</sup>; stēr<sup>2</sup>-e-ōs<sup>2</sup>-eo-py<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., M., W., & Wr.; C. ster<sup>1</sup>-i-o-skōp<sup>1</sup>; St. ster<sup>2</sup>-e-es-kōp<sup>1</sup>* [The art of making or using stereoscopes].

**stereotype:** ster<sup>1</sup>-i-o-taip<sup>1</sup>; stēr<sup>2</sup>-e-o-typ<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E. stīr<sup>1</sup>-e-o-taip<sup>1</sup>; I. ster<sup>1</sup>-i-o-taip<sup>1</sup>; M. & St. ster<sup>2</sup>-e-o-taip<sup>1</sup>*. By Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) ster<sup>1</sup>-i-o-taip<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1809), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) stīr<sup>1</sup>-i-o-taip<sup>1</sup> [A plate made from an alloy resembling type-metal but containing more lead].

**sterile:** ster<sup>1</sup>-il<sup>1</sup> or ster<sup>1</sup>-ail<sup>1</sup>; stēr<sup>2</sup>-il<sup>2</sup> or stēr<sup>2</sup>-il<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain.

*Steryl, barayne, or fruiteles, sterillis.*

RICHARD HULOET *Abecedarium Anglo-Latinum, pro Tyranculis* s. v. [1552.]

**stethoscope:** stēth<sup>1</sup>-o-skōp<sup>1</sup>; stēth<sup>1</sup>-o-seōp<sup>2</sup>; not stēth<sup>1</sup>-ō-skōp<sup>1</sup> [An instrument used in examining the chest, the sounds of the heart, the lungs, etc.].

**Stettin:** stet<sup>1</sup>-in<sup>1</sup> or (Ger.) shtet<sup>1</sup>-tīn<sup>1</sup>; stēt<sup>1</sup>-in<sup>2</sup> or (Ger.) shtēt<sup>1</sup>-tīn<sup>2</sup> [Prus. seaport].

[general (1730-94)].

**Steuben<sup>1</sup>:** stū<sup>1</sup>-ben<sup>1</sup> or (Ger.) shtoi<sup>1</sup>-ben<sup>1</sup>; sty<sup>1</sup>-bēn<sup>2</sup> or (Ger.) shtōi<sup>1</sup>-bēn<sup>2</sup> [Prus. Steuben<sup>2</sup>: stiu<sup>1</sup>-ben<sup>1</sup>; stū<sup>1</sup>-bēn<sup>2</sup> [A county of Indiana or New York].

**steward:** stiū<sup>1</sup>-ərd<sup>1</sup>; stū<sup>1</sup>-ard<sup>2</sup>; not stū<sup>1</sup>-ərd<sup>1</sup> [One who is entrusted with the management of estates or affairs not his own].

[Free State (1896-1900)].

**Steyn:** stain<sup>1</sup>; stȳn<sup>2</sup> [Boer statesman (1857- ), president of the Orange

**Steyne:** stīn<sup>1</sup>; stēn<sup>2</sup> [A roué in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair"].

**Stharbazanal:** schār<sup>1</sup>-bu-zan<sup>1</sup>-i-ai<sup>1</sup>; sthār<sup>1</sup>-by-zān<sup>1</sup>-a-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**sthenia:** sthī<sup>1</sup>-nai<sup>1</sup>-ə<sup>1</sup> or sthī<sup>1</sup>-ni<sup>1</sup>-ə<sup>1</sup>; sthe<sup>1</sup>-nī<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>2</sup> or sthē<sup>1</sup>-ni<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>2</sup> [Unusual energy: applied to certain diseases].

**stich:** stīk<sup>1</sup>; stīc<sup>2</sup>; not stīch<sup>1</sup> [A line of the Bible or verse of poetry].

**Stilicho:** stil<sup>1</sup>-i-kō<sup>1</sup>; stīl<sup>1</sup>-i-eō<sup>2</sup> [Roman general (359-408)].

**stint:** stint<sup>1</sup>; stīnt<sup>2</sup>. Written also *stent* and so pronounced in northeastern Scotland, and in Northumberland, Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, East Anglia, Suffolk, Kent, and Sussex, and, locally, in the United States [An allotted portion of work; a fixed task].

The only way I ever knowed I'd done my *stent* fur's father was concerned, was that he didn't say nothin'.

WESTCOTT *David Harum* ch. xix p. 172. [1898.] [A. 1900.]

**stipellate:** stai<sup>1</sup>-pe-lēt<sup>1</sup>; stī<sup>1</sup>-pē-lāt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.; W. stai<sup>1</sup>-pel<sup>1</sup>-ēt<sup>1</sup>; Wr. sti<sup>1</sup>-pel<sup>1</sup>-it<sup>1</sup>* [Having leaf-like appendages at the bases of certain leaves].

**stipend:** stai<sup>1</sup>-pend<sup>1</sup>; stī<sup>1</sup>-pēnd<sup>2</sup> [A definite sum of money paid at certain intervals as an allowance or for service].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**stipendiary**: *stai-pen'di-ē-rī*<sup>1</sup>; *stī-pēn'di-ā-ry*<sup>2</sup>. *E. & St.* *stai-pen'di-ē-rī*<sup>1</sup>; *I.* *stai-pen'di-a-rī*<sup>1</sup>. By Buchanan (1766) *stai-pend'yār-i*<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777) *stai-pend'a-ry*<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) *stai-pen'jer-i*<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) *stai-pen'di-ē-rī*<sup>1</sup>; Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) *stai-pen'di-ē-rī*<sup>1</sup>; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) *stai-pen'dyar-i*<sup>1</sup> [One who receives a stipend, as certain magistrates in England].

**stirrup**: *stir'up*<sup>1</sup>; *stīr'ūp*<sup>2</sup>. *I.* *stūr'up*<sup>1</sup>. Buchanan (1766) *stur'ip*<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) *stir'up*<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) *stur'up*<sup>1</sup>; Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) *ster'up*<sup>1</sup>. In some parts of Eng. the pronunciation *sti-rup*<sup>1</sup> is heard. Compare *SQUIRREL* [A metal piece like an inverted U suspended by a strap from the side of a saddle].

**stithy**: *stith'ī*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & Wr., or stith'ī*<sup>1</sup>, *W., E., I., & St.*; *stith'y*<sup>2</sup> or *stith'y*<sup>2</sup> [A blacksmith's shop or anvil].

And my Imaginations are as foule

As Vulcan's *Stythe*.

SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act III, sc. 2. [1602.]

**stiver**: *stai'vēr*<sup>1</sup>; *stī'vēr*<sup>2</sup> [A small coin of the Netherlands and Dutch colonies].

**stoa** [Gr.]: *stō'ā*<sup>1</sup>; *stō'ā*<sup>2</sup> [A covered colonnade or portico].

**stoat**: *stōt*<sup>1</sup>; *stōt*<sup>2</sup>—one syllable [The ermine or weasel].

**stogie, stogy**: *stō'gī*<sup>1</sup>; *stō'gī*<sup>2</sup> [A coarse or roughly made cigar].

**Stoic**: *stō'īk*<sup>1</sup>; *stō'īē*<sup>2</sup> [One belonging to a school of Greek philosophy founded by Zeno about 308 B. C.].—**stoicism**: *stō'ī-sizm*<sup>1</sup>; *stō'ī-gīsm*<sup>2</sup> [1. The principles of the Stoics. 2. Indifference to pleasure or pain; calm fortitude].—**Stoics, Stoicks**: *stō'īks*<sup>1</sup>; *stō'īes*<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Stoke Poges**: *stōk pō'jis*<sup>1</sup>; *stōk pō'gis*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. village; churchyard is said to have been scene of Gray's famous Elegy].

**stolid**: *stōl'id*<sup>1</sup>; *stōl'id*<sup>2</sup> [Indicating or expressing no power of feeling].

**stollist**: *stōl'ist*<sup>1</sup>; *stōl'ist*<sup>2</sup> [A priest among the ancient Egyptians].

**stomach**: *stum'āk*<sup>1</sup>; *stōm'āē*<sup>2</sup>. Note that in this word the *o* is sounded like *u* in "but." So also with its relatives **stom'ach-al**, **stom'ach-er**, **stom'ach-ful**, **stom'ach-less**, **stom'ach-y**. Compare *O* [An organ of digestion].

**stomachic**: *sto-mak'īk*<sup>1</sup>; *sto-māē'īē*<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the stomach].

**stomapod**: *stōmā-pōd*<sup>1</sup>; *stōmā-pōd*<sup>2</sup>. *E. & Wr.* *stōm'ā-pod*<sup>1</sup> [One of an order of crustacea, the squills].

**stone**: *stōn*<sup>1</sup>; *stōn*<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation *stun*<sup>1</sup> is also heard in some parts of New England and generally in England, especially when referring to weight, or when used as a suffix in proper names as in *Gladstone*, *Folkestone*, *Maidstone*, but not when a prefix as *Stoneham*, *Stonehenge*, *Stonewall*, etc.

**stook**: *stuk*<sup>1</sup>; *stōōk*<sup>2</sup>. In Scotland spelt also **stouck**, hence Jameson (1827), a pronunciation noted also by Knowles (1835) *stūk*<sup>1</sup> [A collection of sheaves in a field with several placed over them as a thatch].

**stoppage**: *step'ij*<sup>1</sup>; *stōp'āg*<sup>2</sup> [Cessation from progress or operation].

**storage**: *stōr'ij*<sup>1</sup>; *stōr'āg*<sup>2</sup> [The keeping or placing of articles in a warehouse or other place of safe-keeping].

**store** (*n. & v.*): *stēr*<sup>1</sup>; *stōr*<sup>2</sup>; *not stōr*<sup>1</sup>, a dictionary pronunciation now commonly accepted as a provincialism. See quotation under *O* [Supply; stock].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *grgy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛhɪn; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, thɪs.

**storge:** stōr'jɪ<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, W., & Wr., or ster'gɪ<sup>1</sup>, C., E., & I.*; stōr'gē<sup>2</sup> or stōr'gē<sup>2</sup>. By Maunder (1830) and Knowles (1835) stōrjɪ<sup>1</sup> [Natural love, as of parents for their children].

**storm:** stōrm<sup>1</sup>; stōrm<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) stō'rm<sup>1</sup>. Many natives of Ireland pronounce final *m* so distinctly as to form a separate syllable. In English the sound given to *orm* varies. Compare *worm* [A violent disturbance, as of the atmosphere].

**Storthing:** stōr'tɪŋ<sup>1</sup>; stōr'tɪŋ<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, W., & Wr.*; C. stōr'tɪŋ<sup>1</sup>; E. & I. stōr'tɪŋ; St. stōr'tɪŋ<sup>1</sup> [The Norwegian parliament]. [name].

**Stoughton<sup>1</sup>:** stō'tən<sup>1</sup> or stau'tən<sup>1</sup>; stō'ton<sup>2</sup> or stou'ton<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Stoughton<sup>2</sup>:** stō'tən<sup>1</sup>; stō'ton<sup>2</sup> [A town in Wisconsin or in Massachusetts].

**Stourton:** stur'tən<sup>1</sup>; stūr'tōn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**strabismus:** strā-bis'mus<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., I., & Wr., or strā-biz'mus<sup>1</sup>, E., St., & W.*; strā-bis'mūs<sup>2</sup> or strā-bis'mūs<sup>2</sup> [Lack of parallelism in the visual axes; squinting]. [A. D.].

**Strabo:** strē'bo<sup>1</sup>; strā'bo<sup>2</sup> [Gr. geographer and historian (63? B. C.-24?].

**Strachan, Strahan:** strēn<sup>1</sup>; strən<sup>2</sup> [Scot. family name].

**straight:** strēt<sup>1</sup>; strāt<sup>2</sup>—*gh* silent (see *gh*); *not* strait<sup>1</sup> as sometimes heard in the vicinity of London, England [Having no curves or angles].

**strain:** strēn<sup>1</sup>; strān<sup>2</sup>; *not* struin<sup>1</sup> as sometimes heard in England. See STRAIGHT [The effect of or injury caused by excessive tension].

**strait:** strēt<sup>1</sup>; strāt<sup>2</sup>; *not* struit<sup>1</sup>. See STRAIGHT [A narrow passage connecting two larger bodies of water]. [extending from stem to stern].

**strake:** strēk<sup>1</sup>; strāk<sup>2</sup> [In shipbuilding, a breadth of planking or plating].

**Strasburg, Strassburg:** stras'būrg<sup>1</sup> or (Ger.) shtrās'būrh<sup>1</sup>; strās'būrg<sup>2</sup> or (Ger.) shtrās'būrh<sup>2</sup> [Ger. city].

**strata:** strē'ta<sup>1</sup>; strā'ta<sup>2</sup>; erroneously strā'ta<sup>1</sup> [Plural of STRATUM].

**strategic:** strā-tej'ik<sup>1</sup>; strā-tēg'ie<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., & Wr.*; C., I., & St. strā-tej'ik<sup>1</sup>; W. strā-tj'ik<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to strategy].—**strategical:** strā-tej'ik<sup>1</sup>; strā-tēg'ie<sup>2</sup>; W. strā-tj'ik<sup>1</sup>. Compare STRATEGIC.—**strategist:** strāt'i-jist<sup>1</sup>; strāt'e-gist<sup>2</sup>—the *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "cel" [One versed in strategy].—**strategy:** strāt'i-jɪ<sup>1</sup>; strāt'e-gy<sup>2</sup>—the *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "cel" [The science of the handling of troops *not* under fire to secure military advantage, as of position. Distinguished from TACTICS].

**Strathecona:** strath-kō'nə<sup>1</sup>; strāth-eō'nə<sup>2</sup> [1. Can. district and city. 2. Lord S., Donald Alexander Smith (1820-1914), Canadian High Commissioner].

**strathspey:** strath'spē<sup>1</sup>; strāth'spē<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes heard strath'spē<sup>1</sup> [Scottish dance resembling a reel. So called from *Strath Spey*, the valley of the Spey in Scotland].

**Straton, Stratton:** strat'an<sup>1</sup>; strāt'on<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**stratum:** strē'tum<sup>1</sup>; strā'tūm<sup>2</sup>; erroneously strā'tum<sup>1</sup> [A bed of rock or earth; a natural or artificial layer].

**streak, stream, street.** These words are pronounced as one syllable: strīk<sup>1</sup>, strēk<sup>2</sup>; strīm<sup>1</sup>, strēm<sup>2</sup>; strīt<sup>1</sup>, strēt<sup>2</sup>.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊle, eʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**strength:** stren<sup>th</sup><sup>1</sup>; stren<sup>th</sup><sup>2</sup>. Pronounce the *g*. So also with its relatives **strength<sup>en</sup>**, **strength<sup>en</sup>-er**, **strength<sup>en</sup>-ing**, etc. See Introductory, pages xix-xx [Physical vigor; muscular force or ability to exert it].

**strew:** strū<sup>1</sup>; strū<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., St., W., & Wr.* By Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807) strō<sup>1</sup> [To cover by scattering loosely].

This diphthong [ew] . . . is irregular in one or two instances, being pronounced like . . . *o* long, in *sew*, . . . and in *shew* and *strew*, which now generally are, and might more properly always be written *show* and *strow*; for though the sound of long *o* be not proper to *ow*, it is with more frequency, and less violence to analogy, assumed by that diphthong than it is by *ew*. NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. vii, p. 63. [London, 1784.]

**stria:** strai'æ<sup>1</sup>; strī'a<sup>2</sup> [A narrow streak or stripe].—**striæ:** strai'ī<sup>1</sup>; strī'ē<sup>2</sup> [Plural of STRIA].

**striata:** strai-ē'ta<sup>1</sup>; strī-ā'ta<sup>2</sup> [A mass of cells at the base of the brain].

**striate:** strai'ēt<sup>1</sup>; strī'āt<sup>2</sup> [Marked with streaks or stripes; grooved].

**stricture:** strik'chur<sup>1</sup> or -tiur<sup>1</sup>; strīe'chur<sup>2</sup> or -tūr<sup>2</sup> [1. Severe criticism; censure. 2. A contracted condition].

**stridulant:** strij'u-lant<sup>1</sup> or strid'yu-lant<sup>1</sup>; strīj'u-lant<sup>2</sup> or strīd'yu-lant<sup>2</sup> [Given to stridulating, as locusts]. [make a shrill noise, as locusts].

**stridulate:** strij'u-lēt<sup>1</sup> or strid'yu-lēt<sup>1</sup>; strīj'u-lāt<sup>2</sup> or strīd'yu-lāt<sup>2</sup> [To

**strigil:** strij'il<sup>1</sup>; strīg'il<sup>2</sup>; *not* stri-gil<sup>1</sup> [A scraper or scratcher for the skin].

**strike:** strai<sup>k</sup><sup>1</sup>; strik<sup>2</sup> [To deliver a blow with force; hit].—**striking:** strai<sup>k</sup>'ing<sup>1</sup>; strik'ing<sup>2</sup>; *not* strai<sup>k</sup>'in<sup>1</sup>—pronounce the *g*. See Introductory, pages xix-xx and compare -ING and *NE* [I. a. Presenting itself to the mind forcibly. II. n. The action of one who strikes].

**strip:** strip<sup>1</sup>; strīp<sup>2</sup>. See I and compare STRIPE [A long, narrow piece].

**stripe:** strai<sup>p</sup><sup>1</sup>; strīp<sup>2</sup> [A line or band of different color from the adjacent surface].

**striped (a.):** straipt<sup>1</sup> or strai<sup>p</sup>'ed<sup>1</sup>; strīpt<sup>2</sup> or strīp'ēd<sup>2</sup>. Compare BE-QUEATHED [Having stripes].

**striped (pp.):** straipt<sup>1</sup>; strīpt<sup>2</sup>.

[tree of its bark].

**stripped:** stript<sup>1</sup>; strīpt<sup>2</sup> [Deprived of cover, as a man of his clothing or a as of the hop-plant].

**strobile:** strēb'il<sup>1</sup>; strōb'il<sup>2</sup>. *E.* strē'bail<sup>1</sup>; *I.* strō'bail<sup>1</sup> [A cone-like fruit, as of the hop-plant].

**strobograph:** strēb'o-graf<sup>1</sup>; strōb'o-graf<sup>2</sup>. See ASK [A recording apparatus for the stroboscope].—**stroboscope:** strēb'o-skōp<sup>1</sup>; strōb'o-skōp<sup>2</sup> [An instrument for observing motion].—**stroboscopic:** strēb'o-skōp'ik<sup>1</sup>; strōb'o-skōp'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the stroboscope]. [or conch].

**stromb:** strēm<sup>1</sup>; strōm<sup>2</sup>. Note that the *b* is silent. See B [A wing-shell

**strong:** strōn<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W., or strōn<sup>1</sup>, E., I., St., & Wr.*; strōng<sup>2</sup> or strōng<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [Having bodily power].—**stronger:** strōn'gēr<sup>1</sup>; strōng'gēr<sup>2</sup>—the *g* is pronounced hard and emphasized; *not* strōn'gēr<sup>1</sup>. See Introductory, pages xix-xx.

**strongyle:** strōn'jil<sup>1</sup>; strōn'gyl<sup>2</sup>; *not* strōn'gail<sup>1</sup>, *E.* [A worm that attacks the lungs in man and the kidneys in certain animals, as dogs].

**Strophades:** strēf'æ-diz<sup>1</sup>; strōf'a-dēs<sup>2</sup>; *not* strōf'ēdz<sup>1</sup> [Anc. name of *Striali*, group of islets in Ionian Sea].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, fēe; fē=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʌu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**strophe:** strō'fī<sup>1</sup>; strō'fē<sup>2</sup>. *St.* strōf'ī<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* strō'fī<sup>1</sup> [A group of lines in poetry; also, a division or verse-group, in an ode].—**strophic:** strōf'ik<sup>1</sup>; strōf'ie<sup>2</sup>. *E.* & *I.* strō'fik<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to or of the nature of a strophe].

**strophole:** strōf'ī-ōl<sup>1</sup>; strōf'ī-ōl<sup>2</sup>. *E.* & *I.* strō'fī-ōl<sup>1</sup> [A growth at the base of certain seeds] [related parts].

**structure:** struk'chur<sup>1</sup> or -tiur<sup>1</sup>; strū'e'chur<sup>2</sup> or -tūr<sup>2</sup> [A combination of

**strumose:** strū'mōs<sup>1</sup>; strū'mōs<sup>2</sup>. *St.* strū'mōz<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* strū-mōs<sup>1</sup> [Having a cushion or swelling at the base, as certain mosses].

**strychnin, strychnine:** strik'nin<sup>1</sup>; stry'e'nin<sup>2</sup>. *E.* strik'nin<sup>1</sup>; *I.* & *Wr.* strik'nin<sup>1</sup>. In England the second spelling is preferred and the *i* of the final syllable is pronounced as *i* in "police" [A white, crystalline poisonous compound].

**stubbed (a.):** stub'ed<sup>1</sup>; stūb'ēd<sup>2</sup>. *St.* stubd<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* stub'id<sup>1</sup>. Compare BEQUEATHED [Cut or broken short, as the stump of a tree].

**stubbed (pp.):** stubd<sup>1</sup>; stūbd<sup>2</sup> [1. Rooted out, as weeds. 2. Brought suddenly into contact with, as a foot against a tree-stump].

**studding-sail:** stud'ing-sāl<sup>1</sup> or (*naut.*) stūn'sl<sup>1</sup>; stūd'ing-sāl<sup>2</sup> or (*naut.*) stūn'sl<sup>2</sup> [An auxiliary sail set by an extensible yard and boom].

**student:** stiū'dent<sup>1</sup>; stū'dēnt<sup>2</sup>. Avoid stū'dent<sup>1</sup> as illiterate [One who applies his mind to learning].

**studious:** stiū'di-us<sup>1</sup>; stū'di-ūs<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) stiū'di-us<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) stiū'jus<sup>1</sup>; Enfield (1807) and Knowles (1835) stiū'dyus<sup>1</sup> [Given to the acquisition of knowledge].

**study, stuff, stuffing, stuffy, stultify, stum, stumble, stump, stun, stung, stunt.** In all these words the *u* has the sound of *u* in "but," not that of *u* in "full," "rule," "burn," or "feud": stud'ī, stūd'y<sup>2</sup>; stu'f, stūf<sup>2</sup>; stu'fing<sup>2</sup>, stūf'ing<sup>2</sup>; stu'fī, stūf'y<sup>2</sup>; stu'fī-fai<sup>1</sup>, stūf'ī-fy<sup>2</sup>; stūm<sup>1</sup>, stūm<sup>2</sup>; stūm'bl<sup>1</sup>, stūm'bl<sup>2</sup>; stūmp<sup>1</sup>, stūmp<sup>2</sup>; stūn<sup>1</sup>, stūn<sup>2</sup>; stūn<sup>1</sup>, stūng<sup>2</sup>; stūnt<sup>1</sup>, stūnt<sup>2</sup>. See U.

**Stundism:** shtun'dizm<sup>1</sup>; shtūn'dīzm<sup>2</sup> [The doctrines of the Stundists].

**Stundist:** shtun'dist<sup>1</sup>; shtūn'dīst<sup>2</sup> [A member of a Russian Christian organization formed about 1860].

**stupendous:** stiū-pen'dus<sup>1</sup>; stū-pēn'dūs<sup>2</sup>. Avoid stū-pen'dus<sup>1</sup> as illiterate.

The pronunciation and use of some few words . . . are a little deformed by the Natives of London; . . . they are words of inheritance and . . . may admit of much vindication. . . . They say *stupendous* for *stupendous*. I find *stupendous* in Derham's *Physico-Theology*, edit. 9th, p. 367. Perhaps it may be an error of the press.

SAMUEL PEEGE *Anecdotes of the English Language* p. 55. [London, 1814.]

The word was spelt *stupendous* by Elisha Coles (1676), Phillips (1706), Kersey (1708), Cocker (1715), and Bailey (1724-1732).

**stupid:** stiū'pid<sup>1</sup>; stū'pid<sup>2</sup>. Avoid stū'pid<sup>1</sup> as illiterate [Very slow of apprehension and understanding].

**Sturdee:** stūr'dī<sup>1</sup> or -dī<sup>1</sup>; stūr'dē<sup>2</sup> or -de<sup>2</sup> [Br. rear-admiral (1859- )]: Sunk Ger. squadron off Falkland Islands 1914].

**sturgeon:** stūr'jən<sup>1</sup>; stūr'gōn<sup>2</sup> [A large food-fish].

**Sturm<sup>1</sup>:** stūrm<sup>1</sup>; stūrm<sup>2</sup> [Swiss mathematician (1803-55)].

**Sturm<sup>2</sup>:** shtūrm<sup>1</sup>; shtūrm<sup>2</sup> [Ger. educator (1507-89)].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Stuttgart:** stut'gärt<sup>1</sup> or (Ger.) shtut'gärt<sup>1</sup>; stüt'gärt<sup>2</sup> or (Ger.) shtüt'gärt<sup>2</sup>  
[Ger. city]. [for to the infernal regions].

**Stygian:** stij'i-on<sup>1</sup>; styg'i-an<sup>2</sup>; not stig'yən<sup>1</sup> [Pertaining to the river Styx]

**Styr:** stir<sup>1</sup>; stýr<sup>2</sup> [A river in Austria-Hungary and Russia].

**Styx:** stiks<sup>1</sup>; styks<sup>2</sup> [In myth: (1) The daughter of Oceanus. (2) A river of lower regions].

**Sua:** siū'a<sup>1</sup>; sū'a<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Suaa:** siū'i-a<sup>1</sup>; sū'a-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Suah:** siū'ā<sup>1</sup>; sū'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**suasion:** swē'zən<sup>1</sup>; swā'shon<sup>2</sup>; not sū-ē'zən<sup>1</sup> [The act of influencing]. So also *sua'sive*, *sua'so-ry*.

**suave:** swēv<sup>1</sup>; swāv<sup>2</sup>. *St.* swāv<sup>1</sup>, which is given also by *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* as secondary, but the word dates from 1500 in English and is now completely Anglicized [Easy and agreeable; smooth].—**suavity:** swav'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; swāv'i-ty<sup>2</sup>—a word now completely Anglicized, for Mr. C. T. Onions has traced the word back to 1450 ("New English Dict.," s. v., Oxford, 1915) [Agreeable smoothness of manner].

**Suba:** sū'ba<sup>1</sup>; su'ba<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**S'bael:** siū'bi-el<sup>1</sup>; sū'ba-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Subal:** siū'bi-ai<sup>1</sup> or siū'bai<sup>1</sup>; sū'ba-i<sup>2</sup> or sū'bi<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**subaltern<sup>1</sup>:** sub-ēl'tarn<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W., or sub'el-tarn<sup>1</sup>, C., E., M., St., & Wr.*; sub-āl'tern<sup>2</sup> or sub'al-tern<sup>2</sup>. *I.* sub'el-tūrn<sup>1</sup>. In the United States the stress is generally placed on the second syllable; in Great Britain, upon the first, but the former antedates the latter in English lexicography. By Bailey (1730), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Richardson (1837), and Craig (1849) the stress was indicated on the second syllable, and by Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1835), and Reid (1844) upon the first [*I. a.* Of inferior rank or position. *II. n.* A junior officer].

**subaltern<sup>2</sup>:** sub-ēl'tarn<sup>1</sup>; sub-āl'tern<sup>2</sup> [In logic, a specific class or nature as included under a general one].

**subdue:** sub-diū'<sup>1</sup>; sub-dū'<sup>2</sup>. Avoid sub-dū'<sup>1</sup> as illiterate [To overcome as by war and force, training or skill].

**subito** [It.]: sū'bi-tō<sup>1</sup>; su'bi-tō<sup>2</sup> [Suddenly: a direction in music].

**subject** (*n.*): sub'jekt<sup>1</sup>; sub'jēt<sup>2</sup> [One who lives under the dominion of another; also, that on which any operation is performed]. Compare **ABSENT**.

**subject** (*v.*): sub-jekt'<sup>1</sup>; sub-jēt'<sup>2</sup> [To make submissive; bring under rule].

**subjected:** sub-jekt'ed<sup>1</sup>; sub-jēt'ed<sup>2</sup> [Reduced to submission].

**sublime:** sub-laim'<sup>1</sup>; sub-lim'<sup>2</sup>. But by poetic license sub'laim<sup>1</sup>. [Awakening feelings of awe, reverence, or devotion].

Thou hast nor Eare, nor Soul to apprehend

The sub'time notion, and high mystery,

That must be utter'd to unfold the sage

And serious doctrine of Virginity.

MILTON *Comus* l. 784. [1634.]

**sublunar:** sub-liū'nar<sup>1</sup>; sub-lū'nar<sup>2</sup> [Situated beneath the moon].—**sub-**

**lunary:** sub'liu-nē-rī; sub'lū-nā-ry<sup>2</sup>. *C. & W.* sub'liu-na-rī. *E.* sub'lu-na-rī;

*I. & M.* sub'liu-na-rī; *St.* sub'lū-na-rī; *Wr.* sub'lu-nē-rī. By Bailey (1732), Fen-

ning (1760), and Perry (1777), sub-liū'nar-rī [Pert. to this world].

**subpoena, subpoena:** sub-pi'nō<sup>1</sup>; sub-pē'na<sup>2</sup> [In law, a writ ordering the appearance of a person at a time and place specified].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, grgy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**subside:** sub-said<sup>1</sup>; sūb-sid<sup>2</sup> [To quiet down; cease from agitation].—

**subsidence:** sub-sai<sup>1</sup>-dens<sup>1</sup>; sūb-si<sup>1</sup>-dēŋs<sup>2</sup>. *M., E., I., & St.* sub-said<sup>1</sup>-ens<sup>1</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Sheridan (1780) *sub-si<sup>1</sup>-den<sup>1</sup>*; Ash (1775) *sub<sup>1</sup>-siden<sup>1</sup>* [The act or process of subsiding]. The so-called "British usage," sub-sid<sup>1</sup>-ens<sup>1</sup>, indicated by Phye, is to be found noted by Ash. As shown above the stress has been marked on the second syllable from 1732 in England, from 1766 in Scotland, and from 1780 in Ireland.

**subsidiary:** sub-sid<sup>1</sup>-ē-ri<sup>1</sup>; sūb-sid<sup>1</sup>-i-ā-ry<sup>2</sup>. *E., M., & St.* sub-sid<sup>1</sup>-i-ə-ri<sup>1</sup>; *I.* sub-sid<sup>1</sup>-i-a-ry<sup>1</sup>. By Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) sub-sid<sup>1</sup>-ya-ri<sup>1</sup> [One who or that which furnishes supplemental aid or supplies].

**subsist:** sub-sist<sup>1</sup>; sūb-sist<sup>2</sup>. Illiterately sub-zist<sup>1</sup> [1. To provide with food. 2. To remain in existence; continue].

**substantial:** sub-stan<sup>1</sup>/shal<sup>1</sup>; sūb-stān<sup>1</sup>/shal<sup>2</sup> [Having solidity and strength].

**substantiate:** sub-stan<sup>1</sup>/shi-ēt<sup>1</sup>; sūb-stān<sup>1</sup>/shi-āt<sup>2</sup> [To establish by proof or competent evidence].

**substantival:** sub<sup>1</sup>-stān-tiv-əl<sup>1</sup>; sūb<sup>1</sup>-stān-tiv-al<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr.*; *C.* sub-stan-tai<sup>1</sup>-val<sup>1</sup>; *E.* sub<sup>1</sup>-stān-tai-val<sup>1</sup>; *I.* sub<sup>1</sup>-stān-tai-val<sup>1</sup>; *M.* sub-stān-tai<sup>1</sup>-vəl<sup>1</sup>; *W.* sub<sup>1</sup>-stān-tai<sup>1</sup>-val<sup>1</sup> [Relating to a substantive].—**substantive:** sub<sup>1</sup>-stān-tiv<sup>1</sup>; sūb<sup>1</sup>-stān-tiv<sup>2</sup> [*I. a.* (1) Having substance. (2) Capable of being used as a noun. *II. n.* A word, verbal form, phrase, or clause used as a noun].

**subsultory:** sub-sul<sup>1</sup>-to-ri<sup>1</sup>; sūb-sul<sup>1</sup>-to-ry<sup>2</sup>. By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Worcester (1859), and Cooley (1863) the stress was placed on the first syllable [Moving jerkily].

**subtile:** sub<sup>1</sup>-til<sup>1</sup> or sut<sup>1</sup>/l<sup>1</sup>; sūb<sup>1</sup>-til<sup>2</sup> or sūt<sup>2</sup>/l<sup>2</sup>. *M.* sut<sup>1</sup>/il<sup>1</sup>. *C.* prefers the second, which is indicated as secondary by *Standard, E., I., St., & W.*, but was the preference of Dyche (1710), Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Knowles (1835). The first two syllables of its relatives **sub<sup>1</sup>-tile<sup>1</sup>-ly**, **sub<sup>1</sup>-tile<sup>1</sup>-ness**, **sub<sup>1</sup>-til<sup>1</sup>-ize**, and **sub<sup>1</sup>-til<sup>1</sup>-i-ty** are pronounced in the same way as the parent word [Delicately or daintily formed; also, refined; as, a *subtile* perfume]. Compare **SUBTLE**.

**subtle:** sut<sup>1</sup>/l<sup>1</sup>; sūt<sup>2</sup>/l<sup>2</sup>—the *b* is silent; so also in its relatives **sub<sup>1</sup>-tle<sup>1</sup>-ness** and **sub<sup>1</sup>-tle<sup>1</sup>-ty**. See **B** [Characterized by acuteness of mind]. Compare **SUBTLE**.

**Subuel:** siū<sup>1</sup>/biu-el<sup>1</sup>; sū<sup>1</sup>/bū-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**suburb:** sub<sup>1</sup>-urb<sup>1</sup>; sūb<sup>1</sup>-urb<sup>2</sup> [An outlying district of a city].—**suburban:** sub<sup>1</sup>-ūr<sup>1</sup>-ban<sup>1</sup>; sūb<sup>1</sup>-ūr<sup>1</sup>-ban<sup>2</sup>; but more frequently heard sū<sup>1</sup>-būr<sup>1</sup>-ban<sup>1</sup>, which should be avoided [Relating to a suburb].

**successor:** suk<sup>1</sup>-ses<sup>1</sup>/ar<sup>1</sup>; sūe<sup>1</sup>-çs<sup>1</sup>/or<sup>2</sup>. By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Buchanan (1766), Barclay (1774), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844) the stress was indicated on the first syllable [One who or that which takes the place of another].

**succinct:** suk<sup>1</sup>-sɪŋk<sup>1</sup>/t<sup>1</sup>; sūe<sup>1</sup>-sɪŋet<sup>2</sup> [Reduced to narrow compass; terse].

**Succoth:** suk<sup>1</sup>/eçh<sup>1</sup> or suk<sup>1</sup>/ōth<sup>1</sup>; sūe<sup>1</sup>/ōth<sup>2</sup> or sūe<sup>1</sup>/ōth<sup>2</sup> [The Jewish Feast of Tabernacles].

**Succoth-benoth, Succoth Benoth:** suk<sup>1</sup>/eçh-bi<sup>1</sup>/neçh<sup>1</sup> or -bi<sup>1</sup>/nōth<sup>1</sup>; sūe<sup>1</sup>-ōth-bi<sup>1</sup>/nōth<sup>2</sup> or -bi<sup>1</sup>/nōth<sup>2</sup> [A Babylonian deity worshiped in Samaria].

**Suchathites:** siū<sup>1</sup>/kath-aits<sup>1</sup>; sū<sup>1</sup>/eāth-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Suchet:** sū<sup>1</sup>/shē<sup>1</sup>; sū<sup>1</sup>/çgē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. marshal (1770-1826)].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Sucre:** *sū'krē*<sup>1</sup>; *sy'ere*<sup>2</sup> [Bolivian statesman and President (1793-1830)].

**Sud:** *svd*<sup>1</sup>; *süd*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Sudan:** *sū-dan*<sup>1</sup> or *sū-dän*<sup>1</sup>; *sy-dän*<sup>2</sup> or *sy-dän*<sup>2</sup> [A vast region of Central Africa].

**Sudermann:** *zū'dar-man*<sup>1</sup>; *šū'der-män*<sup>2</sup> [Ger. dramatic poet (1857- )].

**Sudias:** *sū'di-əs*<sup>1</sup>; *sy'di-as*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**suds:** *svdz*<sup>1</sup>; *süds*<sup>2</sup> [Soapy water].

**Sue:** *sū*<sup>1</sup>; *sü*<sup>2</sup> [French novelist (1804-57)]. See EUGENE.

**suede:** *svēd*<sup>1</sup>; *swēd*<sup>2</sup> [Undressed kid-skin].

**Suez:** *sū-ez*<sup>1</sup>; *sy-ēz*<sup>2</sup> [Egypt. seaport on a canal of the same name].

**suffice:** *sv-fais*<sup>1</sup>; *sū-fiç*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & M.; I. & St. sv-fais*<sup>1</sup>, also noted by Knowles (1835); *W. sa-fais*<sup>1</sup>; *W. sv-fais*<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation indicated also by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [To be sufficient for].

**Suffolk:** *sv'ak*<sup>1</sup>; *sü'ok*<sup>2</sup>—note that the *l* is silent [Any one of three counties in (1) England, (2) Massachusetts, (3) New York].

**suffuse:** *sv-fiüz*<sup>1</sup>; *sū-füs*<sup>2</sup> [To overspread, as with a gleam of light].

**sugar:** *shug'ər*<sup>1</sup>; *shüç'ar*<sup>2</sup>. In some of the northern districts of the English Midlands, as Derbyshire, the pronunciation *süç'ər*<sup>1</sup> may still be heard [A sweet crystalline compound from the juice of the sugar-cane].

**suggest:** *sug-jest*<sup>1</sup>; *süç-gēst*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard; C., E., I., & M. sv-jest*<sup>1</sup>; *St. & Knowles sv-jest*<sup>1</sup>; *W. & W. sçg-jest*<sup>1</sup>. By Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Coolcy (1863) *sv-jest*<sup>1</sup>. Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Cull (1864) *sug-jest*<sup>1</sup> [To impart the idea of].

**suggestion:** *sug-jes'çən*<sup>1</sup>; *süç-gēs'çon*<sup>2</sup> [The act of imparting a notion or idea; also, the notion or idea so imparted].

**sufcide:** *siü'i-said*<sup>1</sup>; *sü'i-çid*<sup>2</sup>. Avoid *sü'i-said*<sup>1</sup> and *shü'i-said*<sup>1</sup> (Sheridan, 1780) as illiterate. Compare SUPER- and see SURE [Self-murder].

**Sulppes:** *svip*<sup>1</sup>; *swēp*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town and river].

**suit:** *siüt*<sup>1</sup>; *süt*<sup>2</sup>; *not süt*<sup>1</sup>. Compare soot [1. A set of things constituting an outfit, as of clothes. 2. An action at law].

**suite:** *svit*<sup>1</sup>; *swēt*<sup>2</sup> [1. A train of attendants. 2. A number of connecting rooms used by one or more persons or a family].

**Sukklm:** *svk'i-im*<sup>1</sup>; *sük'i-im*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**sulfate, sulphate:** *svl'fēt*<sup>1</sup>; *sül'fāt*<sup>2</sup> [A salt of sulfuric acid (sulfur trioxid) and water].

**sulfid, sulphid; sulfide, sulphide:** *svl'fid*<sup>1</sup>, *sül'fid*<sup>2</sup>; *svl'foid*<sup>1</sup>, *sül'fid*<sup>2</sup>.

The spelling *sulphide* is usual in Great Britain [A compound of sulfur with an element].

**sulfonal, sulphonal:** *svl'fo-nal*<sup>1</sup>; *sül'fo-nal*<sup>2</sup> [A crystalline compound used as an anesthetic].

**sulfur, sulphur:** *svl'fər*<sup>1</sup>; *sül'fur*<sup>2</sup> [A pale-yellow non-metallic element].

**sulfurate, sulphurate:** *svl'fiu-rēt*<sup>1</sup>; *sül'fū-rāt*<sup>2</sup> [To combine with sulfur; also, to bleach with the fumes of burning sulfur, as straw hats].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, fce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gö, nōt, ör, wön.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

**sulfureous, sulphureous:** sul-fū'r-us<sup>1</sup>; sūl-fū're-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Having the properties of sulfur]. Compare SULFURUS.

**sulfuric, sulphuric:** sul-fū'rik<sup>1</sup>; sūl-fū'rie<sup>2</sup>. Webster (1828) and Maunder (1830) sul'fər-ik<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) sal-fur'ik<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to or derived from sulfur].

**sulfurous, sulphurous:** sul'fər-us<sup>1</sup>; sūl'fū-rūs<sup>2</sup>. C. sul'fū-rus<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to or derived from sulfur].

**Sully<sup>1</sup>:** sū'lī'<sup>1</sup>; sū'lī'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman (1560-1641)].

**Sully<sup>2</sup>:** sul'ɪ<sup>1</sup>; sūl'y<sup>2</sup> [Am. painter born in England (1783-1872)].

**Sulpician, Sulpitian:** sul-pīsh'an<sup>1</sup>; sūl-pīsh'an<sup>2</sup> [A member of a priestly order founded in 1641].

**sultan:** sul'tan<sup>1</sup> or (Arabic) sul-tān'<sup>1</sup>; sūl'tan<sup>2</sup> or (Arabic) sul-tān'<sup>2</sup> [A Mohammedan sovereign ruler].

**sultana:** sul-tā'nə<sup>1</sup>; sūl-tā'na<sup>2</sup>. Wr. sul-tē'nə<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Cooley (1863). By Bailey (1732) and Fenning (1760) *sulta'na*; Johnson (1755) and Buchanan (1766) *sul'ta-na*; Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1857), Cull (1864), and modern dictionaries except Worcester's, *sul-tā'nə*<sup>1</sup> [The wife of a sultan; also, his daughter, sister, or mother].

**sumac:** sū'mak<sup>1</sup>; sū'mæ'<sup>2</sup>, C., E., I., St., & W. This pronunciation was indicated by Johnson (1755), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Smart (1840), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864). Bailey (1732) *su-mach* and *su-mack*<sup>1</sup>; Webster (1828) and Worcester (1859) *shū'mak*<sup>1</sup>. *Standard* (1893-1913) prefers *sū'mak*<sup>1</sup>.

*Sumack, Sumake, or Sumaque*, a kind of herb or shrub of a stinking smell, of black Berries, that curriers dress their leather with.

THOMAS BLOUNT *Glossographia* s. v. [London, 1656.]

**Sumatra:** sū-mā'tra<sup>1</sup>; sū-mā'tra<sup>2</sup> [Dutch island in the Malay Archipelago].

**Sumatran:** su-mā'trən<sup>1</sup>; sū-mā'tran<sup>2</sup>. E. & I. sū-mē'trən<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to Sumatra].

**summoned:** sum'ənd<sup>1</sup>; sūm'ond<sup>2</sup>. This word is sometimes confused with the colloquialism *summonsed*, formed on the analogy of the noun *summons*, and mispronounced sum'ənzd<sup>1</sup> [Commanded to appear].

**sumptuary:** sump'tiu-ē-ri<sup>1</sup> or -chu-ē-ri<sup>1</sup>; sūmp'tū-ā-ry<sup>2</sup> or -chu-ā-ry<sup>2</sup>. E. sump'tiu-ē-ri<sup>1</sup>; I. sump'tiu-a-ri<sup>1</sup>; St. sum'tiu-ē-ri<sup>1</sup>; Wr. sum'tyu-a-ri<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to expense].

**sumptuous:** sump'tiu-[or chu]-us<sup>1</sup>; sūmp'tū-[or chu]-ūs<sup>2</sup>. The second is common to Great Britain. Wr. sum'tyu-us<sup>1</sup> [Involving expenditure; hence, luxurious].

**sundae:** sun'dē<sup>1</sup>; sūn'dā<sup>2</sup> [Ice-cream and crushed fruit].

**Sunday:** sun'di<sup>1</sup>; sun'dy<sup>2</sup>. Compare MONDAY [The first day of the week].

**Sunni:** sun'ī<sup>1</sup>; sun'ī<sup>2</sup> [A Sunnite].—**Sunnite:** sun'ait<sup>1</sup>; sun'it<sup>2</sup> [A Mohammedan that accepts Sunna (tradition) and the Koran as of equal authority].

**sunshine:** sun'shoin<sup>1</sup>; sūn'shīn<sup>2</sup> [The shining light and radiance of the sun].

Shakespeare has accented this word on the first syllable: but the more ancient accentuation of it on the last was not quite obsolete even when Milton wrote:

For sight no obstacle found here, nor shade,  
But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon  
Culminate from th' equator.

*Paradise Lost* bk. III, l. 615.

From this accentuation it naturally followed that the derivative *sunshiny* should be accented on the middle syllable.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* pt. IV, ch. IV, p. 365. [London, 1784.]

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; ɪnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

**sunshiny**: **sun'shain**<sup>1</sup>; **sün'shün**<sup>2</sup> [Bright with the rays of the sun].

The blazing brightness of her beauties beame,  
And glorious light of her *sunshy* face.

SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. I, canto xii, st. 23. [1590.]

**supawn**: **siu-pēn**<sup>1</sup>; **sū-pān**<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C., E., & I.* **su-pēn**<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* **siū'pēn**<sup>1</sup> [Mush of Indian-corn meal].

**super-** (*prefix*): **siū'pār**<sup>1</sup>; **sū'per**<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan, following the analogy of such words as *issue*, *sugar*, *sure*, indicated the pronunciation of all words beginning with this prefix **shū'per**<sup>1</sup>. See **SURE** [From the Latin, above in position or degree beyond]. [be surmounted or overcome].

**superable**: **siū'pār-ə-bl**<sup>1</sup>; **sū'per-a-bl**<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan **shū'pār-ə-bl**<sup>1</sup> [That can

**supercilious**: **siū'pār-sil'i-us**<sup>1</sup>; **sū'per-čil'i-ūs**<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1766) **siu-pir-sil'yus**; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) **siū'pār-sil'yus**; Sheridan (1780) **shū'pār-sil'yus**<sup>1</sup> [Overbearing; arrogant].

**supererogate**: **siū'pār-er-o-gēt**<sup>1</sup>; **sū'per-ēr-o-gāt**<sup>2</sup> [To do more than any obligation calls for].—**supererogation**: **siū'pār-er-o-gē'shən**<sup>1</sup>; **sū'per-ēr-o-gū'shən**<sup>2</sup> [The act of doing more than one's duty calls for].—**supererogatory**: **siū'pār-er-gē'a-to-rī**<sup>1</sup>; **sū'per-ēr-gē'a-to-ry**<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to supererogation].

**superficies**: **siū'pār-fish'i-iz**<sup>1</sup>; **sū'per-fish'i-ēs**<sup>2</sup>. 1. **siū'pār-fish'iz**<sup>1</sup> [1. A surface or its area. 2. A perpetual lease of building-land, subject to the payment of an annual rent].

**superfluity**: **siū'pār-flū'i-ti**<sup>1</sup>; **sū'per-flū'i-tŷ**<sup>2</sup> [The condition of being superfluous]. [more than is needed].

**superfluous**: **siu-pūr'flu-us**<sup>1</sup>; **sū-pēr'flu-ūs**<sup>2</sup>; *not* **siū'pār-flū-us**<sup>1</sup> [Being

**superstition**: **siū'pār-stish'an**<sup>1</sup>; **sū'per-stish'on**<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) **shū'per-stish'un**<sup>1</sup>. Compare **SUPER-** and see **SURE** [A belief founded on an irrational fear of the unknown].

**Suph**: **sūf**<sup>1</sup>; **suŷ**<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Suphah**: **sū'fā**<sup>1</sup>; **su'fā**<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**supine** (*a.*): **siu-pain**<sup>1</sup>; **sū-pīn**<sup>2</sup> [1. Lying on the back. 2. Having no interest or care; indifferent]. See the following word.

**supine** (*n.*): **siū'pūin**<sup>1</sup>; **sū'pīn**<sup>2</sup> [In Latin grammar, one of two parts of a verb generally regarded as verbal nouns]. Compare **SUPINE, a.** (above).

**Suppé**: **su'pē**<sup>1</sup>; **su'pē**<sup>2</sup> [Aust. composer of Belgian descent (1820-95)].

**suppose**: **su-pōz**<sup>1</sup>; **sū-pōŷ**<sup>2</sup>. Vulgarly slurred **spōz**<sup>1</sup> [Think; imagine; believe]. [hypothesis].

**supposition**: **sup'o-zish'an**<sup>1</sup>; **sūp'o-gish'on**<sup>2</sup> [The act of supposing; also,

**supposititious**: **su-pōz'i-tish'us**<sup>1</sup>; **sū-pōŷ'i-tish'ūs**<sup>2</sup> [Not genuine; put in the place of another to deceive or defraud].

**Sur**: **sūr**<sup>1</sup>; **sūr**<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**sura**: **sū'rā**<sup>1</sup>; **su'rā**<sup>2</sup> [A chapter or section of the Koran].

[garments].

**surah**: **sū'rā**<sup>1</sup>; **su'rā**<sup>2</sup>. *C.* **siū'rā**<sup>1</sup> [A soft, twilled silk fabric for women's

**surcease**: **sūr-sis**<sup>1</sup>; **sūr-çēs**<sup>2</sup> [Cessation; end].

**sure**: **shūr**<sup>1</sup>; **shūr**<sup>2</sup>. *E.* **shūr**<sup>1</sup>, so also by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807) [Absolutely or approximately certain, as of a fact or truth; also, reliable; certain].—**surety**: **shūr'ti**<sup>1</sup>; **shūr'ty**<sup>2</sup>; *not* **shūr'i-ti**<sup>1</sup>.

There are a few words, for instance, in which *s* followed by *u* has the sound ordinarily denoted by *sh*. Sheridan extended this peculiarity to a number of others—in fact, to all

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äll**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **förn**; **hīt**, **tee**; **ī=ē**; **ī=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

beginning with the prefix *super*. If this sound was heard in *sure* and *sugar* and *issue*, he seemed to see no reason why it should not be found in *suicide* and *superstition*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. 1, p. 65. [R. '04.]

The system which Professor Lounsbury refers to was extended by Sheridan to *presume* and *resume*, but not to *assume*, *consume*, *pursue*, *suit*, or *suitable*.

**Surial:** sū'ri-el<sup>1</sup>; sū'ri-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Surinam:** sū'ri-nām<sup>1</sup>; sū'ri-nām<sup>2</sup> [Dutch Guiana; also, a river there].

**Surisaddai:** siū'ri-sad'ī-ai<sup>1</sup>; sū'ri-sād'a-ī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**surname** (n.): sūr'nēm<sup>1</sup> or sur-nēm<sup>1</sup>; sūr'nām<sup>2</sup> or sūr-nām<sup>2</sup>. *W.* sūr'nēm<sup>1</sup> [A name added to a given name to make it more specific; hence, a family name].

**surname** (v.): sūr'nēm<sup>1</sup> or sur-nēm<sup>1</sup>; sūr'nām<sup>2</sup> or sūr-nām<sup>2</sup>. *W.* sūr'nēm<sup>1</sup> [To give a surname to].

**surprise** (n. & v.): sur-praiz<sup>1</sup>; sūr-prīz<sup>2</sup>; *not* sə-praiz<sup>1</sup> [**I.** n. A sudden and unexpected event or fact. **II.** v. To shock by some unexpected act or event].

**surtout:** sur-tūt<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, W., & Wr., or sūr-tū<sup>1</sup>, E., I., & St.*; sūr-tūt<sup>2</sup> or sūr-tū<sup>2</sup>. *W. & Wr.* sər-tūt<sup>1</sup> [A man's overcoat cut in the style of a frock coat].

**surveillance:** sur-vē'lans<sup>1</sup> or sur-vēl'yans<sup>1</sup>; sūr-vē'lanç<sup>2</sup> or sūr-vēl'yanç<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* sūr-vēl'yāns<sup>1</sup> [The act of watching or the state of being watched].

**survey** (n.): sur-vē<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & Wr., or sūr-vē<sup>1</sup>, I., St., & W.*; sūr-vē<sup>2</sup> or sūr-vē<sup>2</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Lowth (1764), Buchanan (1766), Enfield (1807), Walker (1809), and Knowles (1835) sur-vē<sup>1</sup>. This was the stress used by Milton, Denham, and Dryden; Entiek (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797) sūr-vē<sup>1</sup> [A comprehensive and scrutinizing view; vision].

Under his proud survey<sup>1</sup> the eye lies. DENHAM *Cooper's Hill* l. 25. [1643.]

**survey** (v.): sur-vē<sup>1</sup>; sūr-vē<sup>2</sup>. Fenning (1760) *survey* [To view in its entirety; examine with a view to position, condition, situation, value, etc.].

**Susa:** sū'sə<sup>1</sup>; sū'sa<sup>2</sup> [**1.** Apocrypha. **2.** Capital of ancient Elam and later of Persia].—**Susagaz:** siū'sə-gaz<sup>1</sup>; sū'sa-gāz<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Susanaites:** siu-san'kai<sup>1</sup>; sū-sān'eits<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Susanechites:** siu-sān'kai<sup>1</sup>; sū-sān'e-its<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Susanna:** siu-zan'ə<sup>1</sup>; sū-sān'a<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. **Susannah.** Dan. D. It. Sw. sū-zān'a<sup>1</sup>; sū-sān'a<sup>2</sup>; F. **Susanne:** sū-zān'a<sup>1</sup>; sū-sān'a<sup>2</sup>; G. **Susanne:** sū-zān'a<sup>1</sup>; sū-sān'a<sup>2</sup>; Pg. Sp. **Susanna:** sū-sū'nā<sup>1</sup>; sū-sū'nā<sup>2</sup>.

**susceptible:** sū-sep'ti-bl<sup>1</sup>; sū-çēp'ti-bl<sup>2</sup>. By Prior, as quoted by Johnson, stressed on the first syllable:

"Blow with empty words the susceptible flame."

So indicated by Entiek (1764), but by all other lexicographers, from Bailey (1732) to our time, stressed on the antepenult [Capable of being influenced].

**Susi:** sū'sai<sup>1</sup>; sū'si<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Suthala:** sū'thə-lā<sup>1</sup>; sū'thə-lā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Suthalaites:** sū'thə'l-ai<sup>1</sup>; sū'thə-lā-its<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Sutton:** sūt'an<sup>1</sup>; sūt'on<sup>2</sup> [**1.** A county in Texas. **2.** Eng. town. **3.** Town in Massachusetts or Nebraska].

**suture:** siū'chur<sup>1</sup> or siū'tiur<sup>1</sup>; sū'chur<sup>2</sup> or sū'tūr<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage as recorded by *Standard, C., & W.*; the second, the usage of Great Britain as noted by *E., I., & St.* [The act or operation of uniting parts as by sewing together cleft edges].

**Suwalki:** su-vāl'ki<sup>1</sup>; sū-vāl'ki<sup>2</sup> [Rus. govt. and its capital].

**2:** wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ōo, ōem; iŭk; thin, this.



1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

**Suwanee**: su-wā'nī<sup>1</sup> or (*colloq.*) swā-nī<sup>1</sup>; su-wā'ne<sup>2</sup> or swā-nē<sup>2</sup> [A river of Ga. and Fla.].

**suzerain**: siū'zā-rēn<sup>1</sup> or siū'zā-rn<sup>1</sup>; sū'ze-rān<sup>2</sup> or sū'ze-rin<sup>2</sup>. 1. & St. sū'ze-rēn<sup>1</sup> [A state exercising control over another].

**svelt**, **svēlte**: svelt<sup>1</sup>; svēlt<sup>2</sup> [Slender, willowy; also, in art, bold].

**Svendsen**: sven'sen<sup>1</sup>; svēn'sēn<sup>2</sup> [Norw. composer (1840-1911)]. [*"Trilby"*].

**Svengali**: sven-gū'li<sup>1</sup>; svēn-gā'li<sup>2</sup> [A hypnotist musician in Du Maurier's

**swab**: swēb<sup>1</sup>; swāb<sup>2</sup> [A mop-like utensil for cleaning].

[trict].

**Swabia**: swē'bi-a<sup>1</sup>; swā'bi-a<sup>2</sup> [1. Ancient Ger. duchy. 2. Bavarian dis-  
**swallow**, **swamp**, **swan**, **swap**. The *a* in all these words has the sound of  
oin "not" or a in "what": swē'o<sup>1</sup>, swā'o<sup>2</sup>; swēmp<sup>1</sup>, swāmp<sup>2</sup>; swēn<sup>1</sup>, swān<sup>2</sup>; swēp<sup>1</sup>, swāp<sup>2</sup>.

**swami**, **swamy** [Hind.]: swā'mī<sup>1</sup>; swā'mī<sup>2</sup> [Lord: a term of respectful ad-  
dress, as to a Brahman priest].

**Swansea**: swen'sī<sup>1</sup>; swān'sē<sup>2</sup>; notswen'zī<sup>1</sup> [1. Seaport in Wales. 2. Town in  
Mass.].

**swarm**: swērm<sup>1</sup>; swārm<sup>2</sup> [A multitude of persons, animals, or things gath-  
ered together].

**sward**: swērd<sup>1</sup>; swārd<sup>2</sup> [The coating of grass on land; turf].

**swart**: swērt<sup>1</sup>; swārt<sup>2</sup> [Of a dark hue; swarthy].

**swarthy**: swērh<sup>1</sup>; swārh<sup>2</sup> [Dark-hued; as, a *swarthy* complexion].

**swash**: swēsh<sup>1</sup>; swāsh<sup>2</sup> [To dash or wash violently (against); splash water].

**swastika**: swas'ti-kā<sup>1</sup>; swās'ti-ka<sup>2</sup> [An ornament having arms bent at right  
angles, in common use by the aborigines of America in pre-Columbian times].

**swath**: swēth<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., & W., or swēth<sup>1</sup>, St. & W.*; swāth<sup>2</sup> or  
swāth<sup>2</sup> [A row or line of cut grass or grain left lying by the machine used in cutting it].

**swathe**: swēth<sup>1</sup>; swāth<sup>2</sup> [To bind as with a bandage].

**sway**: swē<sup>1</sup>; swā<sup>2</sup> [To move from side to side].

**swear**: swār<sup>1</sup>; swā<sup>2</sup> [To make solemn affirmation].

**sweat**: swēt<sup>1</sup>; swēt<sup>2</sup> [Moisture exuded through pores; perspiration].

**Swedenborg**: swē'den-bōrg<sup>1</sup>; swē'dēn-bōrg<sup>2</sup> [Sw. mystic and philosopher  
(1688-1772)].—**Swedenborgian**: swē'den-bōr'gi-an<sup>1</sup>; swē'dēn-bōr'gi-an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to  
Swedenborg or his doctrines].

**sweep**: swēp<sup>1</sup>; swēp<sup>2</sup> [To collect or remove, as dust or dirt, with a broom].

**sweet**: swīt<sup>1</sup>; swēt<sup>2</sup>. Compare *surte* [Agreeable to the taste, as sugar].

**swerve**: swūr<sup>1</sup>; swērv<sup>2</sup> [To turn aside from a prescribed or usual course].

**Swetchine**: svech-in<sup>1</sup>; svēch-in<sup>2</sup> [Rus. writer (1782-1815)].

**Sweyn**: swēn<sup>1</sup>; swēn<sup>2</sup> [Dan. king (—1014); father of Canute the Great].

**swift**, **swig**, **swim**, **swindle**. The *i* in all these words is pronounced  
as *i* in "hit": swīft<sup>1</sup>, swīft<sup>2</sup>; swīg<sup>1</sup>, swīg<sup>2</sup>; swīl<sup>1</sup>, swīl<sup>2</sup>; swīm<sup>1</sup>, swīm<sup>2</sup>; swīn'dl<sup>1</sup>, swīn'dl<sup>2</sup>.

**swine**: swain<sup>1</sup>; swīn<sup>2</sup> [A hog, of which the male is a *boar*, the female a *sow*].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fāt**, **färe**, **fäst**, **what**, **all**; **mē**, **gēt**, **prey**, **fērn**; **hīt**, **Ice**; **i** = **ē**; **i** = **ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ör**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; ehin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Swiney:** swin'ɪ<sup>1</sup>; swin'y<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**swing:** swin'ɪ<sup>1</sup>; swing<sup>2</sup>. See -ING and compare BRING, SING [I. v. To move to and fro while suspended. II. n. A contrivance, as of ropes and a seat, on which a person may swing for a pastime].

**swingel, swingle:** swin'gl<sup>1</sup>; swin'gl<sup>2</sup>. Worcester (1859) pronounces the first swin'jel<sup>1</sup>, and the second swin'gl<sup>2</sup> [A wooden implement for beating flax].

**swinging:** swin'ɪŋ<sup>1</sup>; swing'ing<sup>2</sup>. See -ING and compare RINGING and SINGING [The act of moving to and fro, as on a swing].

**swipe:** swaip<sup>1</sup>; swip<sup>2</sup> [A hard blow: a colloquialism].

**swirl:** swūr<sup>1</sup>; swīr<sup>2</sup> [A whirling along, as in an eddy of water].

**swish, Swiss, switch, swivel.** The *i* in all these words should be pronounced as *i* in "hit": swish<sup>1</sup>, swish<sup>2</sup>; swis<sup>1</sup>, swis<sup>2</sup>; swich<sup>1</sup>, swich<sup>2</sup>; swiv<sup>1</sup>, swiv<sup>2</sup>.

**swoon:** swūn<sup>1</sup>; swōōn<sup>2</sup>. See SWORD [To sink in a fainting fit].

**swoop:** swūp<sup>1</sup>; swōōp<sup>2</sup> [To descend and catch while on the wing].

**sword:** sōrd<sup>1</sup>; sōrd<sup>2</sup>; *not* sōrd<sup>1</sup>. See O. [A weapon with long steel blade]. Webster (1828-1863) alone indicated swōrd<sup>1</sup>. Compare ANSWER.

*W* is lost in *sword*, but not properly in *swoon*, though some pronounce it so.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 136. [London, 1784.]

**sworn:** swēr<sup>1</sup>; swōrn<sup>2</sup>; *not* swōrn<sup>1</sup>. See O [Bound by oath].

**Sybaris:** sib'ə-ris<sup>1</sup>; sīb'a-ris<sup>2</sup> [Ancient Gr. city, destroyed by Crotona, 510 B. C.].—**sybarite:** sib'ə-rai<sup>1</sup>; sīb'a-rit<sup>2</sup> [A luxurious person; epicure].

**Sychar:** sai'kar<sup>1</sup>; sī'ēār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sychem:** sai'kem<sup>1</sup>; sī'ēēm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Sychemite:** sai'kem-ait<sup>1</sup>; sī'ēēm-it<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**sycophancy:** sik'o-fən-si<sup>1</sup>; sī'e'o-fan-çy<sup>2</sup> [The practises of a sycophant].—**sycophant:** sik'o-fənt<sup>1</sup>; sī'e'o-fant<sup>2</sup> [A servile flatterer].

**Sydenham:** sid'en-əm<sup>1</sup> or sid'nəm<sup>1</sup>; sīd'en-am<sup>2</sup> or sīd'nam<sup>2</sup> [1. Eng. physician (1624-89). 2. British geographical name].

**Syelus:** sai-i'lus<sup>1</sup>; sī-ē'lūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Syene:** sai-i'nī<sup>1</sup>; sī-ē'nē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**syenite:** sai-i-nait<sup>1</sup>; sī'e-nit<sup>2</sup> [A variety of igneous rock].

**syllabary:** sil'a-bē-ri<sup>1</sup>; sīl'a-bā-ry<sup>2</sup> [A list of characters representing syl-[lables].]

**syllabic:** si-lab'ik<sup>1</sup>; sī-lāb'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to or consisting of syllables].—**syllab-  
ication:** si-lab'i-kē-shən<sup>1</sup>; sy-lāb'i-cā-shən<sup>2</sup> [The division of words into syllables].

**sylogism:** sil'o-jizm<sup>1</sup>; sīl'o-gīzm<sup>2</sup> [An analysis of a formal argument].

**sylogize:** sil'o-jaiz<sup>1</sup>; sīl'o-gīz<sup>2</sup> [To reason by syllogism].

**Sylvester:** sil-ves'tər<sup>1</sup>; sīl-vēs'ter<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name. [vester]. See SIL-]

**Sylvia:** sil'vi-ə<sup>1</sup>; sīl'vi-a<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name. See SILVANUS].

**Symeon:** sim'i-an<sup>1</sup>; sīm'e-on<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Symmons, Symons:** sim'enz<sup>1</sup>; sīm'ōnz<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Symonds:** sim'andz<sup>1</sup>; sīm'ondz<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**symphony:** sim'fo-ni<sup>1</sup>; sīm'fo-ny<sup>2</sup> [A composition for orchestra or piano].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, bāt, būrɪn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**Symplegades:** sim-pleg'ä-diz<sup>1</sup>; sým-pläg'a-däs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, twin rocks forming a gateway to the Black Sea]. [opinions on the same subject].

**symposium:** sim-pō'zi-um<sup>1</sup>; sým-pō'si-um<sup>2</sup> [A collection of comments or

**synæresis:** si-ner'i-sis<sup>1</sup>; sy-nēr'e-sis<sup>2</sup> [Same as SYNÆRESIS].

**synchronal:** siŋ'kro-nal<sup>1</sup>; sŷn'ero-nal<sup>2</sup> [Same as SYNCHRONOUS].

**synchronism:** siŋ'kro-nizm<sup>1</sup>; sŷn'ero-nizm<sup>2</sup> [The state of being synchronous].

**synchronous:** siŋ'kro-nus<sup>1</sup>; sŷn'ero-nūs<sup>2</sup> [Occurring at the same time].

**synclinal:** sin-kloi'nal<sup>1</sup> or siŋ'kh-nal<sup>1</sup>; sŷn-eli'nal<sup>2</sup> or sŷn'eli-nal<sup>2</sup> [Sloping downward on each side].

**syncope:** siŋ'ko-pi<sup>1</sup>; sŷn'eo-pē<sup>2</sup> [1. The cutting out of a vowel or syllable from the midst of a word. 2. A fit of fainting].

**syncretic:** sin-kret'ik<sup>1</sup>; sŷn-erēt'ie<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., St., & W.; E.* sin-kri'-tik<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* sin'kra-tik<sup>1</sup> [Blending or uniting divergent opinions]. [opinions].

**syncretism:** siŋ'kri-tizm<sup>1</sup>; sŷn'ere-tizm<sup>2</sup> [An effort to reconcile divergent

**syndrome:** sin'dro-mi<sup>1</sup>; sŷn'dro-mē<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1766) and Perry (1805) sin'drōm<sup>1</sup> [A concurrence of anything].

**syne** [Sc.]: scin<sup>1</sup>; sŷn<sup>2</sup> [Since; ago].

And there's a hand my trusty feir!

And gie's a hand o' thine!

And we'll tak' a right gude wille-waught

For auld lang syne.

BURNS *Auld Lang Syne* st. 4.

**synechdoche:** si-nek'do-ki<sup>1</sup>; sy-nēe'do-eē<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) sai-nek'do-ki<sup>1</sup> [A figure of speech]. [syllables].

**synæresis:** sin-er'i-sis<sup>1</sup>; sŷn-ēr'e-sis<sup>2</sup> [The coalescence of two vowels or

**synergist:** sin'er-jist<sup>1</sup>; sŷn'er-gist<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.; E., I., St., & Wr.* sin-ūr'jist<sup>1</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [One who holds that divine grace cooperates with human effort in the salvation of the soul].

**Synge:** siŋ<sup>1</sup>; sŷng<sup>2</sup> [Ir. author and dramatist (1871-1909)].

**synzesis:** sin'1-zē'sis<sup>1</sup>; sŷn'1-zē'sis<sup>2</sup> [Union in pronunciation of two vowels that can not form a diphthong, so as to pass for one syllable].

**synkatathesis:** sin'ka-ta-thi'sis<sup>1</sup>; syn'ka-tāth'e-sis<sup>2</sup> [Assent of the mind to the reality of sensible appearances].

**synod:** sin'əd<sup>1</sup>; sŷn'od<sup>2</sup>; *not* si-ned'<sup>1</sup> [An ecclesiastical council].—**synodite:** si-ned'ik<sup>1</sup>; sy-nōd'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a synod]. [similar to another]

**synonym, synonyme:** sin'ō-nim<sup>1</sup>; sŷn'ō-nŷm<sup>2</sup> [A word having a meaning

**Syntiche, Syntyche:** sin'ti-kī<sup>1</sup>; sŷn'ti-eē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Syracusa:** sai'rä-kiū'sa<sup>1</sup>; sŷ'ra-eū'sa<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible]. [Sicily. 2. A city in N. Y. State].

**Syracuse:** sir'a-kiūs<sup>1</sup>; sŷr'a-eūs<sup>2</sup> [1. An ancient province and city of

**Syria:** sir'i-ə<sup>1</sup>; sŷr'i-a<sup>2</sup> [A country in Asiatic Turkey].

**Syriacism:** sir'i-a-sizm<sup>1</sup>; sŷr'i-a-çism<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* si-rai'a-sizm<sup>1</sup> [A peculiarity in structure or use of Syriac, the language of Syria].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

**Syria-maachah, Syria Maachah:** sir'ī-ə-mə'ə-kā<sup>1</sup>; sŷr'ī-a-mā'a-ēā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Syringa:** si-rin'gā<sup>1</sup>; sy-rīn'gā<sup>2</sup> [A genus of shrubs of the olive family].

**syringe:** sir'inj<sup>1</sup>; sŷr'ing<sup>2</sup> [An instrument used to draw a fluid from a reservoir and eject it in one or more streams].

**syringotome:** si-rin'go-tom<sup>1</sup>; sy-rīng'go-tōm<sup>2</sup> [An instrument formerly used for cutting a fistula]. [of fistula by cutting].

**syringotomy:** sir'in-got'o-mɪ<sup>1</sup>; sŷr'in-ġōt'o-my<sup>2</sup> [Operation for the cure

**Syrian:** sir'ī-ən<sup>1</sup>; sŷr'ī-on<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Syrophenician:** saɪ'ro-fi-nish'-ən<sup>1</sup>; sŷ'ro-fe-nish'an<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Syrtis:** sŷr'tis<sup>1</sup>; sŷr'tis<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**systematize:** sis'tem-ə-taiz<sup>1</sup>; sŷs'tēm-a-tīz<sup>2</sup>. Jones (1798) sis'tem-ə-taiz<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1809) sis'tem-ə-taiz<sup>1</sup> [To arrange in an orderly manner].

**systole:** sis'to-lī<sup>1</sup>; sŷs'to-lē<sup>2</sup> [1. The shortening of a syllable that is naturally long. 2. The contraction of the heart that impels blood outward].

**systyle:** sis'tail<sup>1</sup>; sŷs'tyl<sup>2</sup> [A temple or other building that has a row of columns set close together around it].

**syzygy:** siz'ī-jɪ<sup>1</sup>; sŷz'y-ġy<sup>2</sup> [The position of the moon or a planet when in conjunction with or opposition to the sun].

**Szamos:** se'mosh<sup>1</sup>; sō'mosh<sup>2</sup> [A river in Transylvania and Hungary].

**Széchényi:** se'chē-nyē<sup>1</sup>; se'che-nye<sup>2</sup> [Hung. family name].

**Szegedin:** se'ge-din<sup>1</sup>; se'ġē-din<sup>2</sup> [Hung. city].

**Szegszárd:** seg'sārd<sup>1</sup>; seġ'sārd<sup>2</sup> [Hung. city].

**Szigligeti:** sig'li-ġē-ti<sup>1</sup>; siġ'li-ġē-ti<sup>2</sup> [Hung. dramatist (1814-78)].

**Szopin:** shō'pīn<sup>1</sup>; shō'pīn<sup>2</sup> [Same as CHOPIN].

**Szymonowiez:** si'mo-nō'vich<sup>1</sup>; sŷ'mo-nō'vich<sup>2</sup> [Polish Latin poet (1624)].

## T

tī<sup>1</sup>; tē<sup>2</sup>. When followed by *l*, *m*, *n*, this letter is silent after *f* and *s* as in *often*, *castle*, *Christmas*. Properly *t* has a hard sound such as is heard in *take*, *tell*, *till*, *toll*, *tulle*; but in particular combinations with other letters its sounds vary. Thus it has the sound of *sh* (1) before *ta* as in *satiolate*; (2) before *ie*, as in *patience*; (3) before *io*, as in *nation*. See Introductory, p. xxix.

It has become almost a rule to pronounce *t* like *ch* whenever it is followed by an *u* as in . . . *actuate* . . . *nature* . . . etc.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 131. [London, 1784.]

The letter *t* is indicated in common spelling (1) by *t*, as in *tale*, *hot*; (2) by *tt*, as in *tatters*, *butt*; (3) by *th* as in *Thomas*, *thyme*; (4) by *d* and *ed* final in preterites and participles after a surd, as in *faced* (fēst<sup>1</sup>; fāct<sup>2</sup>), *asked* (askt<sup>1</sup>; āskt<sup>2</sup>). See TH.

**Taanach:** tē'ə-nak<sup>1</sup>; tā'a-nāe<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Taanath-shiloh:** tē'ə-nath-shoi'lo<sup>1</sup>; tā'a-nāth-shi'lo<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tabaoth, Tabbaoth:** tab'ə-eth<sup>1</sup>; tāb'a-ēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**tabard:** tab'ard<sup>1</sup>; tāb'ard<sup>2</sup> [The official costume of a herald, a sleeveless coat blazoned with the arms of the sovereign].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fūll, rŷle, cŷrc, bŷt, bŷrn; ōll, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Tabbath:** tab'ath<sup>1</sup>; tab'ath<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tabéal:** tē'bi-al<sup>1</sup>; tā'be-al<sup>2</sup> [Bible].  
—**Tabee:** tē'bi-l<sup>1</sup>; tā'be-ē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Tabeel:** tē'bi-el<sup>1</sup>; tā'be-ē<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].  
—**Tabelias:** tab'el-las<sup>1</sup>; tāb'e-las<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Tabellius:** tā-bel'i-us<sup>1</sup>; tab'el'i-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Taberah:** tab'i-rā<sup>1</sup>; tāb'e-rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**tabernacle:** tab'ar-nakl<sup>1</sup>; tāb'er-nā-el<sup>2</sup>. *E.* tab'ar-nak-al<sup>1</sup>; *I.* tab'ar-nē-kl<sup>1</sup>; *S.* tab'ar-nak-l<sup>1</sup> [A house of worship, especially one of large size; formerly a portable tent-like structure as described in *Exodus* xxv-xxvii].

**Tabitha:** tab'i-tha<sup>1</sup>; tāb'i-tha<sup>2</sup> [Bible and feminine personal name].

**tablature:** tab'la-tiur<sup>1</sup> or -chur<sup>1</sup>; tāb'la-tūr<sup>2</sup> or -chur<sup>2</sup> [A painting or design on a tablet or tablet-like part of a wall].

**table:** tē'bl<sup>1</sup>; tā'bl<sup>2</sup> [A flat surface, specif., such a surface of wood or metal, raised on supports, and put to various uses].

**tableau:** tab'lo<sup>1</sup>; tāb'lo<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C., I., & W.* tab-lō<sup>1</sup>; *E. & M.* tā-blō<sup>1</sup> [A picture or picture-like scene].—**tableaux:** tab'loz<sup>1</sup>; tāb'lōz<sup>2</sup> [Plural of **TABLEAU**].

**table d'hôte** [Fr.]: tā'bl dōt<sup>1</sup>; tā'bl dōt<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is silent. See **H** [Literally, the host's table; by extension, the common table of a hotel at which a complete meal of several courses is regularly served; hence, such a meal served for a fixed charge to guests at separate tables in a public dining-room].

**tablier** [Fr.]: tā'blī-ē<sup>1</sup>; tā'blī-ē<sup>2</sup> [An apron: sometimes applied to an apron-like part of a woman's dress].

**Tabor:** tē'bor<sup>1</sup>; tā'bor<sup>2</sup> [1. Mountain in Galilee, Palestine. 2. [t-] A small drum].—**taboret:** tab'o-ret<sup>1</sup>; tāb'o-rēt<sup>2</sup> [A small tabor].

**tabouret:** tab'u-ret<sup>1</sup>; tāb'u-rēt<sup>2</sup> [A small, low stool].

**Tabremun:** tab'ri-mun<sup>1</sup>; tāb're-mūn<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Tabrimon, Tabrimmon:** tab'ri-mōn<sup>1</sup> or tab-rim'on<sup>1</sup>; tāb'ri-mōn<sup>2</sup> or tāb-rim'on<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Tabriz:** tā-brīz<sup>1</sup>; tā-brīz<sup>2</sup> [Per. city].

**tabu:** (*α*, *n*, & *v*): tā'bū<sup>1</sup> or tā-bū<sup>1</sup>; tā'by<sup>2</sup> or tā-by<sup>2</sup> [**I.** *α*. Marked with a tabu; excluded. **II.** *n*. A system of prohibition that is the basis of social community life in the South Seas. **III.** *v*. To place a tabu upon; forbid contact with].

**tacet** [L.]: tē'set<sup>1</sup>; tā'çet<sup>2</sup> [Literally, "it is silent": a direction in music].

**tache** [Fr.]: tūsh<sup>1</sup> or (*Anglice*) tach<sup>1</sup>; tāçh<sup>2</sup> or (*Anglice*) täch<sup>2</sup> [A colored spot or stain; also, a blot or moral blemish].

**Taché:** tā'shē<sup>1</sup>; tā'çhē<sup>2</sup> [Canadian prelate (1823-94)].

**Tachmonite:** tak'mo-nait<sup>1</sup>; tā'e-mo-nit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[openly expressed].

**tact:** tas'it<sup>1</sup>; tāç'it<sup>2</sup>; not tē'sit<sup>1</sup> [Understood as existing without being

**tactiturn:** tas'i-tūrn<sup>1</sup>; tāç'i-tūrn<sup>2</sup> [Habitually silent].—**tactiturnity:** tas'-i-tūr'n-ū<sup>1</sup>; tāç'i-tūr'ni-ty<sup>2</sup> [Disinclination to talk].

**Tacoma:** tā-kō-mā<sup>1</sup>; tā-eō-mā<sup>2</sup> [City in Wash.].

**tact:** takt<sup>1</sup>; tāet<sup>2</sup>. Pronounce both *t*'s—not tak<sup>1</sup> [Intuitive appreciation of that which is fit, proper, or right].

**tactile:** tak'til<sup>1</sup> or -tail<sup>1</sup>; tā'e-til<sup>2</sup> or -tīl<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the sense of touch].

**Tadmor:** tad'mār<sup>1</sup>; tād'môr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Tadousac:** tā'dū-sāk<sup>1</sup>; tā'dy-sāe<sup>2</sup> [Can. resort].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wón*,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsɪc; ɒu = out; ɒɪ; lū = feud; ɕhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhɪn, this.

**tael:** tɛl<sup>1</sup>; tɛl<sup>2</sup> [1. Chin. monetary unit. 2. An Oriental weight].

**tafia:** tɔ'fi-ə<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'fi-ə<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., & I.; C., M., St., & W.* tɔ'fi-ə<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* tɔ'fi-ə<sup>1</sup> [A rum-like spirituous liquor]. **tafia.**

**Taft:** tɛt<sup>1</sup>; tɛft<sup>2</sup> [Am. statesman; 27th President of the United States].

**Tagliacottian:** tal'ya-kō'shən<sup>1</sup>; tɔl'ya-eō'shan<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.; C.* tal'ya-kō'shən<sup>1</sup>; *E.* tɔl'ya-eō'shən<sup>1</sup>; *I.* tal'ya-eō'shən<sup>1</sup>; *M.* tal'ya-eō'shən<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* tal'ya-eō'shən<sup>1</sup> [Same as TALACOTTIAN].

**Tagliamento:** tɔ'lyə-men'to<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'lyə-mən'to<sup>2</sup> [River in Venetia, Italy].

**Taglioni:** tɔ-lyō'nɪ<sup>1</sup>; tɔ-lyō'nɪ<sup>2</sup> [It. ballet-dancer (1804-84)].

**Tagore (Rabindranath):** rɔb'in-drə'nɔθ tɔ-gōr<sup>1</sup>; rɔb'in-drə'nɔθ tɔ-gōr<sup>2</sup> [East-Indian poet, awarded Nobel prize for literature 1913].

**Tagus:** tē'gus<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'gus<sup>2</sup> [River in Spain and Portugal].

**Tahan:** tē'hən<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'hən<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tahanites:** tē'hən-əɪts<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'hən-əɪts<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tahapanes:** tɔ-hap'ə-nɪz<sup>1</sup>; tɔ-hɔp'ə-nɛs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tabash:** tē'hash<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'hash<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Tahath:** tē'hath<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'hath<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tahchemonite:** tɔ'kɪ-mən-əɪt<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'ec-mon-əɪt<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**tahgook:** tɔ'guk<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'gook<sup>2</sup> [A Korean symbol representing the twin principle of nature]. **tageuk.** [ocean].

**Tahiti:** tɔ'hɪ-tɪ<sup>1</sup> or tɔ-hɪ'tɪ<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'hɪ-tɪ<sup>2</sup> or tɔ-hɪ'tɪ<sup>2</sup> [An island of the S. Pacific].

**Tahlequah:** tɔ'h-kwɔ<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'le-kwɔ<sup>2</sup> [City in Okla.]. [Nev. and Calif.].

**Tahoe:** tē'hō<sup>1</sup> or tɔ'hō<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'hō<sup>2</sup> or tɔ'hō<sup>2</sup> [Lake in Sierra Nevada mountains].

**Tahpanhes:** tɔ'pən-hɪz<sup>1</sup> or tɔ-pən'hɪz<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'pən-hɛs<sup>2</sup> or tɔ-pən'hɛs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tahpanes:** tɔ'pɪ-nɪz<sup>1</sup> or tɔ-pɪ'nɪz<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'pɛ-nɛs<sup>2</sup> or tɔ-pɛ'nɛs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tahrea:** tɔ'ri-ə<sup>1</sup>; tɔ're-ə<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tahim-hodshi, Tahim Hodshi:** tɔ'tɪm-hod'shɔɪ<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'tɪm-hod'shɪ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**taikih** [Chin.]: tɔi'ki<sup>1</sup>; tɪ'ki<sup>2</sup> [A symbol in Chinese cosmogony consisting of a black and a white comma enclosed in a circle and representing the "first principle" and the "absolute"].

**tail:** tɛl<sup>1</sup>; tɛl<sup>2</sup>; *not* tɛɪl<sup>1</sup> as sometimes heard in London and its vicinity. Compare TALE [A slender prolongation of the body]. [or form].

**taille** [Fr.]: tɔ'ya<sup>1</sup> or (*Anglice*) tɛl<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'ye<sup>2</sup> or (*Anglice*) tɛl<sup>2</sup> [Style of figure].

**Taine:** tɛn<sup>1</sup>; tɛn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. philosopher and historian (1828-93)].

**taint:** tɛnt<sup>1</sup>; tɛnt<sup>2</sup> [To be or become infected or corrupted].

**Tai-ping** [Chin.]: tɔi'pɪŋ<sup>1</sup>; tɪ'pɪŋ<sup>2</sup> [Literally, "great peace": used to designate a follower of Teen Wang, the leader of the Chinese rebellion 1850-64].

**Tait:** tɛt<sup>1</sup>; tɛt<sup>2</sup>; *not* tɛɪt<sup>1</sup> [Scot. family name].

**tajacu** [Pg.]: tɔ-jas'u<sup>1</sup> or tɔ-zɔ'su<sup>1</sup>; tɔ-jɔ'ɔ<sup>2</sup> or tɔ-zhɔ'su<sup>2</sup> [The collared peccary, a hog-like mammal of South America].

**Taj Mahal:** tɔj mɔ-hɔl<sup>1</sup>; tɔj mɔ-hɔl<sup>2</sup> [A white marble mausoleum, built by the emperor Shah Jehan (1628-58) at Agra, India]. [emergency].

**tajo** [Sp.]: tɔ'ho<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'ho<sup>2</sup> [A cut; specif., a trench cut to hold water for an

**Takahira:** tɔ'ka-hɪ'ra<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'kɔ-hɪ'ra<sup>2</sup> [Jap. diplomat (1854- )].

2: wɒɪ, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊɪ, rʊɪ, eʊɪ, bʊɪ, bʊɪ; ɔɪ, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒom; ɪŋk; ɕhɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**talapoin**: tal'a-pein<sup>1</sup>; täl'a-pöin<sup>2</sup> [A Buddhist priest].

**talaria**: tā-lē'ri-a<sup>1</sup>; tā-lā'ri-a<sup>2</sup> [The winged sandals, or wings springing from the ankles, as attributes of Hermes (Mercury), etc.].

**Talavera de la Reina**: tā'la-vē'ra dē la rē'i-na<sup>1</sup>; täl'ä-vē'rä dē lä rē'i-nä<sup>2</sup> [Sp. town where Eng. and Sp. defeated Fr., 1809].

**Talbot**: tal'bat<sup>1</sup>; täl'bot<sup>2</sup>. See **ASK** [Eng. family name].

**talbotype**: tēl'bo-taip<sup>1</sup> or tal'bo-taip<sup>1</sup>; tal'bo-typ<sup>2</sup> or täl'bo-typ<sup>2</sup> [A photograph made by a process invented by W. H. F. Talbot (1800-77)].

**talē**: talk<sup>1</sup>; tälē<sup>2</sup> [A mineral composed chiefly of magnesia, silica, and water, which when powdered is used in making toilet-powder, etc.].

**talcese**: tal'kōs<sup>1</sup>; täl'eōs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W.*; *E. talk'ōz*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. tal'kōs* [Pert. to tale].

**tale**: tēl<sup>1</sup>; täl<sup>2</sup>. Compare **TAIL** [A story or connected narrative].

**talent**: tal'ent<sup>1</sup>; täl'ēnt<sup>2</sup> [Marked mental ability].

**tales**: tē'liz<sup>1</sup>; täl'lēz<sup>2</sup>; *not* tēlz<sup>1</sup>. Compare **TALESMAN** [A writ for summoning additional jurymen].

**talesman**: tēlz'mən<sup>1</sup>; tälz'man<sup>2</sup> [One who is summoned as one of the tales].

**Talfourd**: tēl'fard<sup>1</sup>; tal'ford<sup>2</sup> [Eng. lawyer and dramatist (1795-1854)].

**Taliacotian**: tal'ya-kō'shan<sup>1</sup>; täl'ya-eō'shan<sup>2</sup> [Named for the Bolognese surgeon Tagliacozzi (1546-99)].

**Taliaferro**: tal'i-var<sup>1</sup>; täl'i-ver<sup>2</sup> [Am. Confederate general (1822-98)].

**talian** [Boh.]: tā'li-un<sup>1</sup>; täl'li-än<sup>2</sup> [An old Bohemian national dance].

**talion**: tal'i-en<sup>1</sup>; täl'i-ön<sup>2</sup> [Retaliation]. Compare **TALIAN**.

**talisman**: tal'is-mən<sup>1</sup>; täl'is-man<sup>2</sup>; *E. & Wr. tal'iz-mən*<sup>1</sup>, so also indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855) [Any object supposed to work wonders; an amulet].

**Talitha**: tā-lī'cha<sup>1</sup>; täl-lī'thä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**talk** (*n. & v.*): tōk<sup>1</sup>; tak<sup>2</sup>—the *l* is silent, so also with all its relatives, **talk'a-ble**, **talk'a-tive**, **talk'er**, **talk'ing**. See **L.**

**Talleyrand-Périgord**: tā'lē'rūn'-pē'rī'gōr<sup>1</sup> or (*Anglice*) tal'i-rand<sup>1</sup>; tā'-lē'rān'-pē'rī'gōr<sup>2</sup> or (*Anglice*) täl'e-ränd<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman and diplomat (1754-1838)].

**Tallien**: tā'lyān<sup>1</sup>; täl'lyān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. Jacobin (1769-1820), conspicuous in the Reign of Terror].

**tally-ho**: tal'ī-hō<sup>1</sup>; täl'y-hō<sup>2</sup> [A huntsman's cry to hounds]. As an exclamation the chief stress is always put on the final syllable, and as when applied to a four-in-hand coach it merely designates a type of coach to which the name "Tally-ho!" was given, the same stress should be retained. [(1763-1826)].

**Talma**: tal'mā<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) tal'mā<sup>1</sup>; täl'mā<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) täl'mā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. tragedian].

**Talmai**: tal'mai<sup>1</sup> or tal'mi-ai<sup>1</sup>; täl'mī<sup>2</sup> or täl'ma-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Talmon**: tal'men<sup>1</sup>; täl'mon<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Talmud**: tal'mud<sup>1</sup>; täl'müd<sup>2</sup> [The body of Jewish civil and religious law].

—**Talmudic**: tal-mud'ik<sup>1</sup>; täl-müd'ie<sup>2</sup>. Todd (1818), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844) tal'mud-ik<sup>1</sup> [Of or pertaining to the Talmud].—**Talmudism**: tal'mud-izm<sup>1</sup>; täl'müd-izm<sup>2</sup> [Practise of or belief in Talmudic teachings].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, lee; ī=c; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛhɪn; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**Talos:** tē'les<sup>1</sup>; tā'lös<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a nephew of Dædalus].

**Talsas:** tal'səs<sup>1</sup>; täl'sas<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Talus<sup>1</sup>:** tē'lus<sup>1</sup>; tā'lüs<sup>2</sup> [Character in Spenser's *Fairie Queene*].

**talus<sup>2</sup>:** tē'lus<sup>1</sup>; tā'lüs<sup>2</sup> [A slope, as of an earthwork in fortification].

**Tamah:** tē'mā<sup>1</sup>; tā'mā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**tamal, tamale** [Sp.]: tə-māl'<sup>1</sup>, tə-mā'le<sup>1</sup>; ta-mäl'<sup>2</sup>, ta-mä'lě<sup>2</sup> [A dish of crushed Indian corn seasoned with meat and red pepper].

**tamanoir:** ta'ma'nwär'<sup>1</sup>; tä'mä'nwär'<sup>2</sup>; *not* tam'ə-neir<sup>1</sup> [The great ant-eater of tropical America].

**tambour:** tam'būr<sup>1</sup>; tām'byr<sup>2</sup>. *M.* tam'bur<sup>1</sup>; *St.* tam'būr<sup>1</sup>. The stress was indicated on the last syllable by Bailey (1732) and on the first by Sheridan (1784), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) [A drum or drum-like device].

**tamboura:** tam-bū'rā<sup>1</sup>; tām-by'rā<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* tam'bu-rā<sup>1</sup> [A wire-stringed instrument of the guitar family].

**tambourine:** tam'bu-rīn'<sup>1</sup>; tām'by-rīn'<sup>2</sup> [A musical instrument like the head of a drum with metal jingles attached to the hoop].

**tame:** tēm<sup>1</sup>; tām<sup>2</sup> [Brought under control; domesticated; docile].

**Tamerlane:** tam'ər-lēn'<sup>1</sup>; tām'er-lān'<sup>2</sup> [Tatar conqueror of India and Asia (1336-1405)].

**Tamil:** tam'il<sup>1</sup> or tum'il<sup>1</sup>; tām'il<sup>2</sup> or tūm'il<sup>2</sup> [A Dravidian inhabitant of southern India and Ceylon].

**Tammuz:** tām'mūz<sup>1</sup> or tam'uz<sup>1</sup>; tām'mūz<sup>2</sup> or tām'üz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Tamora:** tam'o-rā<sup>1</sup>; tām'o-ra<sup>2</sup> [The queen of the Goths in Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus"].

**Tampico:** tam-pī'ko<sup>1</sup>; tām-pī'eo<sup>2</sup> [Mex. seaport].

**Tanach:** tē'nak<sup>1</sup>; tā'nāe<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**tanager:** tan'ə-jər<sup>1</sup>; tăn'a-ger<sup>2</sup> [A brilliantly colored American bird related to the finches].

**Tanagra:** tan'ə-grə<sup>1</sup>; tăn'a-grā<sup>2</sup> [Ancient Gr. town].

**Tanais:** tan'ı-is<sup>1</sup>; tăn'a-ıs<sup>2</sup> [Ancient name of Don river].

**Tancred:** tan'kred<sup>1</sup>; tăn'erēd<sup>2</sup> [A Norman hero of the first crusade (1078-1112) in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered"].

**Taney:** tō'nı<sup>1</sup>; tā'ny<sup>2</sup>; *not* tē'nı<sup>1</sup> [Am. jurist (1777-1864), Chief Justice of the United States 1836].

**Tanganyika:** tăn'ja-nı'ka<sup>1</sup>; tăn'gä-nı'kā<sup>2</sup> [Lake of Central Africa].

**tangelo:** tan'ju-lō<sup>1</sup>; tăn'ge-lō<sup>2</sup> [A hybrid fruit of the common *tangerine* and the grapefruit or *pomelo*].

**tangent:** tan'jent<sup>1</sup>; tăn'gēnt<sup>2</sup> [Touching a surface or curve at a single point].—**tangential:** tan-jen'shəl<sup>1</sup>; tăn'gēn'shəl<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a tangent].

**Tangerine:** tan'jər-ın'<sup>1</sup>; tăn'ger-ın'<sup>2</sup> [1. A native of Tangier. 2. [t-] A small red-skinned orange].

**Tangler:** tan-jır'<sup>1</sup>; tăn-gēr'<sup>2</sup> [Moroccan seaport].

**tango:** tan'go<sup>1</sup>; tăn'gō<sup>2</sup> [A Sp.-Am. dance].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡō, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.



1: *artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;*

**Tanhumeth:** tan-hü'me'h<sup>1</sup>; tăn-hü'mëth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tanis:** tē'nīs<sup>1</sup>; tã'-nīs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Tanit:** tã'nīt<sup>1</sup>; tã'nīt<sup>2</sup> [Carthaginian goddess].

**Tannhäuser:** tün'hei-zar<sup>1</sup>; tăn'höi-ger<sup>2</sup> [1. Ger. crusader of 13th century.  
2. A knight in old Ger. legend, the subject of an opera by Wagner].

**tansy:** tan'zi<sup>1</sup>; tăn'gy<sup>2</sup> [A coarse, aromatic, bitter herb of the Old World].

**Tantalus:** tan'ta-lus<sup>1</sup>; tăn'ta-lüs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the son of Zeus and Pluto, father of Pelops and Niobe].

**tantivy:** tan-tiv<sup>1</sup>; tăn-tiv<sup>2</sup>. *M.* tan'tiv-i<sup>1</sup>—so also Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Craig (1849), but Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) tan-tiv<sup>1</sup> [A hunting cry indicating that the chase is at full speed].

**tao** [Chin.]: tã'o<sup>1</sup>; tã'o<sup>2</sup> [The "way"]. See the next word. [of China].

**Taoism, Taouism:** tau'izm<sup>1</sup>; tou'izm<sup>2</sup> [One of the four principal religions]

**tapestry:** tap'es-tri<sup>1</sup>; tãp'ës-try<sup>2</sup>. Used by Milton (1649) and Dryden (1700) as a dissyllable. By Sheridan (1780) and Jones (1798) indicated taps'tri<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) taps'tri<sup>1</sup> or tap'es-tri<sup>1</sup>, but he adds: "Though the first is the most common, the last is the most correct pronunciation of this word" [An ornamental figured cloth designed for display on the walls of a building].

**Taphath:** tã'fath<sup>1</sup>; tã'fãth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Taphnes:** taf'niz<sup>1</sup>; tã'fñës<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Taphon:** tã'fön<sup>1</sup>; tã'fön<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Taphua:** taf'yu-a<sup>1</sup>; tã'fyu-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**taploca:** tap'i-ō'ka<sup>1</sup>; tãp'i-ō'ea<sup>2</sup> [An edible starchy substance obtained from cassava by heat]. [having a flexible snout].

**tapir:** tãp'pär<sup>1</sup>; tãp'pär<sup>2</sup> [A herbivorous mammal allied to the hog and

**tapis** [Fr.]: to-pi<sup>1</sup>; tã-pi<sup>2</sup>, *E., I., & St.; C. & M.* tap'is<sup>1</sup>; *Standard & W.* tã'pis<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. & Smart* tap'ti<sup>1</sup>. By Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) tã'pi<sup>1</sup>; Webster (1828) tã'pis<sup>1</sup> [Table-cloth: used especially in the phrase *on the tapis*, under consideration]. Compare **FRACAS**.

**Tappan:** tap'an<sup>1</sup>; tãp'an<sup>2</sup> [Am. family name].

**Tappuah:** ta-piü'a<sup>1</sup> or tap'yu-ä<sup>1</sup>; tã-pü'ä<sup>2</sup> or tãp'yu-ä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Tara:** tã'rã<sup>1</sup>; tã'rã<sup>2</sup> [Irish village in Meath county, ancient seat of sovereignty in Ireland till the 6th cent.].

**Tarah:** tã'rũ<sup>1</sup> or tar'ũ<sup>1</sup>; tã'rã<sup>2</sup> or tãr'ä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tarahah:** tar'ä-lũ<sup>1</sup>; tãr'ä-lũ<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [TARANTULA.

**tarantella:** tar'an-tel'a<sup>1</sup>; tãr'an-tël'a<sup>2</sup> [A Neapolitan dance]. Compare

**tarantula:** tã-ran'tiu-la<sup>1</sup>; ta-rãn'tü-la<sup>2</sup> [A venomous spider, still popularly but erroneously believed to produce **tar'ant-ism** (tar'ant-izm<sup>1</sup>; tãr'ant-izm<sup>2</sup>), or the dancing-disease, by its bite].

**Taraxacum:** tã-raks'a-kum<sup>1</sup>; ta-rãks'a-eüm<sup>2</sup> [A stemless herb with toothed leaves and solitary yellow heads, as the dandelion].

**Tardigrada:** tãr'di-grë-dä<sup>1</sup> or tar-dig'rë-dä<sup>1</sup>; tãr'di-grä'da<sup>2</sup> or tãr-dig'rä-da<sup>2</sup> [A division of mammals that includes the sloths].

**Tarea:** tã'r-ä<sup>1</sup> or tã-ri'ä<sup>1</sup>; tã're-a<sup>2</sup> or ta-rë'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fãt, färe, fãst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=c; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Targum:** tār'gum<sup>1</sup> or tar-gūm<sup>1</sup>; tār'gūm<sup>2</sup> or tār-ġūm<sup>2</sup> [An ancient translation in Aramaic of the Old Testament Scriptures in Hebrew].

**Tarifa:** tā-rī'fā<sup>1</sup>; tā-rī'fā<sup>2</sup> [Sp. seaport].

**tarlatan:** tār'lə-tən<sup>1</sup>; tār'la-tan<sup>2</sup> [Transparent muslin for women's wear].

**Tarnopol:** tar-nō'pel<sup>1</sup>; tār-nō'pōl<sup>2</sup> [Town in Galicia].

**Tarnow:** tār'nuv<sup>1</sup>; tār'nqv<sup>2</sup> [Town in Galicia].

[vas coated with tar].

**tarpaulin:** tar-pō'lin<sup>1</sup>; tār-pā'lin<sup>2</sup> [A water-proof canvas; originally, can-

**Tarpeia:** tar-pī'a<sup>1</sup>; tār-pē'a<sup>2</sup> [Daughter of Tarpeius, governor of the citadel of Rome].—**Tarpeian:** tar-pī'yan<sup>1</sup>; tār-pē'yan<sup>2</sup> [Designating a cliff upon Capitoline Hill at Rome, at whose base Tarpeia was said to be buried].

**Tarpelites:** tār'pel-aits<sup>1</sup>; tār'pēl-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Tarquín:** tār'kwín<sup>1</sup>; tār'kwín<sup>2</sup> [Etrurian family which supplied the fifth and seventh kings of Rome].

**Tarshish:** tār'shish<sup>1</sup>; tār'shish<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tarsus:** tār'sus<sup>1</sup>; tār'sūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tartak:** tār'tak<sup>1</sup>; tār'tāk<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tartan:** tār'ten<sup>1</sup>; tār'tan<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Tartar:** tār'ter<sup>1</sup>; tār'tar<sup>2</sup> [Same as TATAR].

Ethnologists well know that the name of the so-called "Tartar" race is properly *Tatar*, and they are now endeavouring to restore this, its correct orthography. . . . When, in the reign of St. Louis of France, the hordes of this savage race were devastating eastern Europe, the tale of their ravages was brought to the pious king, who exclaimed with horror: "Well may they be called *Tartars*, for their deeds are those of fiends from Tartarus."

W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. II, p. 38. [s. 1867.]

**tartar:** tār'ter<sup>1</sup>; tār'tar<sup>2</sup> [A yellow incrustation that forms on the teeth].

**Tartarean:** tar-tē'ri-an<sup>1</sup>; tār-tā'ri-an<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to TARTARUS; infernal].

**Tartarian:** tar-tē'ri-an<sup>1</sup>; tār-tā'ri-an<sup>2</sup> [Same as TARTARIAN].

**tartaric:** tar-tar'ik<sup>1</sup>; tār-tār'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to TARTAR (q. v.)].

**Tartarus:** tār'tə-rus<sup>1</sup>; tār'ta-rūs<sup>2</sup> [1. In myth, the place of punishment in the lower world. 2. The son of Æther and Gel].

**Tartary:** tār'tə-rī<sup>1</sup>; tār'ta-ry<sup>2</sup> [A region of Asia and central Europe].

**Tartufe:** tar-tuf'<sup>1</sup>; tār-tuf'<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., W., & Wr.; I. & St.* tār-tuf'<sup>1</sup> [A hypocritical character in Molière's comedy of the same name].

**Taschereau:** tāsh'a-rō'<sup>1</sup>; tāsh'e-rō'<sup>2</sup> [1. Canadian cardinal (1820-98). 2. Canadian jurist and chief justice (1836-1911)].

[posed].

**task:** task<sup>1</sup>; tāsks<sup>2</sup>. See ASK [An amount of labor required by duty or im-

**Tasman:** tās'man<sup>1</sup>; tās'mān<sup>2</sup> [Dutch navigator (1603-59); discoverer of Tasmania and New Zealand (1642)].

[wealth of Australia].

**Tasmania:** taz-mē'nī-a<sup>1</sup>; tās-mā'nī-a<sup>2</sup> [An island State in the Common-

**tassel:** tas'l<sup>1</sup>; tās'l<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835) tes'l<sup>1</sup>. Nares in his "Elements of Orthoepey" (1784) gives a list of words in which *a* is pronounced like *o* and includes this, but qualifies it—"an ornament; not so in *tassel* for *tiercel*, a species of hawk. See 'Romeo and Juliet' (act ii, sc. 2)" [A pendent ornament].

**Tasso:** tas'o<sup>1</sup> or (*It.*) tās'so<sup>1</sup>; tās'o<sup>2</sup> or (*It.*) tās'so<sup>2</sup> [Either of two It. poets: (1) 1493-1569; (2) 1544-95].

2: wōlf, dg; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: *artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ǝr; full, rûle; but, būrn;*

**Tatar:** tã'tər¹; tã'tar² [A member of the Turkic branch of mankind that embraces the Turks, Cossacks, Kirghis, and Tatars]. See TARTAR.—**Tatarian:** tã'tē'ri-an¹; tã-tã'ri-an² [Pert. to the Tartars].—**Tatary:** tã'tər-ī¹; tã'tar-y² [Same as TARTARY].

**Tatnai:** tat'nai¹ or -ni-ai¹; tãt'ni² or -na-ī² [Bible]. [armadillo].

**tatou:** ta-tū¹; tã-tū², *Standard & W.; C., E., & I.* tat'ū¹; *M.* tã'tu¹ [An

**Tattenai:** tat'i-nai¹; tãt'e-ni² [Bible (R. V.)].

**tatterdemalion:** tat'ər-di-mēl'yən¹; tat'ər-de-māl'yon², *Standard, St., W., & Wr.; C.* tat'ər-di-mēl'ien¹; *E., I., & M.* tat'ər-di-mē'l'i-en¹ [A person wearing torn clothing]. [the pigeon].

**taube** [Ger.]: tau'bæ¹; tou'be² [A pigeon; also, an aeroplane modeled after

**Taubert:** tau'bart¹; tou'bert² [Ger. pianist and composer (1811-91)].

**Tauchnitz:** tauh'nits¹; touh'nits² [Ger. publisher (1816-95)].

**Taughannock:** tō-gan'ək¹; tã-ğăn'ok² [A cascade near Cayuga Lake, N. Y.].

**taunt:** tānt¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; tānt². *E., I., M., & St.* tēnt¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. The latter was indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855); the former by Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [A bitterly sarcastic speech or an insulting remark].

**Taunton:** tēn'tən¹; tãn'ton² [Eng. city].

**Taunton:** tãn'tən¹; tãn'ton² [City in Massachusetts].

**taurin:** tō'rni¹; tã'rin² [A chemical compound].

**taurine:** tō'rni¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or tō'rain¹, E., I., M., & St.;* tã'rin² or tã'rin². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pert. to a bull].

**Taurus:** tō'rus¹; tã'rūs² [A constellation, the Bull]. [States].

**tautog:** tō-teg¹; tã-tōg² [A food-fish of the Atlantic coast of the United

**tautology:** tō-tel'o-ji¹; tã-tōl'o-ğy² [Unnecessary repetition either of word or sense].—**tautological:** tō'to-lō'j'i-kel¹; tã'to-lō'ğ'i-eul² [Characterized by tautology].

**tautophony:** tō-tef'o-ni¹; tã-tōf'o-ny² [Repetition of the same sound].

**Tavernier:** tã'văr'nyē¹; tã'vēr'nye² [Fr. traveler (1605-89)]. [grace].

**tawdry:** tō'dri¹; tã'dry²; *not* tau'dri¹ [Showy but lacking in elegance and

**tawny:** tō'ni¹; tã'ny² [Of a brownish yellow color like a tanned hide].

**taxiarch:** taks'i-ărk¹; tãks'i-ărk² [In ancient Greece, the commander of a division of an army].

**taxidermal:** taks'i-dūr'məl¹; tãks'i-dēr'mal² [Pert. to taxidermy].—

**taxidermist:** taks'i-dūr'mist¹; tãks'i-dēr'mist² [One expert in taxidermy].

**taxidermy:** taks'i-dūr'mni¹; tãks'i-dēr'my² [The art of preserving dead animals, as by mounting their skins].

**taximeter:** taks-im'i-tər¹; tãks-īm'e-ter², but more frequently heard taks'i-m'i-tər¹ [A device for measuring distances and recording fares].

2: *ărt, ăpe, făt, fâre, fást, what, ăl; mē, gēt, pręy, fěrn; hit, lce: I=ē; I=ē; gō, nôt, ǝr. wôn,*

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle = out; ɔɪ; ɪu = feud; ɕhin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**tayho:** tē-hō<sup>1</sup>; tã-hō<sup>2</sup> [A hunters' cry indicating that a stag has left its cover]. Compare TALLY-HO.

**tayo:** tã'yo<sup>1</sup>; tã'yo<sup>2</sup> [An apron-shaped garment consisting of a fringe strung with beads, etc.: worn by Indians of Spanish America].

**Tazewell:** taz'wel<sup>1</sup>; tãz'wël<sup>2</sup> [A county in Illinois or in Virginia].

**tazza** [It.]: tãt'sa<sup>1</sup>; tãt'sã<sup>2</sup> [A flat ornamental cup].

**Tchad:** çhãd<sup>1</sup>; çhãd<sup>2</sup> [A fresh-water lake in the Sudan, Africa].

**Tchaikowsky:** çhai-kef'skɪ<sup>1</sup>; çhɪ-kõf'skɪ<sup>2</sup> [Same as TSCHAIKOWSKY].

**Tchataidja:** çha-tãld'ya<sup>1</sup>; çhã-tãld'yã<sup>2</sup> [A fortified town near Constantinople].

**Tchebysheff:** çheb'ɪ-shef<sup>1</sup>; çhëb'y-shëf<sup>2</sup> [Rus. mathematician (1821-94)].

**Tchernyshevsky:** çher-nɪ-shef'skɪ<sup>1</sup>; çhër-nÿ-shëf'skɪ<sup>2</sup> [Rus. political writer and novelist (1828-89)].

**Tchoukchis, Tchukchis, Tschuktschis:** çhũk'chiz<sup>1</sup>; çhũk'chɪs<sup>2</sup> [One of a Mongolian people inhabiting the arctic coast of northeastern Asia].

**tea:** tɪ<sup>1</sup>; tē<sup>2</sup> [*Tea*, an Indian drink made with the leaf of a shrub, etc. COLES *English Dictionary* s. v. (London, 1676)].

Though old Pepys did not get his first cup of tea till 1661, the "Mercurius Politicus" of two years earlier has an advertisement of "That excellent, and by all Physicians approved, China drink called by the Chinese *Tcha*, by other nations *Tay* alias *Tee*, is sold at the Sultanes Head Coffee-house, Sweeting's Rents, by the Royal Exchange," [London].

TWINING *Tea and the Tea Table* p. 8. [London, n. d.]

Pope ("Rape of the Lock," canto iii, l. 7) rimes *tea* with *obey*, and with *bohea*:

To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea

To muse, and spill her solitary tea.

POPE *Epistle to Miss Blount* l. 13.

The original English pronunciation *tay* indicated by this spelling (see quotation from Twining, above) was retained in rime as late as 1762 ("Gentleman's Magazine," April), and in dialect it is still current.

**teach, teak, teal, team.** These words are all pronounced as one syllable: tɪch<sup>1</sup>, tēch<sup>2</sup>; tɪk<sup>1</sup>, tēk<sup>2</sup>; tɪl<sup>1</sup>, tēl<sup>2</sup>; tɪm<sup>1</sup>, tēm<sup>2</sup>. [fabric].

**tear<sup>1</sup>:** tār<sup>1</sup>; tār<sup>2</sup> [A rent made, as by pulling apart a cotton, linen, or other

**tear<sup>2</sup>:** tīr<sup>1</sup>; tēr<sup>2</sup> [A drop of fluid which flows from the eyes].

**tease:** tɪz<sup>1</sup>; tēs<sup>2</sup> [To annoy or irritate by petty acts, jests, etc.].

**teat:** tɪt<sup>1</sup>; tēt<sup>2</sup>. So indicated by modern lexicographers and by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). The pronunciation tɪt<sup>1</sup>; tīt<sup>2</sup>, was noted by Kenrick (1773), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), and Webster (1828), and is still heard dialectically [The protuberance on the breast; the mammary gland].

**teazel:** tɪ'zɪ<sup>1</sup>; tēs'ɪ<sup>2</sup> [1. Machine for dressing cloth. 2. A plant growing a prickly flower-head used in dressing cloth]. **teasel<sup>1</sup>:**

**Tebah:** tɪ'bã<sup>1</sup>; tē'bã<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Teballah:** teb'ã-lai'ã<sup>1</sup> or te-bal'yã<sup>1</sup>; tēb'ã-lɪ'ã<sup>2</sup> or tē-bãl'yã<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tebbath:** teb'ãth<sup>1</sup>; tēb'ãth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Tebeth:** tɪ'bëth<sup>1</sup>; tē'bëth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**technic:** tek'nɪk<sup>1</sup>; tē'nie<sup>2</sup> [Same as TECHNIQUE].

**technique:** tek-nɪk<sup>1</sup>; tē-nɪk<sup>2</sup> [Manner of artistic performance; also, the details of mechanical skill in artistic work].

2: wɒlɪ, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪpk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**techy**: *teč'h¹¹; tēč'y²* [Likely to vex; irritable; peevish].—**techiness**: *teč'h¹¹-nēs¹; tēč'i¹-nēs²* [The state of being techy].

**tectrices**: *tek-tri'siz¹ or tek'tri-siz¹; tēe-tri'çēs² or tēe'tri-çēs²* [The feathers that cover the wing-feathers of a bird].

**Tecumseh**: *ti-kum'sə¹; te-čum'se²* [1. Amerind chief of the Shawnee tribe (1768-1813). 2. Cities in Neb. and Okla.].

**Te Deum** [L.]: *tī di'um¹; tē dē'um²* [An ancient Christian hymn sung in the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches].

**tedious**: *tī'di-us¹; tē'di-ūs²*, *Standard, E., M., St., & W.; C. & Wr. ti'dyus¹; I. tid'yus¹*. By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) *ti'dyus¹*; Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) *ti'di-us¹* [Causing weariness; moving slowly].

**tedium**: *tī'di-um¹; tē'di-ūm²*. *Wr.* (1859-86) *tī'di-um*, *not tid'yum¹* as claimed by some orthoepists [The state of being tedious].

**teepee**: *tī'pī¹; tē'pē²* [The conical lodge or tent of the Amerind].

**teeth** (n.): *tīth¹; tēth²* [Plural of *TOOTH*].

**teeth, teethe** (v.): *tīth¹; tēth²* [To cut or develop teeth].—**teething**: *tīth'ing¹; tēth'ing²* [The process or period of cutting the first growth of teeth].

**Tehaphnehes**: *ti-haf'ni-hiz¹; te-hāf'ne-hēs²* [Bible].

**Teheran**: *tē'he-rān¹; te'hē-rān²* [Pers. city].

**Tehinnah**: *ti-hin'ā¹; te-hin'ā²* [Bible].

**Tehuacan**: *tē'wa-kūn¹; te'wā-cān²* [Mex. town].

**Tehuantepec**: *tē-wān'tē-pek¹¹; te-wān'te-pēe¹²* [Mex. city, gulf, and isthmus].

**Teian**: *tī'an¹; tē'an²* [Pert. to Teos].

**Teignmouth**: *tin'mvūth¹; tīn'mūth²* [Eng. seaport].

**tekel**: *tī'kel¹; tē'kēl²* [Bible. Compare *MENE*].—**Tekoa**: *ti-kō'ā¹; te-kō'ā²* [Bible].—**Tekoah**: *ti-kō'ā¹; te-kō'ā²* [Bible].—**Tekoite**: *ti-kō'ait¹; te-kō'it²* [Bible].—**Telabib**: *tel'ē'bib¹; tēl'ē'ā'bib²* [Bible].—**Telah**: *tī'lā¹; tē'lā²* [Bible].—**Telaim**: *ti-lē'im¹; te-lā'im²* [Bible].

**Telamon**: *tel'ē-men¹; tēl'ā-mōn²* [Legendary king of Salamis; father of Telar].

**telary**: *tel'ē-rī¹; tēl'ā-ry²*, *Standard & C.; E., I., M., W., & Wr. ti'lā-rī¹*, the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). By Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) *tel'ē-rī¹* [Pertaining to or resembling a web].

**Telassar**: *ti-las'ar¹; te-lās'ar²* [Bible (R. V.)].

**Telchines**: *tel-kai'niz¹; tēl-e'i'nēs²* [In Gr. myth, cultivators of the soil, sorcerers, workers in metal, ministers of the gods, etc., assigned to Crete, Cyprus, and Rhodes].

**telegraph** (n. & v.): *tel'i-graf¹; tēl'e-grāf²* [I. n. An instrument for transmitting messages or signals at a distance by electricity. II. v. To send by telegraph; also, to communicate by signals].

**telegrapher**: *ti-leg'rā-far¹ or tel'i-grāf'ar¹; te-lēg'ra-far² or tel'e-grāf'cr²*. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [One who sends messages by telegraph; a telegraphic operator].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ō; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habtt; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**telegraphist:** tɪ-leg'ra-fist<sup>1</sup>; te-lēg'ra-fist<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation tel'ɪ-graf'-ist<sup>1</sup> is also occasionally heard [A telegrapher].

**telegraphy:** tɪ-leg'ra-fi<sup>1</sup> or tel'ɪ-graf-ɪ<sup>1</sup>; te-lēg'ra-fy<sup>2</sup> or tēl'e-grāf-y<sup>2</sup> [The science or process of using or making telegraphs].

**Tel-el-Kebir:** tel'el-kɪ-bɪr<sup>1</sup>; tēl'ēl-ke-bɪr<sup>2</sup> [Egypt. hamlet where Brit. defeated Arabi Pasha, 1882].

**Telem:** tɪ'lem<sup>1</sup>; tēlēm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[and Penelope].

**Telemachus:** tɪ-lem'ə-kus<sup>1</sup>; te-lēm'a-eŭs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the son of Ulysses].

**telemeter:** tɪ-lem'ɪ-tar<sup>1</sup>; te-lēm'e-ter<sup>2</sup> [An instrument for determining distances].

[final causes or design].

**teleology:** tel'ɪ-el'ɔ-jɪ<sup>1</sup>; tēl'e-ōl'ɔ-gy<sup>2</sup>. Wr. tɪ'ɪ-el'ɔ-jɪ<sup>1</sup> [The doctrine of].

**teleosaur:** tel'ɪ-o-sōr<sup>1</sup>; tēl'e-o-sar<sup>2</sup>. Wr. tɪ'ɪ-o-sōr<sup>1</sup> [One of a family of extinct crocodilian reptiles].

**telepathic:** tel'ɪ-paθ'hɪk<sup>1</sup>; tēl'e-pāθ'hie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to telepathy].—**telepathist:** tɪ-lep'a-thist<sup>1</sup>; te-lēp'a-thist<sup>2</sup>. C. tel'ɪ-paθ-ist<sup>1</sup> [A believer in telepathy].—**telepathy:** tɪ-lep'a-θɪ<sup>1</sup>; te-lēp'a-θy<sup>2</sup>. C. tel'ɪ-paθ-ɪ<sup>1</sup> [The supposed communication of one mind with another at a distance without the use of any means known to physical or psychological science].

**telephone** (n. & v.): tel'ɪ-fōn<sup>1</sup>; tēl'e-fōn<sup>2</sup> [I. n. An instrument for reproducing sound at a distant point. II. v. To send or talk to by telephone].

**telephonic:** tel'ɪ-fōn'ɪk<sup>1</sup>; tēl'e-fōn'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the telephone].

[phone].

**telephonist:** tel'ɪ-fōn-ist<sup>1</sup>; tēl'e-fōn-ist<sup>2</sup> [One skilled in the use of the tele-].

**telephony:** tɪ-lef'ɔ-nɪ<sup>1</sup>; te-lēf'ɔ-nɪ<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; C. tel'ɪ-fō-nɪ<sup>1</sup> [The art or process of communicating by telephone].

**telescopic:** tɪ-les'kɔ-pɪst<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., M., & W.*, or tel'ɪ-skōp-ist<sup>1</sup>, C. & Wr.; te-lēs'eo-pɪst<sup>2</sup> or tēl'e-seōp-ist<sup>2</sup>. I. tel'ɪ-skōp-ist<sup>1</sup> [One who is skilled in using the telescope].

[art of using or making telescopes].

**telescopy:** tɪ-les'kɔ-pɪ<sup>1</sup> or tel'ɪ-skōp-ɪ<sup>1</sup>; te-lēs'eo-py<sup>2</sup> or tēl'e-seō-py<sup>2</sup> [The].

**telestich:** tel'ɪ-stɪk<sup>1</sup>; tēl'e-stɪe<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & St.; E., I., M., W., & Wr.* te-les'tɪk<sup>1</sup> [An acrostic in which the significant letters are at the end of the line].

**Tel-haresha, Tel Haresha:** tel'ha-rɪ'shə<sup>1</sup>; tēl'ha-rē'shə<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tel-harsa, Tel Harsa:** tel'hār'sə<sup>1</sup>; tēl'hār'sə<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[ment].

**tellurium:** te-liū'ri-um<sup>1</sup>; tē-lū'ri-ūm<sup>2</sup> [A rare non-metallic chemical ele-].

**Tellus:** tel'us<sup>1</sup>; tēl'ūs<sup>2</sup> [In Rom. myth, the goddess of the earth].

**Tel-mela, Tel Mela:** tel'mɪ'lə<sup>1</sup>; tēl'mē'lə<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tel-melah:** tel'mɪ'lā<sup>1</sup>; tēl'mē'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[stan].

**Telugu:** tel'ɪ-gū<sup>1</sup>; tēl'ɪ-gū<sup>2</sup> [A Dravidian dialect of east-central Hindu-].

**Tema:** tɪ'mə<sup>1</sup>; tē'mə<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Temah:** tɪ'mā<sup>1</sup>; tē'mā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—

**Teman:** tɪ'mən<sup>1</sup>; tē'mən<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Temani:** tem'a-nai<sup>1</sup> or tɪ'ma-nai<sup>1</sup>; tēm'a-nɪ<sup>2</sup> or tē'ma-nɪ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Temanite:** tɪ'mən-ait<sup>1</sup>; tē'mən-īt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Temeni:** tem'ɪ-nai<sup>1</sup> or tɪ'ma-nai<sup>1</sup>; tēm'ɪ-nɪ<sup>2</sup> or tē'me-nɪ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Temesvar:** tem'esh-vūr<sup>1</sup>; tēm'esh-vūr<sup>2</sup> [Hung. royal free city].

**Tempe:** tem'pɪ<sup>1</sup>; tēm'pē<sup>2</sup> [A beautiful valley between Mounts Olympus and Ossa in Thessaly, Greece].—**Tempean:** tem-pɪ'an<sup>1</sup>; tēm-pē'an<sup>2</sup> [Resembling the vale of Tempe].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**tempera** [It.]: *tem'pē-ra*<sup>1</sup>; *tēm'pē-rä*<sup>2</sup> [Painting in distemper].

**temperament**: *tem'par-ə-ment*<sup>1</sup>; *tēm'per-a-mēnt*<sup>2</sup>. Avoid *tem'prə-mant*<sup>1</sup> as illiterate [Natural disposition]. So also its relative **tem'per-a-men'tal**: *not* *tem'prə-men'tal*. [tion as regards heat or cold].

**temperature**: *tem'pər-ə-chur*<sup>1</sup> or *-tiür*<sup>1</sup>; *tēm'per-a-chur*<sup>2</sup> or *-tūr*<sup>2</sup> [Condi-  
**tempest**: *tem'pest*<sup>1</sup>; *tēm'pēst*<sup>2</sup> [A storm of great violence]. [Pert. to a tempest].

**tempestuous**: *tem-pes'chu-us*<sup>1</sup> or *-tiu-us*<sup>1</sup>; *tēm-pēs'chü-üs*<sup>2</sup> or *-tū-üs*<sup>2</sup>

**temporal**: *tem'po-räl*<sup>1</sup>; *tēm'po-räl*<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to affairs civil and political].

**temporale**: *tem'po-rē'li*<sup>1</sup>; *tēm'po-rā'lē*<sup>2</sup> [That part of the breviary or missal containing the daily offices for the ecclesiastical year]. [permanently].

**temporarily**: *tem'po-rä-ri-lī*<sup>1</sup>; *tēm'po-ra-ri-ly*<sup>2</sup> [For the time only; not

**tenable**: *ten'ə-bl*<sup>1</sup>; *tēn'a-bl*<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation of modern dictionaries.

By Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Jameson (1827) *tī'nə-bl*<sup>1</sup>. The first pronunciation noted above was recorded by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [Capable of being held or defended].

**tenacious**: *tī-nē'shus*<sup>1</sup>; *te-nā'shūs*<sup>2</sup> [Holding fast, as to one's rights; also, adhesive; retentive]. [purpose].

**tenacity**: *tī-nas'ī-tī*<sup>1</sup>; *te-nāç'i-ty*<sup>2</sup> [Firmness or persistency of hold or

**Tenasserim**: *tī-nas'ər-im*<sup>1</sup>; *te-nās'er-īm*<sup>2</sup> [A division and river in India].

**tenebræ**: *ten'ī-brī*<sup>1</sup>; *tēn'e-brē*<sup>2</sup> [The matins and lauds sung in the Roman Catholic Church during Holy Week]. [Island in the Ægean Sea].

**Tenedos**: *ten'ī-des*<sup>1</sup> or (*Gr.*) *ten'ī-thōs*<sup>1</sup>; *tēn'e-dōs*<sup>2</sup> or (*Gr.*) *ten'e-thōs*<sup>2</sup>

**Tenerife, Teneriffe**: *ten'ər-if*<sup>1</sup>; *tēn'er-if*<sup>2</sup> [An island of the Canary group].

**tenet**: *ten'et*<sup>1</sup>; *tēn'ēt*<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries. By Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) *tī'net*<sup>1</sup>. The first pronunciation noted above was recorded by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [Any opinion or doctrine held as true].

**Teniers**: *ten'vær*<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) *tə-nyār*<sup>1</sup> or *tə-nyē*<sup>1</sup>; *tēn'yers*<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) *te-nyēr*<sup>2</sup> or *te-nyē*<sup>2</sup> [Either of two Flemish genre-painters (1582-1649); (1610-90)].

**Tenniel**: *ten'ī-el*<sup>1</sup>; *tēn'ī-ēl*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. cartoonist and illustrator (1820-1914): on the staff of "Punch" (1851-1901)]. [to make a joint].

**tenon**: *ten'an*<sup>1</sup>; *tēn'on*<sup>2</sup> [A piece of timber for insertion in another timber

**tenor**: *ten'ər*<sup>1</sup>; *tēn'or*<sup>2</sup> [1. General drift or purport. 2. The highest adult male voice in singing].

**tenore** [It.]: *tē-nō-rē*<sup>1</sup>; *te-nō-rē*<sup>2</sup> [Same as TENOR].

**tenuate**: *ten'yu-ēt*<sup>1</sup>; *tēn'yū-āt*<sup>2</sup> [To thin out; hence, weaken]. [substance].

**tenuity**: *tī-niū'ī-tī*<sup>1</sup>; *te-nū'ī-ty*<sup>2</sup> [Want of thickness or depth; lacking

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mō*, *gēt*, *gręy*, *fērñ*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**tenure:** ten'yur<sup>1</sup>; tēn'yur<sup>2</sup>. *I. & St.* ten'yūr<sup>1</sup>, also Cooley (1863) and Cull (1864). By Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Reid (1844) tī'nūr<sup>1</sup>. The first pronunciation noted above was recorded by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [The act of holding in general; control of that which is one's own].

**teocalli:** tī'o-kal'i<sup>1</sup> or tē'o-kāl'yī<sup>1</sup>; tē'o-eāl'i<sup>2</sup> or tē'o-eāl'yī<sup>2</sup> [A pyramidal mound used for public services in ancient Mexico and Central America].

**Teos:** tī'es<sup>1</sup>; tē'ōs<sup>2</sup> [Ancient Ionian city of Asia Minor].

**teosinte** [Mex.]: tī'o-sin'ti<sup>1</sup>; tē'o-sīn'te<sup>2</sup> [A Mex. and Cent.-Am. grass nearly allied to Indian corn]. [able for teocallis].

**Teotihuacan:** tē'o-tī'wā-kān<sup>1</sup>; tē'o-tī'wū-eān<sup>2</sup> [Mex. plateau remark-

**teepee:** tī'pī<sup>1</sup> or tep'i<sup>1</sup>; tē'pē<sup>2</sup> or tē'pē<sup>2</sup> [Same as TEEPEE].

**tepefy:** tep'i-fai<sup>1</sup>; tē'pē-fy<sup>2</sup> [To make tepid].

**tepid:** tep'id<sup>1</sup>; tē'pīd<sup>2</sup> [Moderately warm].

**tepor:** tep'ar<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & Jameson, or* tī'per<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., W., & Wr.*; tē'p-or<sup>2</sup> or tē'pōr<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1766), Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) tī'per<sup>1</sup> [Agreeable warmth].

**Terah:** tī'rā<sup>1</sup>; tē'rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Teraphim:** ter'a-fim<sup>1</sup>; tēr'a-fīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tereh:** tī'reh<sup>1</sup>; tēr'reh<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [Ares].

**Tereus:** tī'rūs<sup>1</sup> or tī'rī-us<sup>1</sup>; tē'rūs<sup>2</sup> or tē're-ūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a king, son of **tergiversate:** tūr'jī-vēr-sēt<sup>1</sup>; tēr'gi-ver-sāt<sup>2</sup>. By Bailey (1732) *tergiver'sate*; Fenning (1760) *tergiversate*; Ash (1775), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) tūr'jī-vēr-sēt<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777) ter-jiv'ar-sēt<sup>1</sup>; Todd (1878) and (1844) tūr-jī-vūr'sēt<sup>1</sup> [To practise evasion; adopt subterfuges].

**tergiversation:** tūr'jī-vēr-sē'shōn<sup>1</sup>; tēr'gi-ver-sū'shōn<sup>2</sup>. Compare **TERGIVERSATE** [The evasion of a point, as by prevarication or subterfuge].

**Tergnier:** tārn'yī-ē<sup>1</sup>; tārn'yī-ē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town]. [ing woman].

**termagant:** tūr'mā-gant<sup>1</sup>; tēr-mā-gant<sup>2</sup> [A turbulent, abusive, or scold-

**Termonde:** ter'mōnd<sup>1</sup>; tēr'mōnd<sup>2</sup> [Belg. town].

**Terpsichore:** tūrp-sik'o-rī<sup>1</sup>; tērp-sī'e-o-rē<sup>2</sup> [The Muse of dancing].

**Terpsichorean:** tūrp'sī-ko-rī'an<sup>1</sup>; tērp'sī-eo-rē'an<sup>2</sup> [Of or relating to the Muse of dancing]. [1524].

**Terrall:** tār'ra<sup>1</sup>; tēr'rā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. knight, the Chevalier de Bayard (1475-  
**terrain, terrane:** ter'en<sup>1</sup> or te-rēn<sup>1</sup>; tēr'an<sup>2</sup> or tē-rān<sup>2</sup> [A tract of country considered in relation to its fitness for some purpose, as used in military tactics].

**terraqueous:** te-rē'kwī-ūs<sup>1</sup>; tē-rā'kwe-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Containing land and water].

**Terre Haute:** ter'i hōt<sup>1</sup>; tēr'e hōt<sup>2</sup> [City in Ind.].

**terreplein:** ter'plēn<sup>1</sup>; tēr'plen<sup>2</sup> [One of several parts of field-fortifications].

**terrine:** te-rīn<sup>1</sup>; tē-rīn<sup>2</sup> [An earthenware jar for table delicacies].

**Tersanctus:** tar-sank'tus<sup>1</sup>; ter-sān'e'tūs<sup>2</sup> [Same as TRISAGION].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cāre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**tertiary:** *tür'shi-ē-rī*<sup>1</sup>; *tēr'shi-ā-ry*<sup>2</sup> [**I. a.** Third in degree or standing.

**II. n.** [T-] One of the systems in geological science].

**Tertius:** *tür'shi-us*<sup>1</sup>; *tēr'shi-ūs*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tertullus:** *tär-tul'us*<sup>1</sup>; *ter-tül'ūs*<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [inventor (1857- )].

**Tesla:** *tes'la*<sup>1</sup>; *tēs'la*<sup>2</sup>; frequently mispronounced *tez'la*<sup>1</sup> [Am. electrical

**testamur** [L.]: *tes-tē'mur*<sup>1</sup>; *tēs-tā'mūr*<sup>2</sup> [A certificate of proficiency given at an Eng. university: literally, we testify]. [death].

**testator:** *tes-tē'tor*<sup>1</sup>; *tēs-tā'tör*<sup>2</sup> [A man who leaves a will, in force at his

**testudo** [L.]: *tes-tiū'do*<sup>1</sup>; *tēs-tū'do*<sup>2</sup> [A screen to protect soldiers].

**tetanus:** *tet'a-nus*<sup>1</sup>; *tēt'a-nūs*<sup>2</sup> [An infectious disease marked by rigid spasmodic contraction of various voluntary muscles].

**tête-à-tête** [Fr.]: *tēt'-ā-tēt'*<sup>1</sup>; *tēt'-ā-tēt'*<sup>2</sup> [**I. a.** Literally, "head to head"; being face to face, as in confidential conversation. **II. n.** A private interview].

**Tethys:** *tī'fhis*<sup>1</sup>; *tē'thys*<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Uranus and wife of Oceanus].

**tetra-:** *tet'ra*<sup>1</sup>; *tēt'ra*<sup>2</sup> [From the Greek *τετρα-* (*tetra-*), combining form of Gr. *τετραπες* (*tetrapēs*), four: used in scientific nomenclature, as in chemistry, to indicate the presence of four atoms or equivalents of that which follows; as, **tetra-bromophenolphthalein**, a crystalline compound obtained from an alcoholic solution of phenolphthalein (see PHENOL; PHTHALEIN) by bromin (see BROMIN) in acetic acid (see ACETIC)].

**tetragon:** *tet'ra-gen*<sup>1</sup>; *tēt'ra-gōn*<sup>2</sup> [A figure having four angles].—**tetragonal:** *ti-trag'o-nal*<sup>1</sup>; *te-trāg'o-nal*<sup>2</sup> [Having four angles or sides].

**tetragnyn:** *tet'ra-jin*<sup>1</sup>; *tēt'ra-gyn*<sup>2</sup> [A perfect plant having four pistils].

**tetrahedral:** *tet'ra-hī'dral*<sup>1</sup>; *tēt'ra-hē'dral*<sup>2</sup> [Having four sides].

**tetralogy:** *ti-tral'o-jī*<sup>1</sup>; *te-trāl'o-gy*<sup>2</sup> [In ancient Greece, a group of four dramas, three tragic and one satyric; by extension, a series of four related dramas].

**tetrarch:** *tet'rärk*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & St., or ti'trärk*<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., W., & W.*; *tēt'räre*<sup>2</sup> or *tē'träre*<sup>2</sup>. By Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), and Entick (1764) *tet'rarch*; but Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) *ti'trärk*<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) *tet'rärk*<sup>1</sup> [**1.** The governor of the fourth of a Rom. or Gr. province. **2.** In the Greek army the commander of a subdivision of a phalanx].

**tetrarchate:** *tet'rärk-ät*<sup>1</sup> or *ti'trärk-ät*<sup>1</sup>; *tēt'räre-ät*<sup>2</sup> or *tē'träre-ät*<sup>2</sup>. Formerly *ti-trärk'ät*<sup>1</sup> and so indicated by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) [Same as TETRARCHY].

**tetrarchy:** *tet'rärk*<sup>1</sup>; *tēt'räre*<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1766), Perry (1805), and Knowles (1835) *ti'trärk*<sup>1</sup> [The office, district, or jurisdiction of a tetrarch].

**tetrastich:** *tet'ra-stik*<sup>1</sup>; *tēt'ra-stīe*<sup>2</sup> [A poem or stanza of four lines].

**tetrastyle:** *tet'ra-stail*<sup>1</sup>; *tēt'ra-styl*<sup>2</sup> [A building, as a temple, having four pillars in its portico].

**Tetrazzini:** *tet'rat-sī'nī*<sup>1</sup>; *tēt'rät-sī'nī*<sup>2</sup> [It. prima donna (1874- )].

**Teucer:** *tiū'sär*<sup>1</sup>; *tü'çer*<sup>2</sup> [**1.** King of Troy. **2.** King of Cyprus, founder of Salamis].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; më, gët, præy, färn; hit, ice; i=ë; i=ë; gō, nôt, ör, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Teufelsdröckh:** tei'felz-drūk<sup>1</sup>; tōi'fēls-drūk<sup>2</sup> [The hero of Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," an eccentric German who expounds the philosophy of clothes].

**Tewkesbury:** tiūks'ber-ɪ<sup>1</sup>; tūks'bēr-y<sup>2</sup>—pronounced as three syllables [Eng. borough]. [a paraphrase].

**text:** tekst<sup>1</sup>; tēkst<sup>2</sup> [The original words of an author as distinguished from

**textile:** teks'til<sup>1</sup>; tēks'til<sup>2</sup>. *E.* teks'tail<sup>1</sup> [A woven fabric].

**textual:** teks'tiu-əl<sup>1</sup> or -chu-əl<sup>1</sup>; tēks'tū-əl<sup>2</sup> or -chū-əl<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the text].

**th:** ɪθ<sup>1</sup>; ɪth<sup>2</sup>. The digraph *th* assumed from the common spelling is the sign of the elementary sound closing in *pith*, *myth*, opening in *thin*, *think*. It is represented in the common spelling by (1) *th* initial as in *thank*, *thumb*, etc.; (2) *th* medial in words not Anglo-Saxon, as *author*, *method*, *panther*; (3) *th* final as in *bath*, *birth*, *length*, *breadth*, *width*, etc. This suffix is a voiceless consonant (-θh<sup>1</sup>; -th<sup>2</sup>), except in the plural forms of some nouns which change it to voiced th<sup>1</sup>; th<sup>2</sup>; as, *hath* (-θh<sup>1</sup>; -th<sup>2</sup>), *paths* (-thz<sup>1</sup>; -ths<sup>2</sup>). In some Am. and Eng. names, and Fr. words and names the *h* is silent. See THOMAS. In English *th* stands for two sounds: (1) *th* in *think*, which foreigners often call *tink*, (2) *th* in *then*, which they call *den*. In indicating the pronunciations in this book th<sup>1</sup> or th<sup>2</sup> is used to indicate the first sound, and th<sup>1</sup> or th<sup>2</sup> is used to indicate the second. If the words *then*, *they*, *thy*, are carefully pronounced and listened to, a vocal murmur will be heard with the opening consonant, like the murmur heard with *d* in *den*, *day*, *die*, while in *think*, *thin*, there is no such murmur, but the opening sound is atonic like *t* in *tink*.

*Th* has a hard and a soft sound, well known to natives: foreigners must hear it, as it is impossible to mark a mute sound in writing. *Th* sounds (d) in *farthing*, *further*, *fathom*, with their compounds and derivatives.

JAMES BUCHANAN *Essay on English Pronunciation* p. xxi. [London, 1766.]

**Thabeel:** θē'bi-el<sup>1</sup>; θā'be-əl<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Thacasin:** θak'ə-sin<sup>1</sup>; θāc'ə-sin<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Thaddeus:** θa-dē'us<sup>1</sup>; θā-dē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Thaddæus, Thaddeus:** θad'i-us<sup>1</sup>; θā'd'i-ūs<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *G. Thaddäus:* ta-dē'ūs<sup>1</sup>; tā-dē'ūs<sup>2</sup>; *It. Taddeo:* tad-dē'o<sup>1</sup>; tād-dē'o<sup>2</sup>; *Pg. Taddeo:* tad-dē'o<sup>1</sup>; tād-dē'o<sup>2</sup>; *Sp. Tadeo:* ta-dē'o<sup>1</sup>; tā-dē'o<sup>2</sup>.

**Thahash:** θē'hash<sup>1</sup>; θā'hāsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Thais:** θē'is<sup>1</sup>; θā'is<sup>2</sup>; *not* θais<sup>1</sup>, *nor* θaiz<sup>1</sup> [Athenian courtesan].

**Thais:** tā'is<sup>1</sup>; tā'is<sup>2</sup>; *not* θais<sup>1</sup>, *nor* θaiz<sup>1</sup> [An Alexandrian hetæra, the subject of a novel by Anatole France, and of an opera by Massenet].

**Thalberg:** tāl'ber<sup>1</sup>; tāl'bēr<sup>2</sup> [Swiss pianist and composer (1812-71)].

**thaler:** tā'lər<sup>1</sup>; tā'ler<sup>2</sup> [Ger. silver coin; dollar].

[Sages].

**Thales:** θē'liz<sup>1</sup>; θā'lēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher (640-546 B. C.); one of the Seven

**Thalia:** θē-lai'ə<sup>1</sup>; θa-lī'a<sup>2</sup> [In myth, the Muse of joy; one of the three Graces].

**Thamah:** θē'mā<sup>1</sup>; θā'mā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Thamar:** θē'mar<sup>1</sup>; θā'nār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Thames:** temz<sup>1</sup>; tēms<sup>2</sup> [River in England].

**Thames:** θēmz<sup>1</sup>; thāms<sup>2</sup> [River in Connecticut].

**Thamnata:** θam'nə-tə<sup>1</sup>; θām'na-tə<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Thamnatha:** θam'nə-θē<sup>1</sup>; θām'na-tha<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Thamnathite:** θam'nēθ-aīt<sup>1</sup>; θām'nath-it<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Thamnathisare:** θam'nəθ-sē'rī<sup>1</sup>; θām'nath-sā'rē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**than:** θan<sup>1</sup> or θən<sup>1</sup>; θān<sup>2</sup> or θan<sup>2</sup> [When, as, or if compared with].

**Thanehumeth:** θan'hi-ūmeth<sup>1</sup>; θān'e-hū'mēth<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**thanksgiving:** thanks<sup>1</sup>giv<sup>1</sup>in<sup>1</sup>; thanks<sup>1</sup>giv<sup>1</sup>ing<sup>2</sup>. *E., I., M., & St.* thanks<sup>1</sup>giv<sup>1</sup>in<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation commonly heard in Great Britain and indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The chief stress was put on the penult by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) thanks-giv<sup>1</sup>in<sup>1</sup> [The act of giving thanks].

**Thann:** tñn<sup>1</sup>; tñn<sup>2</sup> [Town in Alsace-Lorraine].

**Thaphua:** thaf<sup>1</sup>yu-a<sup>1</sup>; thäf<sup>1</sup>yu-a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Thara:** thä<sup>1</sup>ra<sup>1</sup> or thar<sup>1</sup>a<sup>1</sup>; thä<sup>1</sup>ra<sup>2</sup> or thär<sup>1</sup>a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tharaa:** thar<sup>1</sup>a<sup>1</sup>; thär<sup>1</sup>a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Tharaca:** thar<sup>1</sup>a-ka<sup>1</sup>; thär<sup>1</sup>a-ka<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Tharana:** thar<sup>1</sup>a-na<sup>1</sup>; thär<sup>1</sup>a-na<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tharela:** thar<sup>1</sup>le<sup>1</sup>; thär<sup>1</sup>le<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible]. [birth of the Delian Apollo].

**Thargella:** thar-jī<sup>1</sup>li-a<sup>1</sup>; thär-gē<sup>1</sup>li-a<sup>2</sup> [Athenian festival in honor of the

**Thargellon** [Gr.]: thar-jī<sup>1</sup>h-on<sup>1</sup>; thär-gē<sup>1</sup>li-on<sup>2</sup> [The fifth Attic month].

**Tharra:** thar<sup>1</sup>a<sup>1</sup>; thär<sup>1</sup>a<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Tharseas:** thar-sī<sup>1</sup>as<sup>1</sup>; thär-sē<sup>1</sup>as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Tharshish:** thär<sup>1</sup>shish<sup>1</sup>; thär<sup>1</sup>shish<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tharsus:** thär<sup>1</sup>sus<sup>1</sup>; thär<sup>1</sup>süs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Thassi:** thas<sup>1</sup>ai<sup>1</sup>; thäs<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**that:** that<sup>1</sup>; thät<sup>2</sup>. See TH [The (one) specially designated].

My lords, with humble submission, that that I say, is this: that that that gentleman has advanced is not that that he should have proved to your lordships.  
RICHARD STEELE in *The Spectator* no. 8C.

**thatch:** thach<sup>1</sup>; thäch<sup>2</sup> [A covering of straw, flags, or reeds bound or woven together so as to form a roof].

**Thathanai:** thä<sup>1</sup>than<sup>1</sup>i-ai<sup>1</sup>; thä<sup>1</sup>than<sup>1</sup>a-i<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**thaumaturge:** thō<sup>1</sup>mä-türj<sup>1</sup>; thä<sup>1</sup>ma-türg<sup>2</sup> [One who performs wonders or miracles; a conjurer or magician].—**thaumaturgist:** thō<sup>1</sup>mä-tür<sup>1</sup>just<sup>1</sup>; thä<sup>1</sup>ma-tür<sup>1</sup>gist<sup>2</sup> [A thaumaturge].—**thaumaturgy:** thō<sup>1</sup>mä-tür<sup>1</sup>ji<sup>1</sup>; thä<sup>1</sup>ma-tür<sup>1</sup>gy<sup>2</sup> [The art of working wonders].

[thing that is frozen].

**thawing:** thō<sup>1</sup>in<sup>1</sup>; thä<sup>1</sup>ing<sup>2</sup>; *not* (vulgarly) thō<sup>1</sup>in<sup>1</sup> [The melting of some-

**the:** thī<sup>1</sup>, thē<sup>2</sup>, emphatic or alone; thī<sup>1</sup>, thē<sup>2</sup>, unemphatic before a vowel; thä<sup>1</sup>, thē<sup>2</sup>, unemphatic before a consonant [Marking a known object, or one already mentioned; belonging to a particular class].

**theater, theatre:** thī<sup>1</sup>a-ter<sup>1</sup>; thē<sup>1</sup>a-ter<sup>2</sup>. The accentuation and pronunciation thī<sup>1</sup>-ē<sup>1</sup>ter<sup>1</sup>, traced to Lydgate (1412-20) by Sir James A. H. Murray, ("New Eng. Dict." s. v., Oxford: 1912), survives in vulgar use. Another pronunciation—thē<sup>1</sup>a-ter<sup>1</sup> dates from Spenser's time ("Ruins of Time," 1591).

The spelling *theatre* was common to Chaucer (circa 1374-1400), and the form *theater* to Fleming (1587), Spenser (1591), Shakespeare (1602), and Heywood (1634).

*Theater*, A place made halfe round, where people sate to behoid solemne games and plaies.  
COCKERAM *English Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1623.]

**Thebald:** thī<sup>1</sup>bē<sup>1</sup>id<sup>1</sup>; thē<sup>1</sup>bā<sup>1</sup>id<sup>2</sup> [The territory about Egyptian Thebes].

**Thebes:** thīb<sup>1</sup>z<sup>1</sup>; thēb<sup>1</sup>z<sup>2</sup>; *not* thī<sup>1</sup>bīz<sup>1</sup> [The ancient capital of Upper Egypt].

**Thebez:** thī<sup>1</sup>bez<sup>1</sup>; thē<sup>1</sup>bēz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Thecoe:** thī<sup>1</sup>kō<sup>1</sup>i<sup>1</sup>; thē<sup>1</sup>cō<sup>1</sup>e<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Thecua:** thī<sup>1</sup>kiū<sup>1</sup>a<sup>1</sup>; thē<sup>1</sup>cū<sup>1</sup>a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Thecuath:** thī<sup>1</sup>kiū<sup>1</sup>a<sup>1</sup>th<sup>1</sup>; thē<sup>1</sup>cū<sup>1</sup>ath<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Thecue:** thī<sup>1</sup>kiū<sup>1</sup>i<sup>1</sup>; thē<sup>1</sup>cū<sup>1</sup>e<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Thecutes:** thī<sup>1</sup>kiū<sup>1</sup>aits<sup>1</sup>; thē<sup>1</sup>cū<sup>1</sup>its<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**thee:** thī<sup>1</sup>; thē<sup>2</sup>. Originally the *e* was short but was lengthened by stress. Distinguish from *the* [The objective case of the personal pronoun of the second person singular; now archaic except in poetry or elevated prose].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, loe; ī=ē; ī=ū; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʊ = out; ɔll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Theglath=phalasar:** theg"lath-fə-lē'sər<sup>1</sup>; thēg"lāth-fa-lā'sar<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**thein, theine:** thī'n<sup>1</sup>, -in<sup>1</sup> or -in<sup>1</sup>; thē'in<sup>2</sup>, -in<sup>2</sup> or -in<sup>2</sup> [The alkaloid contained in the tea-plant].

**their:** thār<sup>1</sup>; thēr<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., M., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* (1913), *I., & St.* thēr<sup>1</sup> [Belonging to them: not used absolutely].

**theirs:** thār<sup>1</sup>; thēr<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., M., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* (1913), *I., & St.* thēr<sup>1</sup> [Belonging to them: not used attributively].

**Theiss:** tais<sup>1</sup>; tīs<sup>2</sup> [Same as TISZA].

**Thelasar:** thī-lē'sər<sup>1</sup>; the-lā'sar<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Thelersas:** thī-lūr'səs<sup>1</sup>; the-lēr'sas<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Thelgath=phalasar:** thel'gath-fal-nē'sər<sup>1</sup>; thel'gāth-fāl-nā'sar<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**them:** them<sup>1</sup>; thēm<sup>2</sup>. Compare **THEME** [Those persons or things mentioned or understood].

**Theman:** thī'mən<sup>1</sup>; thē'man<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Themani:** them'a-nai<sup>1</sup>; thēm'a-nī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Themanite:** them'a-nait<sup>1</sup>; thēm'a-nit<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**theme:** thīm<sup>1</sup>; thēm<sup>2</sup> [A subject or discourse].

**Themis:** thī'mis<sup>1</sup>; thē'mis<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the wife of Zeus; the personification of divine justice].

**Themistocles:** thī-mis'to-kliz<sup>1</sup>; the-mīs'to-elēs<sup>2</sup> [Athenian statesman and soldier (514?-449 B. C.)].

**then:** then<sup>1</sup>; thēn<sup>2</sup> [**I. adv.** At that time. **II. conj.** For that reason].

**thence:** thens<sup>1</sup>; thēng<sup>2</sup> [From that place].

**thenceforth:** thens'fērth<sup>1</sup> or thens'fērth<sup>1</sup>; thēng'fōrth<sup>2</sup> or thēng'fōrth<sup>2</sup>.

See O [From that time forth].

**Theobald:** thī'o-bāld<sup>1</sup>; thē'o-bāld<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan.

**Theobald:** tē'o-bāld<sup>1</sup>; tē'o-bāld<sup>2</sup>; D. **Tiebout:** tī'baut<sup>1</sup>; tē'bout<sup>2</sup>; F. **Thibaut:** tī'bō<sup>1</sup>; tī'bō<sup>2</sup>; G. **Dietbold:** dīt'boit<sup>1</sup>; dēt'bālt<sup>2</sup>; **Theobald:** tē'o-bālt<sup>1</sup>; tē'o-bālt<sup>2</sup>; It. Sp. **Teobaldo:** tē'o-bāl'dō<sup>1</sup>; tē'o-bāl'dō<sup>2</sup>; L. **Theobaldus:** thī'o-bēl'dus<sup>1</sup>; thē'o-bēl'dūs<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Theobaldo:** tē'o-bāl'dō<sup>1</sup>; tē'o-bāl'dō<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Theobald:** tē'o-bāld<sup>1</sup>; tē'o-bāld<sup>2</sup>.

**Theocanus:** thī-ek'a-nus<sup>1</sup>; the-ōe'a-nūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**theocracy:** thī-ek'rā-si<sup>1</sup>; the-ōe'rā-çy<sup>2</sup>. M. thī'o-krē'si<sup>1</sup> [A state or government administered by ecclesiastics].

**theocracy:** thī-ek'rā-si<sup>1</sup>; the-ōe'rā-sy<sup>2</sup> [The mixed worship of many gods].

**Theocritus:** thī-ek'rī-tus<sup>1</sup>; the-ōe'rī-tūs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. poet (3d century B. C.)].

**Theodas:** thī'o-das<sup>1</sup>; thē'o-dās<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**theodicy:** thī-ēd'i-si<sup>1</sup>; the-ōd'i-çy<sup>2</sup> [A branch of philosophy that treats of the being, perfections, and government of God, and the immortality of the soul].

**theodolite:** thī-ēd'o-lait<sup>1</sup>; the-ōd'o-lit<sup>2</sup> [A surveying instrument].

**Theodora:** thī'o-dō'rā<sup>1</sup>; thē'o-dō'rā<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Theodore:** thī'o-dēr<sup>1</sup>; thē'o-dēr<sup>2</sup>. See O [A masculine personal name].

Dan. **Theodor:** tē'o-dēr<sup>1</sup>; tē'o-dēr<sup>2</sup>; D. **Theodorus:** tē'o-dō'rūs<sup>1</sup>; tē'o-dō'rūs<sup>2</sup>; F. **Theodore:** tē'o-dō'r<sup>1</sup>; tē'o-dō'r<sup>2</sup>; G. **Theodor:** tē'o-dō'r<sup>1</sup>; tē'o-dō'r<sup>2</sup>; **Theodora** (fem.); Gr. It. Sp. **Teodoro:** tē'o-dō'ro<sup>1</sup>; tē'o-dō'ro<sup>2</sup>; **Teodora** (fem.); Pol. Rus. **Feodor:** fē'o-dō'r<sup>1</sup>; fē'o-dō'r<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Theodor:** tē'o-dō'r<sup>1</sup>; tē'o-dō'r<sup>2</sup>.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔll, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**Theodoric, Theodorick:** thî-ed'o-rik¹; the-ðd'o-rie² [A masculine personal name]. F. **Theodoric:** tē'o'dō'rik¹; tē'o'dō'rie²; G. **Theodorich:** tē-ð'do-rih¹; tē-ð'do-rih²; It. **Teodorico:** tē'o-do-ri'ko¹; tē'o-do-ri'eo²; L. **Theodoricus:** thî'o-do-ri'kus¹; thē'o-do-ri'cus²; Sp. **Teodorico:** tē'o-do-ri'ko¹; tē'o-do-ri'eo²; Sw. **Theodor:** tē'o-dōr¹; tē'o-dōr².

**Theodosia:** thî'o-dō'si-s¹; thē'o-dō'si-a² [A feminine personal name].

**Theodosius:** thî'o-dō'shi-us¹; thē'o-dō'shi-üs² [A masculine personal name]. F. **Theodose:** tē'o'dōz¹; tē'o'dōz²; It. **Teodosio:** tē'o-dō'zi-s¹; tē'o-dō'si-ð¹; Sp. **Teodosio:** tē'o-dō'si-ð¹; tē'o-dō'si-ð².

**Theodotus:** thî'o-dō'shi-us¹; thē'o-dō'shi-üs² [Douai Bible].—**Theodotus:** thî-ed'o-tus¹; the-ðd'o-tüs² [Apocrypha].

**theolog, theologue:** thî'o-log¹; thē'o-lōg²—the *g* is hard [A theologian, or (*colloq.*) a student of theology].—**theologate:** thî-el'o-gät¹; the-ðl'o-gät²—note that the *g* is hard. See G [1. A course of divinity study for admission to the priesthood. 2. A theological seminary].

**theologian:** thî'o-lō'ji-an¹; thē'o-lō'gi-an² [One versed in theology].—**theological:** thî'o-lej¹-kal¹; thē'o-lōg¹-eal² [Pert. to theology].—**theologize:** thî-el'o-jaiz¹; the-ðl'o-giz² [To reason like a theologian].—**theologus:** thî-el'o-gus¹; the-ðl'o-güs²—note that the *g* is hard. See G [A theologian; also, one of the clerical staff of a Roman Catholic cathedral].—**theology:** thî-el'o-ji¹; the-ðl'o-gy² [The science that treats of God and the relations of God and man].

**theophany:** thî-el'ə-n¹; the-ðf'a-ny² [A manifestation of deity to man].

**theophile:** thî'o-fil¹ or -fail¹; thē'o-fil² or -fil² [One beloved of God; also, a lover of God].

**Theophilus:** thî-el'f¹-lus¹; the-ðf'f¹-lüs² [A masculine personal name]. Compare **THEOPHILE.** Dan. G. **Gottlieb:** gôt'lip¹; gôt'lēp²; D. G. **Theophilus:** tē-ð'f¹-lus¹; tē-ð'f¹-lus²; F. **Théophile:** tē'ð'f¹l¹; tē'ð'f¹l²; It. Sp. **Teofilo:** tē-ð'f¹l¹; tē-ð'f¹l²; Pg. **Theophilo:** tē-ð'f¹l¹; tē-ð'f¹l².

**theophorous:** thî-el'f¹-o-rus¹; the-ðf'f¹-rüs² [Derived from a god]. [B. C.].

**Theophrastus:** thî'o-fras'tus¹; thē'o-fräs'tüs² [Gr. philosopher (382?-287?].

**theosophist:** thî-es'o-fist¹; the-ðs'o-fist² [One who accepts the doctrines of theosophy].—**theosophy:** thî-es'o-f¹; the-ðs'o-fy² [A system of mystical speculation applied to deduce a philosophy of the universe; wisdom concerning God].

**Theotocos, Theotokos:** thî-et'o-kos¹; the-ðt'o-eös² [The God-bearer; the Mother of God: a title of the Virgin Mary].

**Theraca:** ther'ə-kə¹; thēr'a-ea² [Douai Bible].

[Jews in Egypt].

**Therapeutæ:** ther'ə-piū'ti¹; thēr'a-pū'tē² [A traditional ascetic sect of

**therapeutics:** ther'ə-piū'tiks¹; thēr'a-pū'ties² [The department of medical science relating to the application of remedies and the treatment of diseases].—**therapy:** ther'ə-pi¹; thēr'a-py² [Therapeutics: in compounds, as *hydro-therapy*].

**Theras:** thî'ras¹; thē'ras² [Apocrypha].

**there:** *emphatic*, thār¹, thēr²; *unemphatic*, thar¹, thēr². See quotation.

*There*, when used as an adverb of place, signifying "in that place," as, "a man was *there*," is pronounced *thare* [thār¹; thēr²]: but when it is used merely to introduce a verb or phrase, as "there was a man," it is pronounced *ther* [thar¹; thēr¹]. "Chastisement is not in heaven, because *there* (thare) *there* (ther) is no sin, nor in hell, because *there* (thare) *there* (ther) is no amendment."

OWEN cited by Joseph Worcester in his *Dict. of the Eng. Lang.* s. v. [Boston, 1859.]

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oɪl; iʊ = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

In the English provinces and Nova Scotia frequently heard as if a two-syllable word *thē'ər*!; *thē'er*². Spelt *ther* by Chaucer:

A Knight *ther* was, and that a worthy man. *Canterbury Tales* General Prolog, l. 43.

If one may accept Shakespeare's rime as indicating the pronunciation of his time the word was pronounced *thī'ər*! in his day, or *ear* was pronounced *ār*—

For know, my heart stands armed in mine ear,  
And will not let a false sound enter *there*. *Venus and Adonis* st. 150.

**therefor:** *thār-fēr*¹; *thēr-fōr*² [For that or this; as, he will pay *therefor*].

**therefore:** *thār'fēr*¹ or *thūr'fēr*¹; *thēr'fōr*² or *thēr'fōr*². In English colloquial speech *thūr'fēr*¹. See O. Buchanan (1766) and Perry (1777) indicated *thār'fōr*¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) recorded *thūr'fōr*¹, and Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) *thēr'fōr*¹. [For that or this reason]. Stressed on the ultima by Spenser:

To thee, *therefore*¹, right noble lord, I send  
This present of my pains, it to defend. *Verses to the Earl of Northumberland*.

**thereof:** *thār-ov*¹; *thēr-ōv*². Compare OF and see F [Of this, that, or it].

**thereology:** *thēr'el-o-jī*¹; *thēr'e-ōl'o-gy*² [Same as THERAPEUTICS].

**Theresa:** *tā-rī'sā*¹; *tē-rē'sā*² [A feminine personal name]. F. **Thérèse:** *tē'rāz*¹; *tē'reg*²; G. **Therese:** *tē-rē'zā*¹; *tē-re'gē*²; **Theresia:** *tē-rē'sī-a*¹; *tē-re'sī-ā*²; It. Sp. **Teresa:** *tē-rē'sā*¹; *tē-re'sā*²; Pg. **Theresa:** *tē-rē'zā*¹; *tē-re'sā*²; Sw. **Theresa:** *tē-rē'sā*¹; *tē-re'sā*².

**therewith:** *thār-with*¹; *thēr-wīth*² [With that or this; at the same time].

**theriac:** *thī'ri-ak*¹; *thē'ri-āe*². Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) *thī-rai'ak*¹ [Same as THERIACA].

**theriaca:** *thī-rai'a-kā*¹; *thē-rī'a-ea*² [1. A preparation of opium. 2. An antidote to the bite of a venomous creature. 3. Molasses: an English use].

**Thermeleth:** *thūr'mi-leth*¹; *thēr'me-lēth*² [Apocryphal].

**Thermidor:** *thūr'mi-dōr*¹ or (*Fr.*) *tār'mī'dōr*¹; *thēr'mi-dōr*² or (*Fr.*) *tēr'mī'dōr*² [The eleventh month in the calendar of the first Fr. republic]. See **TH**.

**thermometer:** *thār-mēm'i-tār*¹; *thēr-mōm'e-ter*² [An instrument for measuring temperature].—**thermometric:** *thūr'mo-met'rik*¹; *thēr'mo-mēt'rie*² [Pert. to a thermometer]. [sally into Greece].

**Thermopylæ:** *thār-mōp'y-lī*¹; *thēr-mōp'y-lē*² [Mountain pass from Thes-]

**thermostat:** *thūr'mo-stat*¹; *thēr'mo-stāt*² [A device for the automatic regulation and indication of temperature].

**Theron:** *thī'ren*¹; *thē'rōn*² [A masculine proper name: literally, a hunter].

**Therphalites:** *thūr'fā-lāits*¹; *thēr'fā-līts*² [Douai Bible].

**Thersander:** *thār-san'dər*¹; *thēr-sān'dər*² [One of the heroes of the Wooden Horse who accompanied Agamemnon to Troy].

**Thersites:** *thār-sai'tiz*¹; *thēr-sī'tēs*² [In Homer's "Iliad," a scurrilous Greek]. [of words or knowledge].

**thesaurus:** *thī-sō'rus*¹; *thē-sā'rūs*² [1. A treasure-house. 2. A repository]

**these:** *thiz*¹; *thēs*² [The persons or things here present]. Compare **THOSE**.

**Theseum:** *thī-sī'um*¹; *thē-sē'ūm*² [A temple dedicated to Theseus].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic; **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

**Theseus**: thī'siūs<sup>1</sup> or thī'si-ūs<sup>1</sup>; thē'sūs<sup>2</sup> or thē'si-ūs<sup>2</sup> [In Greek myth, a legendary hero of Attica].

**Thesiger**: thes'i-jər<sup>1</sup>; thēs'i-ger<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. [Greece].

**thesmothete**: thes'mo-thēt<sup>1</sup>; thēs'mo-thēt<sup>2</sup> [A law-giver of ancient

**Thessalonians**: thes'a-lō-ni-anz<sup>1</sup>; thēs'a-lō-ni-anz<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [Saloniki].

**Thessalonica**: thes'a-len'i-kā<sup>1</sup> or thes'a-lo-nai'kā<sup>1</sup>; thēs'a-lōn'i-ea<sup>2</sup> or thēs'a-lo-ni'ea<sup>2</sup> [Gr. seaport: modern Saloniki].

**Thetis**: thī'tis<sup>1</sup>; thē'tis<sup>2</sup> [A Nereid; mother of Achilles].

**Theudas**: thiū'das<sup>1</sup>; thū'das<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**theurgic**: thi-ūr'jik<sup>1</sup>; the-ūr'gie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to theurgy; magical]. [natural agency].

**theurgy**: thī'ūr-jū<sup>1</sup>; thē'ūr-gy<sup>2</sup> [A miracle produced by divine or super-

**Theuriet**: tē'ryē<sup>1</sup>; tū'ryē<sup>2</sup> [Fr. poet and novelist (1833-1907)]. See TH.

**Thévenot**: tēv'nō<sup>1</sup>; tēv'nō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. traveler (1633-67)]. See TH.

**they**: thē<sup>1</sup>; the<sup>2</sup> [These or those specified or to be specified].

**Thiaucourt**: tī'ō'kūr<sup>1</sup>; tī'ō'eūr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town]. See TH.

**Thibaud, Thibaut**: tī'bō<sup>1</sup>; tī'bō<sup>2</sup>—the *h* and final letters are silent [Fr. king of Navarre (1201-53); crusader].

**Thibet**: ti-bet<sup>1</sup> or tib'et<sup>1</sup>; ti-bēt<sup>2</sup> or tib'ēt<sup>2</sup> [Same as TIBET].—**Thibetan**: ti-bet'en<sup>1</sup> or tib'et-en<sup>1</sup>; ti-bēt'an<sup>2</sup> or tib'ēt-an<sup>2</sup> [Same as TIBETAN].

**thick**: thik<sup>1</sup>; thīk<sup>2</sup> [1. Having opposite surfaces far apart: distinguished from *long*, *broad*, and *thin*. 2. Having much body or substance].—**thicken**: thik'n<sup>1</sup>; thīk'n<sup>2</sup> [To make viscous, as gravy by adding flour].—**thickening**: thik'n-n<sup>1</sup>; thīk'n-ing<sup>2</sup>; not thīk'nū<sup>1</sup> [The act of making or becoming thick].

**thief**: thīf<sup>1</sup>; thēf<sup>2</sup> [One who steals].

**Thielt**: tīlt<sup>1</sup>; tēlt<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is silent [Belg. town].

**Thierry**: tī-ēr<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) tī'e'rī<sup>1</sup>; tī-ēr'y<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) tī'ē'rīy<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is silent [Fr. historian (1797-1873)]. [Republic].

**Thiers**: tyār<sup>1</sup>; tyēr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman (1797-1877); first Pres. of the Third

**thigh**: thoi<sup>1</sup>; thī<sup>2</sup> [In man, the leg between the hip and the knee]. Compare THAIS. [is harnessed].

**thill**: thīl<sup>1</sup>; thīl<sup>2</sup> [One of the two shafts of a vehicle between which a horse

**thimble**: thim'bl<sup>1</sup>; thīm'bl<sup>2</sup>. See B [A metal cap for the tip of a finger].

**Thimnathah**: thim'nā-thā<sup>1</sup>; thīm'na-thā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**thin**: thīn<sup>1</sup>; thīn<sup>2</sup> [1. Having opposite surfaces close to each other. 2. Having little body or substance]. Compare THICK.

**thine**: thoin<sup>1</sup>; thīn<sup>2</sup> [Belonging to THEE].

**thing**: thīn<sup>1</sup>; thīng<sup>2</sup> [A separable or distinguishable object of thought]. [Compare -ING].

**think**: thīnk<sup>1</sup>; thīnk<sup>2</sup> [To exercise the mind actively in any way].

**thio-**: thoi'o-<sup>1</sup>; thī'o-<sup>2</sup> [From the Greek *θειον* (*theion*) sulfur: used as a combining form especially in chemical terminology].—**thionic**: thai-en'ik<sup>1</sup>; thī-

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlsle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

ðn'ie² [Pert. to or derived from sulfur].—**thionin**, **thionine**: θai'o-nin¹, θai'o-nin¹; θh'i'o-nin², θh'i'o-nin² [A dark-green dyestuff].—**thionol**: θai'o-nel¹; θh'i'o-nel² [A red dyestuff].

**Thionville**: tyēn'vil¹; tyōn'vil²—the *h* is silent [Ger. town].

**third**: θhūrd¹; θhīrd²; *not* (vulgarly, especially in New York City) tərɔd¹ [Next in order after the second]. Compare **THIRST**, etc.

**Thiria**: θhīr'i-ə¹; θhīr'i-a² [Douai Bible].

**Thirlwall**: θhūrl'wal¹; θhīrl'wal² [Eng. bishop and scholar (1797-1875)].

**thirst**, **thirteen**, **thirty**. Care should be taken to pronounce clearly the *th* in these words: θhūrst¹, θhīrst²; θhūr-tin¹, θhīr-tōn²; θhūr-ti¹, θhīr-ty². The tendency to drop the *h* noticeable in the speech of the vulgar should be promptly checked. Compare **YES**.

**this**: θhīz¹; θhīz² [That, who, or which is here present; as, *this* man; *this* book]. Compare **THESE**.

**Thisbe**: θhīz'bi¹; θhīz'bē² [Apocrypha].

[of the aster family].

**thistle**: θhīz'l¹; θhīz'l²—the *t* is silent. Compare **LISTEN** [A prickly plant

**tho**, **though**: θhō¹; θhō². [For all that; however].

In Scotl. and north of Engl. *though* is pronounced (θhō¹); the Hampsh. and W. Som. *thof* also is (θhō¹), not (θhō¹).

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New Eng. Dict.* vol. ix, p. 339, s. v. [Oxford, 1912.]

**Thocanus**: θhō-kē'nus¹; θhō-eā'nūs² [Apocrypha].—**Tholmal**: θhōl'mai¹; θhōl'mi² [Douai Bible].—**Tholomal**: θhōl'o-mai¹; θhōl'o-mi² [Douai Bible].

**Thomæan**, **Thomean**: to-mī'an¹; to-mē'an² [Relating to Thomas].

**Thomas**: tem'əs¹; tōm'as²—the *h* is silent. See **H** [A masculine personal name; also, a family name]. Dan. D. G. Sw. tō'mas¹; tō'mäs²; F. tō'mā¹; tō'mā²; G. **Tomasia** (*fem.*); Hung. **Tamas**: tem'ash¹; tōm'ash²; Pg. **Thomas**: to-mās¹; to-mäs²; **Thomar**, **Thomaz**; Sp. **Tomás**: to-mās¹; to-mäs²; **Tomasa** (*fem.*): to-mā'sa¹; to-mā'sä².

**Thomas**: tō'mā¹; tō'mā²—the *h* is silent [Fr. composer (1811-96)].

**Thomel**: θhō'mai¹; θhō'mi² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Thomism**: tō'[or θhō']mizm¹; tō'[or θhō']mizm² [The theological system of Thomas Aquinas].—**Thomist**: tō'mist¹ or θhō'mist¹; tō'mist² or θhō'mist² [A follower of Thomas Aquinas].

**Thomite**: tō'moit¹ or θhō'moit¹; tō'mīt¹ or θhō'mīt² [A supporter of Thomas, the apostle].

**Thomol**: θhōm'o-ai¹; θhōm'o-i² [Apocrypha].

**Thomond**: θhō'mend¹; θhō'mōnd² [Ancient independent Irish kingdom].

**Thompson**: tem'sən¹; tōm'son²—the *h* and the *p* are silent, and also in the two names that follow [Brit. and Am. family name].

**Thoms**: tēmz¹; tōms² [Eng. antiquary (1803-85)].

**Thomson**: tem'sən¹; tōm'son² [Scot. and Am. family name].

**thong**: θhēŋ¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), *M., St., W., & Wr.*, or θhēŋ¹, *C.*; θhōŋ² or θhōŋ² [A narrow strip of leather].

**Thongceaster**: θhōŋ'kas-tar¹; θhōŋ'eas-ter². See **CAISTOR**.

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōok, bōot; full, rɔle, cɔre, bɔt, bɔrn; ɔil, bōy; ɔo, ɔem; ɪnk; θhīn, θhīz.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *gæt*; get, *prëy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Thoreau:** *thō'ro*<sup>1</sup> or *tho-rō'*<sup>1</sup>; *thō'ro*<sup>2</sup> or *tho-rō'*<sup>2</sup> [Am. essayist and naturalist (1817-62)]. [wood of certain plants].

**thorn**<sup>1</sup>: *thörn*<sup>1</sup>; *thörn*<sup>2</sup> [A spine or sharp-pointed process belonging to the

**Thorn**<sup>2</sup>: *törn*<sup>1</sup>; *törn*<sup>2</sup> [Prus. town].

**Thorold:** *thur'ald*<sup>1</sup>; *thör'old*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

**thoro, thorough:** *thur'o*<sup>1</sup>; *thör'o*<sup>2</sup>. Colloquially *thur'ä*<sup>1</sup>; in Scotland *thur'ö*<sup>1</sup> [Going through and through; marked by careful attention; complete; perfect].

**Thorswaldsen:** *tör'wöld-sen*<sup>1</sup>; *tör'wäld-sën*<sup>2</sup> [Dan. sculptor (1770-1844)].

**Thorsaite:** *thō'si-ait*<sup>1</sup>; *thō'sa-it*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**those:** *thōz*<sup>1</sup>; *thōz*<sup>2</sup> [Plural of *that*]. Compare THESE.

*These* is used to refer to persons or things in close proximity, and *those*, to such as are not so close at hand; as, Do you think *these* shears sharper than *those* you used yesterday?

And *these* fair acres, rented and enjoy'd,

May *those* excel by Solway-moss destroy'd CRABBE *Borough* iv, 54 [1810].

**Thoth:** *tōt*<sup>1</sup> or *thēth*<sup>1</sup>; *tōt*<sup>2</sup> or *thōth*<sup>2</sup> [In Egypt. myth, the god of wisdom].

**Thothmes:** *tōt*<sup>1</sup> [or *thēth*<sup>1</sup>] *mīz*<sup>1</sup>; *tōt*<sup>1</sup> [or *thōth*<sup>1</sup>] *mēs*<sup>2</sup> [Any one of several Egyptian kings (1587-1328 B. C.)].

**thou**<sup>1</sup>: *thau*<sup>1</sup>; *thou*<sup>2</sup> [The person spoken to. In common usage now superseded by *you*: applied chiefly to the Deity and used by the Friends or Quakers in addressing one another].

*Thou* in Shakespeare's time was . . . the pronoun of (1) affection towards friends, (2) good-humoured superiority to servants, and (3) contempt or anger to strangers.

E. A. ABBOTT *Shakespearean Grammar* p. 153. [MACM. 1873.]

**Thou**<sup>2</sup>: *thō'yū*<sup>1</sup>; *thō'yu*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Thou (de):** *də tū*<sup>1</sup>; *de tū*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. diplomat and historian (1553-1617)].

**thought:** *fhōt*<sup>1</sup>; *thōt*<sup>2</sup>—the trigraph *ugh* is now generally silent in English-speaking countries, but the word is sometimes heard in Scotland as *fhōit*<sup>1</sup>, and in Derbyshire as *fhōkt*<sup>1</sup> [The exercise of the mind]. Compare THINK.

**Thourout:** *tū'rū*<sup>1</sup>; *tū'ru*<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is silent [Belg. town].

**thous:** *fhō'us*<sup>1</sup>; *thō'ūs*<sup>2</sup> [An African jackal].

[cardinal number].

**thousand:** *thau'zænd*<sup>1</sup>; *thou'gand*<sup>2</sup>—pronounce the *d* [Ten hundred: a

**thousandth:** *thau'zændth*<sup>1</sup>; *thou'gandth*<sup>2</sup> [Being one of a thousand equal parts. See THOUSAND]. [part of the Balkan peninsula].

**Thrace:** *thrēs*<sup>1</sup>; *thrāz*<sup>2</sup> [Formerly a region to the N. E. of Macedonia, now

**thralldom, thralldom:** *thrāl'dəm*<sup>1</sup>; *thrāl'dom*<sup>2</sup> [State of slavery].

**Thraseas:** *thrē-si'as*<sup>1</sup>; *thrā-sō'as*<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**thrash:** *thrašt*<sup>1</sup>; *thrāsh*<sup>2</sup> [To beat, strike, or whip]. Compare THRESH.

First *thrash* the Corne, then after burne the straw.

SHAKESPEARE *Titus Andronicus* act II, sc. 3. [1588.]

Thou scurvy vallant Asse, thou art heere but to *thresh* Trojans.

SHAKESPEARE *Troilus and Cressida* act II, sc. 1. [1606.]

**Thrasylbulus:** *thras*<sup>1</sup>-i-bū'lus<sup>1</sup>; *thrās*<sup>2</sup>-y-bū'lūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* *thra-sib*<sup>1</sup>-yū-lus<sup>1</sup> [Gr. patriot (?-389 B. C.)]. [ridge on a screw].

**thread:** *fhred*<sup>1</sup>; *thréd*<sup>2</sup> [1. A graded cord used for sewing. 2. A spiral

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prëy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ö*; *gö*, *nöt*, *ör*, *wön*.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, thɪs.

**threat:** ʃhret<sup>1</sup>; thrēt<sup>2</sup> [A menace of bodily harm].—**threaten:** ʃhret'n<sup>1</sup>; thrēt'n<sup>2</sup> [To express the intention to do bodily harm to (another)].

**three:** ʃhri<sup>1</sup>; thrē<sup>2</sup> [Consisting of one more than two: a cardinal number].

**three-legged:** ʃhri'leg'ed<sup>1</sup> or =legd<sup>1</sup>; thrē'lēg'ed<sup>2</sup> or =lēgd<sup>2</sup> [Having three legs]. Compare LEGGED.

**threepence:** ʃhrep'ens<sup>1</sup>; thrēp'ens<sup>2</sup>. *M. & W.* ʃhrip'ens<sup>1</sup>. The formal pronunciation ʃhri'pens<sup>1</sup> noted by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Worcester (1859), *Standard, C., E., I., & Wr.* is now seldom heard. By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828) ʃhrip'ens<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) and Perry (1805) ʃhrep'ens<sup>1</sup> [Silver coin of Gt. Britain of the value of three pennies]. Compare HALFPENNYWORTH; PENNYWORTH.

**threepenny:** ʃhrep'e-nɪ<sup>1</sup>; thrēp'ē-ny<sup>2</sup>. *M. & W.* ʃhrip'e-nɪ<sup>1</sup>. By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) ʃhrip'e-nɪ<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) and Perry (1805) ʃhrep'e-nɪ<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835), *Standard, C., E., & I.* ʃhri'pen-i. Compare THREPEUCE [Valued at three pennies].

**threne:** ʃhri:n<sup>1</sup>; thrēn<sup>2</sup> [A threnody].—**threnetic:** ʃhri-net'ik<sup>1</sup>; thrē-nēt'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a threne].

**threnody:** ʃhren'o-di<sup>1</sup>; thrēn'o-dy<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* ʃhri'no-di<sup>1</sup> [A song of lamentation; funeral dirge].

**thresh:** ʃhresh<sup>1</sup>; thrēsh<sup>2</sup> [To beat, as wheat, barley, oats, etc., so as to separate grain from straw or husks]. See THRASH. [piece beneath a door].

**threshold:** ʃhresh'old<sup>1</sup>; thrēsh'old<sup>2</sup>; not ʃhresh'hōld<sup>1</sup> [A stone or wooden

**threw:** ʃhri<sup>1</sup>; thrū<sup>2</sup>; not ʃhriū<sup>1</sup> [The imperative of the verb THROW].

**thrift:** ʃhri:t<sup>1</sup>; thrift<sup>2</sup> [Care and prudence in the management of resources].

**thrive:** ʃhroiv<sup>1</sup>; thriv<sup>2</sup> [To be fortunate in any undertaking].

**throat:** ʃhrot<sup>1</sup>; thrōt<sup>2</sup> [The passage extending from the back of the mouth to the stomach]. [heart, etc.].

**throb:** ʃhreb<sup>1</sup>; thrōb<sup>2</sup> [To beat rapidly or strongly, as a nerve or pulse, the

**throne:** ʃhron<sup>1</sup>; thrōn<sup>2</sup> [The seat occupied by a sovereign on state occasions].

**throng:** ʃhron<sup>1</sup>; thrōng<sup>2</sup> [A multitude of people]. [wool and cotton].

**throstle:** ʃhres'l<sup>1</sup>; thrōs'l<sup>2</sup> [1. The song-thrush. 2. Machine for spinning

**through:** ʃhri<sup>1</sup>; thrū<sup>2</sup>. In Scotland sometimes ʃhron<sup>1</sup> or thrō<sup>1</sup>, the latter especially on Tweedside, and in England on Tyneside [From one end, side, or surface to the other]. [Compare ou, ow.

**throw:** ʃhri<sup>1</sup>; thrō<sup>2</sup> [To fling, hurl, or cast forth or to a distance by force].

**thrush:** ʃhri<sup>1</sup>; thrūsh<sup>2</sup> [1. A song-bird. 2. An infantile disease].

**Thucydidean:** ʃhiu-sid'i-dē'an<sup>1</sup>; thū'gyd'i-dē'an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to or characteristic of Thucydides].—**Thucydides:** ʃhiu-sid'i-dēz<sup>1</sup>; thū'gyd'i-dēz<sup>2</sup> [An Athenian historian (471?-399? B. C.)]. [stranglers of India].

**thug:** ʃhug<sup>1</sup>; thūg<sup>2</sup> [A ruffian; specif. [T-], one of a band of robbers and

**thuggee:** ʃhug'i<sup>1</sup>; thūg'ē<sup>2</sup> [The practise of secret murder by Thugs].

**Thule:** ʃhiū'h<sup>1</sup>; thū'lē<sup>2</sup> [The northernmost part of the world known to the ancients].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃhɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

**thumb:** thum<sup>1</sup>; thüm<sup>2</sup>—the *b* is silent. See B [The first or inner digit of the hand].

**Thummim:** thum'im<sup>1</sup>; thüm'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**thump:** thump<sup>1</sup>; thümp<sup>2</sup> [A blow causing a dull sound].

**Thun:** tün<sup>1</sup>; tün<sup>2</sup> [Swiss town and lake].

**Thunberg:** tün'berh<sup>1</sup>; tün'bēr<sup>2</sup> [Sw. botanist (1743-1828)].

**Thureau-Dangin:** tü'rō'dān'gān<sup>1</sup>; tü'rō'dān'zhān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. academician; historian (1837- )].

**Thurgau:** tür'gau<sup>1</sup>; tür'gou<sup>2</sup> [Sw. canton].

[gia, Ger.].

**Thuringian:** thiur-rin'jī-an<sup>1</sup>; thū-rīn'gi-an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to or a native of Thuringia].

**Thursday:** thūr'z'dī<sup>1</sup>; thūrs'dy<sup>2</sup> [The fifth day of the week]. Compare MONDAY.

**thus** (*adv.*): thus<sup>1</sup>; thūs<sup>2</sup> [In this or that way].

[wegian spruce].

**thus** (*n.*): thus<sup>1</sup> or thūs<sup>1</sup>; thūs<sup>2</sup> or thūs<sup>2</sup> [A resinous discharge from Nor-  
thwack.

**thwack:** thwak<sup>1</sup>; thwāk<sup>2</sup> [I. *v.* To strike with something flat or blunt. II. *n.* A blow with something flat or blunt.] Compare WHACK.

**Thwing:** twīn<sup>1</sup>; twīng<sup>2</sup>; *not* thwīn<sup>1</sup> [Am. family name of Eng. origin].

In the sacristium [of All Saints Church, Thwing, Yorks.] is a monument with recumbent effigy to Thomas, last Baron de Thweng and rector of Lytham, who died in 1374.

Cassell's Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland vol. vi, p. 185. [London, 1900.]

**thy:** thai<sup>1</sup>; thý<sup>2</sup>. Walker (1791) gave the rule that follows but which is *not* observed to-day. [Of or belonging to THEE].

*Thy* ought always to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high* when the subject is raised, and the personage dignified; but when the subject is familiar, and the person we address without dignity or importance, if *thy* be the personal pronoun made use of, it ought to be pronounced like *the*.

WALKER Critical Pronouncing Dictionary s. v. [1791.]

**Thyatira:** thai'a-tai'rā<sup>1</sup>; thý'a-tī'ra<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**thyne:** thai'in<sup>1</sup>; thý'in<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), *E.*, & *I.* thai'ain<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) thý'ain<sup>1</sup>; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Smart (1840) thai'in<sup>1</sup> [A wood of the Bible (Rev. xviii, 12)].

**thyme:** taim<sup>1</sup>; tým<sup>2</sup>, and so indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), and the modern dictionaries. Webster (1828) thaim<sup>1</sup> [A plant of the mint family].

**Thymus:** thai'mus<sup>1</sup>; thý'mūs<sup>2</sup> [1. A genus of plants of the mint family; thyme. 2. A ductless gland in the region of the neck].

**Thynne:** thīn<sup>1</sup>; thýn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**thyroid:** thai'reid<sup>1</sup>; thý'rōid<sup>2</sup> [Shaped like a shield].

**Thyrsis:** thūr'sis<sup>1</sup>; thýr'sis<sup>2</sup> [In Theocritus's "Idylls" and Vergil's "Eclogue," a herdsman or rustic].

[singular. See TAY].

**thyself:** thai-self<sup>1</sup>; thý-sēlf<sup>2</sup> [A personal pronoun of the second person].

**tiara:** ti-ār'ā<sup>1</sup>; tī-ār'a<sup>2</sup>. See ASK. *Standard* tai-ē'rā<sup>1</sup> or ti-ā'rā<sup>1</sup>; *C.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* tai-ē'rā<sup>1</sup>; *E.* tai-ē'rā<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ti-ār'ā<sup>1</sup>; *W.* ti-ē'rā<sup>1</sup>. By Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) tai-ē'rā<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777) and Jameson (1827) tai-a-rā<sup>1</sup> [A crown or coronet].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Tiberias:** tai-bi'ri-as<sup>1</sup>; ti-bē'ri-as<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tiberius:** tai-bi'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; ti-bē'ri-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Tibet:** ti-bet'<sup>1</sup> or tib'et<sup>1</sup>; ti-bēt'<sup>2</sup> or tib'ēt<sup>2</sup> [A dependency of China].—**Tibetan:** ti-bet'an<sup>1</sup> or tib'et-an<sup>1</sup>; ti-bēt'an<sup>2</sup> or tib'ēt-an<sup>2</sup> [A native of Tibet].

**Tibhath:** tib'haḥ<sup>1</sup>; tib'hāḥ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tibni:** tib'nai<sup>1</sup>; tib'nī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Tibouchina:** tib'ū-kai'nai<sup>1</sup>; tib'ū-ei'na<sup>2</sup> [A genus of tropical American plants with beautiful violet or purple flowers].

**Tibullus:** ti-bul'us<sup>1</sup>; ti-bül'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Roman poet (54?-18 B. C.)].

**tic-douloureux** [Fr.]: tik'-dū'lū'rū'<sup>1</sup>; tīe'-dū'ly'rū'<sup>2</sup> [Neuralgia in the face accompanied by muscular twitching].

**Ticino:** ti-ḥi'no<sup>1</sup>; ti-ḥī'no<sup>2</sup> [River in Switz. and Italy].—**Ticinus:** ti-sai'nus<sup>1</sup>; ti-ḥi'nūs<sup>2</sup> [Same as TICINO].

**tickle:** tik'<sup>1</sup>; tīk'<sup>2</sup> [To excite the nerves by touching lightly and repeatedly].—**ticklish:** tik'hsh<sup>1</sup>; tīk'lish<sup>2</sup> [Sensitive to tickling].

**Tidal:** tai'dal<sup>1</sup>; ti'dal<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Tientsin:** ti-en'tsin'<sup>1</sup>; ti-ēn'tsin'<sup>2</sup> [Chin. city].

**tierce:** tīrs<sup>1</sup>; tērg<sup>2</sup>. By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802) tūrs<sup>1</sup> [A cask containing a third of a pipe or 42 wine-gallons in the United States, and 36 imperial gallons in Great Britain].

**Tierra del Fuego:** ti-er'a del fu-ē'go<sup>1</sup>; ti-ēr'ā dēl fu-ē'go<sup>2</sup> [Group of islands at the S. extremity of So. Am.].

**tiers état** [Fr.]: tyerz ē'tā'<sup>1</sup>; tyērs ē'tā'<sup>2</sup> [Third estate; a class of the nation in prerevolutionary France; the commons].

**Tiflis:** tif'lis<sup>1</sup> or ti-flis<sup>1</sup>; tif'lis<sup>2</sup> or ti-flis<sup>2</sup> [Rus. government and city].

**tige:** tīz<sup>1</sup>; tīzh<sup>2</sup> [In architecture, the shaft of a column].

**tiger:** tai'gar<sup>1</sup>; ti'ger<sup>2</sup>. Compare NIGER [A large Asiatic carnivorous mammal of the cat family].

**Tighe:** tai<sup>1</sup>; ti<sup>2</sup> [Ir. family name of Gaelic origin].

**tight:** tait<sup>1</sup>; tīt<sup>2</sup>—the digraph *gh* is silent [Closely and firmly built or held <sup>[together]</sup>].

**Tiglath-Pileser:** tig'laḥ-pi-lī'zer<sup>1</sup>; tīg'lāth-pi-lē'zer<sup>2</sup> [One of many Assyrian kings].

**Tigranes:** tai-grē'nīz<sup>1</sup>; tī-grā'nēs<sup>2</sup> [Armenian king of the 1st century B. C.].

**Tigré:** ti-grē'<sup>1</sup>; ti-grē'<sup>2</sup> [1. A division of Abyssinia: a former kingdom. 2. A modern Abyssinian dialect].

**Tigre:** ti'grē'<sup>1</sup>; tī'grē'<sup>2</sup> [A river of Ecuador and Peru].

**tigrine:** tai'grin<sup>1</sup>; tī'grin<sup>2</sup>. *M.* tai'grain<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to or resembling a tiger].

**Tigris:** tai'grns<sup>1</sup>; tī'gris<sup>2</sup> [A river of Mesopotamia].

**Tiki** [Maori]: tī'ki<sup>1</sup>; tī'ki<sup>2</sup> [The Creator, also [t-], the first man created].

**tikoor:** ti-kūr'<sup>1</sup>; ti-kōor'<sup>2</sup> [An East-Indian tree the fleshy part of the fruit of which is sliced for curries].

**tikor:** tik'ar<sup>1</sup>; tik'or<sup>2</sup> [The tubers of a plant of the ginger family].

**Tikvah:** tik'vā<sup>1</sup>; tīk'vā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tikvath:** tik'vaḥ<sup>1</sup>; tīk'vāḥ<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**tilde**: *tíl'dí*<sup>1</sup>; *tíl'de*<sup>2</sup>. In Spanish *tíl'dē*<sup>1</sup>.

A diacritical sign (~), originally (<sup>2</sup>), which in Spanish is placed over the letter *n* (*ñ*), and occasionally over the letter *l*, to indicate that between that letter and the vowel following a *y* sound is to be introduced. In Portuguese the tilde over the first vowel of a diphthong indicates a nasal pronunciation, while the sound *ny* or *ni* is written *nh*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* p. 2518, col. 2. [1916.]

**Tilgath-Pilneser**: *tíl'gath-píl-ní'zer*<sup>1</sup>; *tíl'gath-píl-nē'ser*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tilon**: *taí'lon*<sup>1</sup>; *tí'lon*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Timæus**: *taí-mí'us*<sup>1</sup>; *tí-mē'ús*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**timbal**: *tim'bəl*<sup>1</sup>; *tím'bal*<sup>2</sup> [A kettle-drum]. See **TIMBALE**.

**timbale** [Fr.]: *tañ'bāl*<sup>1</sup>; *tāñ'bāl*<sup>2</sup> [A dish consisting chiefly of the white meat of fowl, or of white fish].

**timbre**: *tim'bər*<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) *tañ'br*<sup>1</sup>; *tím'ber*<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) *tāñ'br*<sup>2</sup> [The quality of tone in human voices, or in musical instruments].

**Timbs**: *timz*<sup>1</sup>; *tíms*<sup>2</sup>—the *b* is silent [Eng. antiquary and editor (1801-75)].

**Timbaktu**: *tim-buk'tū*<sup>1</sup>; *tím-būe'tu*<sup>2</sup> [Trading town in the Fr. Sudan].

**Timna**: *tim'nə*<sup>1</sup>; *tím'na*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Timnah**: *tim'nā*<sup>1</sup>; *tím'nā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Timnath**: *tim'nath*<sup>1</sup>; *tím'nāth*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Timnath-heres**: *tim'nath-hí'riz*<sup>1</sup>; *tím'nāth-hē'rēs*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Timnath-serah**: *tim'nath-sí'rā*<sup>1</sup>; *tím'nāth-sē'rā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Timnite**: *tim'nait*<sup>1</sup>; *tím'nīt*<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [ator of Sicily].

**Timoleon**: *tí-mō'l'h-en*<sup>1</sup>; *tí-mō'le-ōn*<sup>2</sup> [Gr. general (400?-337 B. C.), liber-

**Timon**: *taí'mən*<sup>1</sup>; *tí'mon*<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher and poet (3d cent.)].

**Timothy**: *tim'o-thí*<sup>1</sup>; *tím'o-thy*<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **Tim** (*dim.*). Dan. D. G. Sw. **Timotheus**: *tí-mō'tē-ús*<sup>1</sup>; *tí-mō'tē-ús*<sup>2</sup>; F. **Timothée**: *tí-mō'tē*<sup>1</sup>; *tí-mō'tē*<sup>2</sup>; Gr. **Timotheos**: *tí-mō'tē-o*<sup>1</sup>; *tí-mō'tē-o*<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Timotheo**: *tí-mō-tē'o*<sup>1</sup>; *tí-mō-tē'o*<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Timoteo**: *tí-mō-tē'o*<sup>1</sup>; *tí-mō-tē'o*<sup>2</sup>.

**Timour, Timur**: *tí-mūr*<sup>1</sup>; *tí-mur*<sup>2</sup> [Tatar conqueror of India and Asia (1336-1405)]. [water-jar].

**tinaja** [Mex.]: *tí-nā'há*<sup>1</sup>; *tí-nā'hā*<sup>2</sup> [A water-hole of difficult access; also, a

**tincture**: *tiŋk'čhur*<sup>1</sup> or *-tiur*<sup>1</sup>; *tíŋe'chur*<sup>2</sup> or *-tūr*<sup>2</sup>. Compare **NATURE** [A solution of some chemical or drug used in medicine].

**Tintagel**: *tin-taj'el*<sup>1</sup>; *tín-tāg'él*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. headland and parish, location of castle, the reputed birthplace of King Arthur].

**Tintoretto (II)**: *il tīn'to-ret'to*<sup>1</sup>; *il tīn'to-rēt'to*<sup>2</sup> [Popular name of Giacomo Robusti, a Venetian painter (1518-94)].

**tiny**: *taí'ní*<sup>1</sup>; *tí'ny*<sup>2</sup>, and so indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) [Very small].

**Tioga**: *taí-ō'gə*<sup>1</sup>; *tí-ō'gə*<sup>2</sup> [A county in N. Y. or Penn.].

**Tipsah**: *tíf'sā*<sup>1</sup>; *tíf'sā*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Tippecanoe**: *típ'i-kə-nū*<sup>1</sup>; *típ'o-ea-nq*<sup>2</sup> [1. A sobriquet of Gen. W. H. Harrison, 9th President of the United States. 2. River in Ind.]. [ty=town].

**Tipperary**: *típ'ə-rā'rí*<sup>1</sup>; *típ'e-rā'ry*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *típ'er-ē'rí*<sup>1</sup> [Ir. county and coun-

**Tipu Sahib**: *tí-pū' sā'ib*<sup>1</sup>; *tí-pū' sā'ib*<sup>2</sup>. See **SAHIB** [A sultan of Mysore; fought against Brit. (1775-1779)]. **Tipoo Sahib**†.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, lee; í=ē; í=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**tirade**: tī-rēd<sup>1</sup>; tī-rād<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., M., S., & W.; Smart & Wr.* tī-rād<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation tī-rēd<sup>1</sup>, tī-rād<sup>2</sup>, is noted by *Standard, Murray*, and Webster as alternative and is frequently heard [A long voluble denunciation; harangue].

**tirailleur** [Fr.]: tī'rā'yūr<sup>1</sup>; tī'rā'yūr<sup>2</sup> [A sharpshooter].

**Tiras**: tai'rās<sup>1</sup>; tī'ras<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tirathites**: tai'rāth-aits<sup>1</sup>; tī'rath-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [blinded by Pallas Athene].

**Tiresias**: tai-rī'shī-as<sup>1</sup> or -sī-as<sup>1</sup>; tī-rē'shī-as<sup>2</sup> or -sī-as<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a seer,

**Tirhakah**: tēr-hē'kā<sup>1</sup> or tūr'hā-kā<sup>1</sup>; tīr-hā'kü<sup>2</sup> or tīr'ha-kā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tirhanah**: tēr-hē'nā<sup>1</sup> or tūr'hā-nā<sup>1</sup>; tīr-hā'nā<sup>2</sup> or tīr'ha-nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tiria**: tīr'i-a<sup>1</sup>; tīr'i-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Tirlemont**: tīr'le-mōn<sup>1</sup>; tīr'le-mōn<sup>2</sup> [Belg. town].

**Tirpitz**: tīr'pits<sup>1</sup>; tīr'pits<sup>2</sup> [Ger. admiral (1849- )].

**Tirshatha**: tēr-shā'fhā<sup>1</sup>; tīr-shā'tha<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tirzah**: tūr'zā<sup>1</sup>; tīr'zā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**\*tis**: tiz<sup>1</sup>; tīs<sup>2</sup> [It is: a contraction formerly common in prose but now chiefly in poetry]. That he is mad, 'tis true; 'Tis true 'tis pittle, And pittle it is true. SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act II, sc. 2. [1602.]

'Tis a Good Boy, said his Master.

BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress* ch. II, p. 67. [1684.]

**tisane** [Fr.]: tī'zān<sup>1</sup>; tī'sān<sup>2</sup> [A slightly medicated infusion or decoction for the sick]. [ered *Codex Sinaiticus*].

**Tischendorf**: tīsh'en-dōrf<sup>1</sup>; tīsh'en-dōrf<sup>2</sup> [Ger. scholar (1815-74); discov-

**Tishbite**: tīsh'bait<sup>1</sup>; tīsh'bīt<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [deities].

**Tisiphone**: tī-sif'o-nī<sup>1</sup>; tī-sif'o-nē<sup>2</sup> [In Greek myth, one of the avenging

**Tisri**: tiz'ri<sup>1</sup>; tīs'ri<sup>2</sup> [The first month in the Hebrew calendar].

**Tissot**: tī'sō<sup>1</sup>; tī'sō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter (1836-1902)].

**tissue**: tīsh'u<sup>1</sup>; tīsh'ū<sup>2</sup>. Reid (1844) and Craig (1849) tīs'su<sup>1</sup> [1. In biology, one of the elementary fabrics of which an organ is composed. 2. A light or gauzy fabric].

**Tisza**: tī'sē<sup>1</sup>; tī'sā<sup>2</sup> [1. Hung. statesman (1849- ). 2. Hung. river].

**Titan**: tai'tən<sup>1</sup>; tī'tan<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, any one of the twelve children of Uranus and Gaea or Ge]. [Queen of Fairyland].

**Titania**: tī-tē'nī-ə<sup>1</sup> or tī-tā'nī-ə<sup>1</sup>; tī-tā'nī-a<sup>2</sup> or tī-tā'nī-a<sup>2</sup> [In myth, the

**Titanic**: tai-tan'ik<sup>1</sup>; tī-tā'nī-ē<sup>2</sup> [Pertaining to or resembling the Titans].

**tithe**: taith<sup>1</sup>; tith<sup>2</sup> [A tax or assessment of one-tenth, especially when payable in kind; hence, the tenth part of anything].

**Tithonus**: tī-θō'nūs<sup>1</sup>; tī-thō'nūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the son of Laomedon; gifted with immortal life]. [painter (1477-1576)].

**Titian**: tīsh'an<sup>1</sup>; tīsh'an<sup>2</sup> [Popular name of Tiziano Vecellio, Venetian

**Titlens**: tīt'yenz<sup>1</sup>; tīt'yēns<sup>2</sup> [Ger. vocalist (1831-77)].

**titrate**: tai'trēt<sup>1</sup>; tī'trāt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., W., & Wr.; M. & C.* tīt'rēt<sup>1</sup> [To determine the strength of a chemical solution].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle. cūre, būt, lūrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gem; in; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Titus:** tai'tus<sup>1</sup>; ti'tüs<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine proper name]. **F. Tite:** tit<sup>1</sup>; tit<sup>2</sup>; **G. Titus:** ti'tus<sup>1</sup>; ti'tus<sup>2</sup>; **It. Pg. Sp. Tito:** ti'to<sup>1</sup>; ti'to<sup>2</sup>. [Greeks].

**Tityrus:** tit'i-rus<sup>1</sup>; tit'y-rüs<sup>2</sup> [A shepherd's name, common among the

**Tityus:** tit'i-us<sup>1</sup>; tit'y-us<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a monster son of Gæa or of Zeus, whose body covered nine acres of ground].

**Tivoli:** tiv'o-li<sup>1</sup> or (*It.*) ti'vo-li<sup>1</sup>; tiv'o-li<sup>2</sup> or (*It.*) ti'vo-li<sup>2</sup> [It. town]. Applied to several villages and towns in the United States the name is pronounced tiv'o-li— the Anglicized pronunciation of the It. city's name first indicated above.

**Tizite:** tai'zait<sup>1</sup>; ti'zit<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**tmesis:** tmi'sis<sup>1</sup>; tmē'sis<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* mi'sis<sup>1</sup> [The insertion of a word between the parts of a compound, as to *us ward*, meaning "toward us"].

**Tmolus:** tmō'lus<sup>1</sup>; tmō'lüs<sup>2</sup> [In classic myth, the father of Tantalus].

**to:** *emphatic* tū<sup>1</sup>, tō<sup>2</sup>; *unemphatic* tu<sup>1</sup>, tü<sup>2</sup>; *colloquial* tā<sup>1</sup>; to<sup>2</sup> [Toward the end to be accomplished; also, in a direction toward]. [trial].

**toad:** tōd<sup>1</sup>; tōd<sup>2</sup> [A frog-like animal that is amphibious but chiefly terres-

**Toah:** tō'ā<sup>1</sup>; tō'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**toast:** tōst<sup>1</sup>; tōst<sup>2</sup> [1. Sliced bread browned at a fire. 2. The act of drink- ing to the health of some one].

**Tob:** teb<sup>1</sup>; tōb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**tobacco:** to-bak'o<sup>1</sup>; to-bäe'o<sup>2</sup>; *not* tā-bak'ō<sup>1</sup>, *nor* tär-bak'är<sup>1</sup> as most fre- quently heard [An annual bush-like plant growing from 3 to 6 feet high and having lanceolate leaves which form the chief source of the tobacco of commerce].

**Tob=adonijah, Tob Adonijah:** teb'=ad'o-nai'jä<sup>1</sup>; tōb'=äd'o-ni'jä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

—**Tobia:** to-bai'ä<sup>1</sup>; to-bi'ä<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Tobiah:** to-bai'ä<sup>1</sup>; to-bi'ä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Tobias:** to-bai'äs<sup>1</sup>; to-bi'äs<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name]. **Dan. D. G. Sp. Tobias:** to-bi'as<sup>1</sup>; to-bi'äs<sup>2</sup>; **F. Tobie:** tō'bi'ä<sup>1</sup>; tō'bē'ä<sup>2</sup>; **It. Tobia:** to-bi'ä<sup>1</sup>; to-bi'ä<sup>2</sup>.

**Tobie:** tō'bi'ä<sup>1</sup>; tō'bi'ä<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Tobiel:** tō'bi-el<sup>1</sup> or to-bai'el<sup>1</sup>; tō'bi- el<sup>2</sup> or to-bi'el<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Tobijah:** to-bai'jä<sup>1</sup>; to-bi'jä<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Tobit:** tō'bit<sup>1</sup>; tō'bit<sup>2</sup> [An apocryphal book of the Old Testament, the story of Tobit, an Israelite, in Assyrian captivity].

**Tobolsk:** to-belsk'<sup>1</sup> or (*Rus.*) tā-böl'y'sk<sup>1</sup>; to-bölsk'<sup>2</sup> or (*Rus.*) tā-böl'y'sk<sup>2</sup> [A government in W. Siberia].

**Tocantins:** tō'kan-tins<sup>1</sup>; tō'cän-tins<sup>2</sup> [River in Brazil].

**Tochen:** tō'ken<sup>1</sup>; tō'cēn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Tocqueville (de):** də tək'vil<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) tōk'vil<sup>1</sup>; de tōk'vil<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) tōe'vil<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman (1805-59)].

**to-day:** to-dē'<sup>1</sup>; to-dū'<sup>2</sup>; *not* tu-dē'<sup>1</sup>, tā-dē'<sup>1</sup>, *nor* tā-dai'<sup>1</sup>, the last of which is sometimes heard in London and its vicinity [The present day].

**Todleben, Totleben:** tōt'lē-ben<sup>1</sup>; tōt'lē-bēn<sup>2</sup> [Russ. general (1818-84)].

**toffee:** tōf'<sup>1</sup>; tōf'e<sup>2</sup> [A sweetmeat of brown sugar or molasses].

**Togarmah:** to-gär'mā<sup>1</sup>; to-gär'mā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[same moment of time].

**together:** tu-geth'är<sup>1</sup>; tō-gēth'er<sup>2</sup> [In union with each other; also, at the

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Tohu:** tō'hiū<sup>1</sup>; tō'hū<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Toi:** tō'ai<sup>1</sup>; tō't<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**toll:** teɪl<sup>1</sup>; tōɪl<sup>2</sup>, *not* tuɪl<sup>1</sup> as formerly. Compare BOIL, COIN, JOIN. Dryden ("Absalom and Achitophel," pt. i, l. 912) rimed *toils* with "smiles" [Labor; work].

**toilet:** tō'let<sup>1</sup>; tōi'lēt<sup>2</sup> [The act of dressing oneself].

**toilette** [Fr.]: twā'let<sup>1</sup>; twā'lēt<sup>2</sup> [Same as TOILET].

**Tokay:** to-kē<sup>1</sup>; to-kā<sup>2</sup> [Hung. town and wine].

**Tokhath:** tək'haʔh<sup>1</sup>; tōk'hāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Tokyo:** tō'ki-ō<sup>1</sup>; tō'ky-ō<sup>2</sup> [Jap. city].

**Tola:** tō'la<sup>1</sup>; tō'la<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tolad:** tō'lad<sup>1</sup>; tō'lād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tolaites:** tō'la-ait<sup>1</sup>; tō'la-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tolbanes:** tōl-bē'niz<sup>1</sup>; tōl-bā'nēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Toledo:** to-lī'do<sup>1</sup> or (*Sp.*) to-lē'do<sup>1</sup>; to-lē'do<sup>2</sup> or (*Sp.*) to-lē'do<sup>2</sup> [1. City in Ohio. 2. *Sp.* city and province].

**tolerable:** tōl'ər-a-bl<sup>1</sup>; tōl'er-a-bl<sup>2</sup>—a word of four syllables, not three as sometimes heard [Capable of being endured; moderately good].

**toll** (*n.* & *v.*): tōl<sup>1</sup>; tōɪl<sup>2</sup> [*I. n.* 1. Payment exacted for privilege, etc. 2. A charge for the transportation of goods. 3. The sound of a bell rung slowly. *II. v.* 1. To exact toll. 2. To cause to sound, as a bell, with single strokes].

**Tollemache:** tēl'mash<sup>1</sup>; tōl'maʔh<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

**Tolman:** tēl'man<sup>1</sup>; tōl'man<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

**Tolstoy:** tēl-stēi<sup>1</sup>; tōl-stōy<sup>2</sup> [Rus. novelist and social reformer (1828-1910)].

**tolu:** to-lū<sup>1</sup>; to-lū<sup>2</sup>. *C.* to-liū<sup>1</sup>; *I.* tō'liū<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* tō-liū<sup>1</sup> [An evergreen *So.* [Am. tree that yields a balsam].

**tomato:** to-mā'to<sup>1</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., M., St., Cooley, & Cull, or to-mē'to<sup>1</sup>, Standard* (1913), *I., W., & Wr.*; to-mā'to<sup>2</sup> or to-mā'to<sup>2</sup>. This fruit was first used as food in the United States in about 1830, but was referred to in Grimstone's edition of D'Acosta's "History of the Indies" (vol. vii, ch. ix, p. 519) in 1604—"There was also Indian pepper, beets, *Tomates*, which is a great sappy and savourie graine" (Murray, "New Eng. Dict.," vol. x, s. v., Oxford: 1913). The spelling *tomato* has been traced to *Chambers' Cyclopaedia*, Supplement (1753). By Webster (1828), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated to-mē'to<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) to-mā'to<sup>1</sup>.

In the 17th century this word was spelt *tomate*, approximating to the Fr. *tomate* [2 syllables, to-mate] or Spanish and Portuguese *to-ma-té* [3 syllables, to-ma-te]. . . . *Tomato* is an English alteration, apparently assumed to be Spanish, or perhaps after *potato*.

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. x, s. v. [Oxford, 1913.]

Notwithstanding that two American dictionaries indicate the broad *a* sound in this word, the pronunciation in the United States varies from to-mat'o<sup>1</sup> and to-mē'to<sup>1</sup> to to-mā'to<sup>1</sup>.

**to-morrow:** to-mor'o<sup>1</sup>; to-mör'o<sup>2</sup>; *not* tū-mor'ō<sup>1</sup>, tu-mor'a<sup>1</sup>, *nor* tē-mor'a<sup>1</sup> [The day after the present one].

**ton<sup>1</sup>:** tun<sup>1</sup>; tōn<sup>2</sup> [A measure of weight].

**ton<sup>2</sup>** [Fr.]: tōn<sup>1</sup>; tōn<sup>2</sup> [Fashion; style].

**tone:** tōn<sup>1</sup>; tōn<sup>2</sup> [1. Characteristic style or tendency; character. 2. Vocal inflection as indicative of feeling. Distinguish from TON<sup>2</sup> and see VOCAL.

A care for *tone* is part of a care for many other things besides: for the fact, for the value, of good-breeding, above all, as to which *tone* unites with various other personal, social signs to bear testimony. HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 13. [H. M. & CO. '05.]

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŷle, cŷre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ǵo, ǵem; inĵ; thin, this.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

**Tongres:** *tōngr*<sup>1</sup>; *tōngr*<sup>2</sup> [Belg. town].

**tongs:** *teŋz*<sup>1</sup>; *tōngs*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912), *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* (1913) & *C.* *tēnz*<sup>1</sup> [A pair of levers pivoted together at one end and used for grasping and moving objects with ease and safety].

**tongue:** *tuŋ*<sup>1</sup>; *tōng*<sup>2</sup> [In man, the organ of speech and taste].

**Tonkin:** *ten*<sup>1</sup>*kin*<sup>1</sup>; *tōn*<sup>1</sup>*kin*<sup>2</sup> [A state in Fr. Indo-China].

**tonneau** [Fr.]: *to*<sup>1</sup>*nō*<sup>1</sup> or *tu*<sup>1</sup>*nō*<sup>1</sup>; *to*<sup>1</sup>*nō*<sup>2</sup> or *tōn*<sup>1</sup>*ō*<sup>2</sup> [That part of a motor-car that contains the seats].

**tonsillitis:** *ten*<sup>1</sup>*si-lai*<sup>1</sup>*tis*<sup>1</sup>; *tōn*<sup>1</sup>*si-li*<sup>1</sup>*tis*<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of the tonsils]. See

**tonsure:** *ten*<sup>1</sup>*shiu*<sup>1</sup>; *tōn*<sup>1</sup>*shū*<sup>2</sup>. *M. & I.* *ten*<sup>1</sup>*siur*<sup>1</sup> [That part of the crown of a priest's or monk's head left bare by shaving the hair].

**tontine:** *ten*<sup>1</sup>*tin*<sup>1</sup>; *tōn*<sup>1</sup>*tin*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., & Wr.*; *I.* *ten*<sup>1</sup>*tain*<sup>1</sup>, so also indicated by Fulton & Knight (1802); *St.* *ten*<sup>1</sup>*tin*<sup>1</sup>; *W.* *ten*<sup>1</sup>*tin*<sup>1</sup> [A form of life annuity].

**too:** *tū*<sup>1</sup>; *tōō*<sup>2</sup>. Compare **to** [1. In addition; likewise; also. 2. In excessive

**took:** *tuk*<sup>1</sup>; *tōōk*<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation indicated uniformly by modern dictionaries and also by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840), but Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) *tūk*<sup>1</sup> [The imperative of the verb *take*].

**tool, toot, tooth.** The digraph *oo* in these words is pronounced as *oo* in "boot," not as in "book"—like *u* in "rule," not *u* in "full": *tūl*<sup>1</sup>, *tōōl*<sup>2</sup>; *tūt*<sup>1</sup>, *tōōt*<sup>2</sup>; *tūth*<sup>1</sup>, *tōōth*<sup>2</sup>.

**toothed:** *tūht*<sup>1</sup>; *tōōht*<sup>2</sup> [Supplied with teeth, or notches].

**toparch:** *tō*<sup>1</sup>*pār*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or* *top*<sup>1</sup>*ark*<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., & M.*; *tō*<sup>1</sup>*pārē*<sup>2</sup> or *tōp*<sup>1</sup>*ārē*<sup>2</sup> [The ruler of a small Egypt. state].

**toparchy:** *tō*<sup>1</sup>*park*<sup>1</sup>; *tō*<sup>1</sup>*pārē*<sup>2</sup> [A petty state of ancient Egypt].

**Topeka:** *to*<sup>1</sup>*pī*<sup>1</sup>*kā*<sup>1</sup>; *to*<sup>1</sup>*pē*<sup>1</sup>*kā*<sup>2</sup> [City in Kans.].

**Tophel:** *tō*<sup>1</sup>*fel*<sup>1</sup>; *tō*<sup>1</sup>*fēl*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Tophet:** *tō*<sup>1</sup>*fet*<sup>1</sup>; *tō*<sup>1</sup>*fēt*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Topheth:** *tō*<sup>1</sup>*fet*<sup>1</sup>; *tō*<sup>1</sup>*fēt*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**topic:** *top*<sup>1</sup>*ik*<sup>1</sup>; *tōp*<sup>1</sup>*ie*<sup>2</sup> [Any matter treated of in speech or writing]

**topographer:** *to*<sup>1</sup>*peg*<sup>1</sup>*ra*<sup>1</sup>*far*<sup>1</sup>; *to*<sup>1</sup>*pōg*<sup>1</sup>*ra*<sup>1</sup>*fer*<sup>2</sup> [An expert in topography].—**topographic:** *top*<sup>1</sup>*o*<sup>1</sup>*graf*<sup>1</sup>*ik*<sup>1</sup>; *tōp*<sup>1</sup>*o*<sup>1</sup>*grāf*<sup>1</sup>*ie*<sup>2</sup> [Relating to topography].—**topographical:** *top*<sup>1</sup>*o*<sup>1</sup>*graf*<sup>1</sup>*ik*<sup>1</sup>; *tōp*<sup>1</sup>*o*<sup>1</sup>*grāf*<sup>1</sup>*ie*<sup>2</sup> [Same as **TOPOGRAPHIC**].—**topography:** *to*<sup>1</sup>*peg*<sup>1</sup>*ra*<sup>1</sup>*fi*<sup>1</sup>; *to*<sup>1</sup>*pōg*<sup>1</sup>*ra*<sup>1</sup>*fy*<sup>2</sup> [The art of representing on a map the scientific description of any particular place].

**topology:** *to*<sup>1</sup>*pel*<sup>1</sup>*o*<sup>1</sup>*ji*<sup>1</sup>; *to*<sup>1</sup>*pōl*<sup>1</sup>*o*<sup>1</sup>*gy*<sup>2</sup> [The aiding of memory by recalling objects through their association with certain places].

**topophone:** *top*<sup>1</sup>*o*<sup>1</sup>*fōn*<sup>1</sup>; *tōp*<sup>1</sup>*o*<sup>1</sup>*fōn*<sup>2</sup> [An instrument for determining the direction from which a sound proceeds, as in a fog at sea].

**topsail:** *top*<sup>1</sup>*sāl*<sup>1</sup> or (*naut.*) *top*<sup>1</sup>*sl*<sup>1</sup>; *tōp*<sup>1</sup>*sāl*<sup>2</sup> or (*naut.*) *tōp*<sup>1</sup>*sl*<sup>2</sup> [One of the sails of a full-rigged ship].

**toque:** *tōk*<sup>1</sup>; *tōk*<sup>2</sup> [A head-dress].

**Torah:** *tō*<sup>1</sup>*ra*<sup>1</sup>; *tō*<sup>1</sup>*rā*<sup>2</sup> [The Mosaic Law; the Pentateuch].

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɒ = sing; chin, this.

**torch:** tōrch<sup>1</sup>; tōrch<sup>2</sup> [A lighted branch of resinous wood or a brand of twisted hemp soaked in tar, oil, or some other inflammable substance].

**torchon** [Fr.]: tōr'shōn<sup>1</sup>; tōr'ghōn<sup>2</sup> [1. A dish-cloth. 2. A bobbin-lace].

**toreador** [Sp.]: tō'rē-a-dōr<sup>1</sup>; tō'rē-ä-dōr<sup>2</sup> [A bull-fighter].

**torii** [Jap.]: tō'ri-i<sup>1</sup>; tō'ri-i<sup>2</sup> [The gateway of a Shinto temple].

**Torinese:** tō'rīn-īs<sup>1</sup> or -īz<sup>1</sup>; tō'rīn-ēs<sup>2</sup> or -ēs<sup>2</sup> [I. a. Pert. to Turin. II. n. A citizen of Turin]. [guish].

**tortment** (n.): tōr'ment<sup>1</sup>; tōr'mēnt<sup>2</sup> [Intense bodily pain or mental an-tortment (v.): tōr'ment<sup>1</sup>; tōr'mēnt<sup>2</sup> [To subject to severe suffering].

**tortmentil:** tōr'men-tīl<sup>1</sup>; tōr'mēn-tīl<sup>2</sup>. Walker (1791) tōr'men-tīl<sup>1</sup>, but (1806) tor-men-tūl<sup>1</sup> [A trailing yellow-flowered herb]. [a small area].

**tornado:** tē-nē'do<sup>1</sup>; tōr-nā'do<sup>2</sup> [A violent wind and rain storm, covering

**Toronto:** tō-ren'to<sup>1</sup>; tō-rōn'to<sup>2</sup>; not tē-ren'to<sup>1</sup> [Can. city; capital].

**torous:** tō'rus<sup>1</sup>; tō'rūs<sup>2</sup> [Bulging; swollen, as muscles].

**Torquay:** tē-kī<sup>1</sup>; tōr-ký<sup>2</sup> [Eng. seaport].

**torque:** tōrk<sup>1</sup>; tōrk<sup>2</sup> [A necklace, collar, or armlet of twisted wire]. Com-  
pare TORQUES. [[Circa.1545-1617]].

**Torquemada (de):** dē tōr'kē-mā'da<sup>1</sup>; dē tōr'kē-mā'dā<sup>2</sup> [Sp. historian

**torques** [L.]: tēr'kwīz<sup>1</sup>; tōr'kwēs<sup>2</sup> [In zoology, a natural ring or collar].  
Compare TORQUE. [great velocity].

**torrential:** tē-ren'shāl<sup>1</sup>; tō-rēn'shāl<sup>2</sup> [Like a stream of water flowing with

**Torres Vedras:** tē'resh vē'drāsh<sup>1</sup>; tōr'rēsh vē'drāsh<sup>2</sup> [Pg. town].

**Torrey:** tē'rī<sup>1</sup>; tōr'y<sup>2</sup> [Am. botanist (1796-1873)].

**Torricelli:** tē'rī-chēl'li<sup>1</sup> or (Eng.) tōr'i-sel'li<sup>1</sup>; tōr'ri-chēl'li<sup>2</sup> or (Eng.) tōr'-  
i-chēl'li<sup>2</sup> [It. physicist (1608-47); discovered the principle of the barometer].

**torsion:** tōr'shān<sup>1</sup>; tōr'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of twisting or state of being twisted].

**tortoise:** tōr'tas<sup>1</sup>, E., M., & W., or tōr'tis<sup>1</sup>, Standard & C.; tōr'tes<sup>2</sup> or tōr'-  
tis<sup>2</sup>. I. tēr'tois<sup>1</sup>; St. tēr'tis<sup>1</sup>; Wr. tōr'tiz<sup>1</sup>. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker  
(1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and  
Knowles (1835) tōr'tis<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1806) and Smart (1857) tōr'tiz<sup>1</sup> [A four-footed  
reptile enclosed in a shell and having paddle-shaped limbs].

**tortoise-shell:** tōr'tā-shēl<sup>1</sup>; tōr'tē-shēl<sup>2</sup>. This pronunciation has long  
displaced the formal tōr'tis-shēl<sup>1</sup>; tōr'tis-shēl<sup>2</sup>, even in the speech of the cultured  
[The shell of a tortoise].

**Tortuga:** tē-tū'gā<sup>1</sup>; tōr-tū'gā<sup>2</sup> [An island N.W. of Haiti in the West  
Indies].—**Tortugas (Dry):** drāi tē-tū'gāz<sup>1</sup>; drī tōr-tū'gāz<sup>2</sup> [Group of coral islands  
off coast of Florida].

**tortuous:** tōr'tiū-us<sup>1</sup> or tōr'chu-us<sup>1</sup>; tōr'tū-ūs<sup>2</sup> or tōr'chu-ūs<sup>2</sup>—but the  
chew-ing should be discouraged as slovenly. See quotation under NATURE [Abound-  
ing in irregular bends, or turns].

**Tosca (La):** lā tōs'kē<sup>1</sup>; lā tōs'ea<sup>2</sup> [Opera by Puccini].

**toss:** tēs<sup>1</sup> or tēs<sup>1</sup>; tōs<sup>2</sup> or tōs<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage as noted  
by Standard (1893-1912), C., W. (1828-1908), & Wr., and British usage, as recorded

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ēo, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīa.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

by *I., M., & St.* The second shows former English usage as indicated by *E. Harris* & Allen give the *o* as in "soft" as modern American usage in *W.* (1909), but by "Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary" (1913) it is given as *o* in "odd."

**totem:** *tō'tem*<sup>1</sup>; *tō'tēm*<sup>2</sup> [A natural object, usually some animal, regarded as an object of worship by some savages]. [Eng.]

**Tottenham:** *tet'n-əm*<sup>1</sup>; *töt'n-am*<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is silent [A suburb of N. London,

**tottering:** *tet'ər-ŋ*<sup>1</sup>; *töt'er-ing*<sup>2</sup>—three syllables, not *tet'riŋ*<sup>1</sup> [Unsteady].

**Tou:** *tō'ū*<sup>1</sup>; *tō'y*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Touareg:** *twā'reg*<sup>1</sup>; *twā'rēg*<sup>2</sup> [A North-African native of the Libyan group of the Hamitic stock]. **Tuareg**.

**toucan:** *tu-kōn*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W., or tau'kan*<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., & Wr.*; *tū-cān*<sup>2</sup> or *tou'cān*<sup>2</sup>. *St. tū'kan*<sup>1</sup> [A large tropical Am. bird with enormous beak].

**touch:** *tuch*<sup>1</sup>; *tüch*<sup>2</sup>. So also with its relatives and compounds **touch'er**, **touch'ing**, **touch'piece**, **touch'stone**, **touch'wood**, and **touch'y** [The act or process of coming into contact with; also, the sense by which this is achieved].

**tough:** *tuf*<sup>1</sup>; *tüf*<sup>2</sup>. See GH and O (15) and compare **roof**, **rough** [That may be subjected to great strain without yielding; not easily separated; also, possessing great endurance].

**Toul:** *tül*<sup>1</sup>; *tül*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**Toulon:** *tū'lōn*<sup>1</sup>; *tū'lōn*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. naval seaport].

**Toulouse:** *tū'lüz*<sup>1</sup>; *tū'lyuz*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. cathedral city].

**toupee:** *tū-pī*<sup>1</sup>; *tū-pē*<sup>2</sup>. *St. tu-pē*<sup>1</sup> [A lock of hair or curl on the top of the head; specif. such a curl at the top of a periwig or a periwig itself].

This word is spelt also *toupet* and pronounced *tū-pē*<sup>1</sup>; *tū-pē*<sup>2</sup>; also formerly (1) *tū-pē*<sup>1</sup> by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Webster (1847), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864); (2) *tū-pī*<sup>1</sup> by Sheridan (1780), Perry (1805), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802); (3) *tū-pet*<sup>1</sup> by Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827).

**tour:** *tūr*<sup>1</sup>; *tūr*<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation *taur*<sup>1</sup>, advocated by Walker (1809), was indicated by Buchanan (1766), but rejected by Ash (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Ogilvie (1850), and by all modern dictionaries [An excursion of considerable extent].

**tourbillon:** *tūr-bil'yən*<sup>1</sup>; *tūr-bil'yon*<sup>2</sup> [A whirlwind; also, any thing having a whirling motion, as a firework which ascends spirally].

**tour de force** [Fr.]: *tūr də fōrs*<sup>1</sup>; *tūr de fōrs*<sup>2</sup> [A feat of strength or skill].

**Tourgée:** *tūr-žē*<sup>1</sup>; *tūr-zhē*<sup>2</sup> [Am. novelist (1838-1905)].

**Tourguenev:** *tūr-gen'yef*<sup>1</sup>; *tūr-gēn'yēf*<sup>2</sup> [Russ. family name. Specif. Russ. novelist (1818-83)]. Spelt also **Tour-guen'eff**, **Tour-guen'eff**, **Tur-gen'ef**, **Tur-gen'ief**, etc., but pronounced the same way.

**tourmalin, tourmaline:** *tūr'mə-lin*<sup>1</sup>, *-lin*<sup>1</sup> or *-lin*<sup>1</sup>; *tūr'mə-lin*<sup>2</sup>, *-lin*<sup>2</sup> or *lin*<sup>2</sup> [A transparent to subtransparent mineral cut into gemstones].

**tournament:** *tūr'nə-ment*<sup>1</sup>; *tūr'na-ment*<sup>2</sup>. This pronunciation, recorded uniformly by modern dictionaries, was indicated by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The pronunciation *tūr'nə-mənt*<sup>1</sup>, indicated

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oɪl; fū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

by C., W., & Wr. as alternative, was supported by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Jones (1798), Smart (1840), Ogilvie (1850), and Cooley (1863). Enfield (1807) and Jameson (1827) tōr'nə-mənt' [Any contest involving strength and skill].

**tournay:** tūr'nē<sup>1</sup>; tūr'nā<sup>2</sup> [A printed worsted for upholstery made at Tournay, Belgium].

**tourney:** tūr'nɪ<sup>1</sup>; tūr'ny<sup>2</sup>. Jameson (1827) tōr'nɪ<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) and Ogilvie (1850) tūr'nɪ<sup>1</sup>, which is indicated as alternative by C., W., & Wr. [To engage in a medieval tournament].

**tourniquet:** tūr'nɪ-ket<sup>1</sup>; tūr'ni-kēt<sup>2</sup>. Formerly tūr'nɪ-ket<sup>1</sup>, as indicated by Perry (1805), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), or tūr'nɪ-kwet<sup>1</sup>, as recorded by Fulton & Knight (1802), Walker (1806), and Jameson (1827) [A device for stopping the flow of blood].

**tournure:** tūr-niūr<sup>1</sup>; tūr-nūr<sup>2</sup> [The outline of a figure].

**Tours:** tūr<sup>1</sup>; tūr<sup>2</sup>—the s is silent [Fr. city].

**tousle:** tau'zɪ<sup>1</sup>; tou'ɪ<sup>2</sup> [To disarrange]. [general; liberator of Haiti (1743-1803)].

**Toussaint l'Ouverture:** tū'saɪn' lū'vār'tūr<sup>1</sup>; tū'saɪn' lū'vēr'tūr<sup>2</sup> [Negro

**tout** (n. & v.): taut<sup>1</sup>; tout<sup>2</sup> [I. n. One who looks for customers; also, one who keeps a sharp lookout or spies. II. v. To act as a tout in any sense]. Formerly also spelt **toot** and pronounced tūt<sup>1</sup>; tōt<sup>2</sup>. [ance].

**tout-ensemble** [Fr.]: tū'taɪn'saɪn'bl<sup>1</sup>; tū'tān'sān'bl<sup>2</sup> [The general appear-

**tow:** tō<sup>1</sup>; tō<sup>2</sup> [To haul through the water, as a boat]. —**towage:** tō'ɪj<sup>1</sup>; tō'-ag<sup>2</sup> [The charge made for towing, also the service rendered].

**toward** (a.): tō'ərd<sup>1</sup>; tō'ərd<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., St., W., & Wr.*; I. tō'-ward<sup>1</sup>, also indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802). By Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755) the stress was placed on the final syllable—*toward'*; Buchanan (1766) indicated tōw'ərd<sup>1</sup> [Ready to do, or learn].

**toward** (prep.): tō'ərd<sup>1</sup>; tō'ərd<sup>2</sup>; *not* tō'ərd<sup>1</sup>. See quotation under O. By the earlier lexicographers this word was stressed on the last syllable, notably by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Barclay (1774), and Perry (1775), and altho *to-wārd'*<sup>1</sup> is not indicated by modern lexicographers this pronunciation is still heard to-day on both sides of the Atlantic. See *towards* [In the direction of].

The first pronunciation figured above [tō'ərd] is now chiefly northern and (apparently) American; the fourth [to-wārd'<sup>1</sup>] is not recognized in any modern dictionary, . . . but it appears to be the prevailing one in London and the south of England.

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. x, s. v. [Oxford, 1913.]

**towards:** tō'ərdz<sup>1</sup>; tō'ərdz<sup>2</sup>; *not* tō'ərdz<sup>1</sup>. See quotation under O. This is the more common form of the word, but *toward* and *towards* are interchangeable. (See *toward*.) Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Barclay (1774), and Perry (1777) favored *to-wārdz'*<sup>1</sup>, but Perry preferred tōrdz<sup>1</sup>. Both are still heard.

In the rapid and colloquial pronunciation of *towards*, it [the w] seems to unite with the o, and to form with it a diphthong of the same sound as *ow* in *crow*, *towards*; though according to the etymology, it should be divided *to-wārdz*: we should therefore say, rather, that the w is dropped, and *to-wārdz* spoken like *boards*.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 136. [London, 1784.]

Walker, the slave to analogy, reminded his readers that as *backwards*, *forwards*, *inwards*, and *outwards* were accented on the first syllable, "there is not the least reason for pronouncing *towards* with the accent on the last." But see quotation under *TOWARD*.

**Towcester:** tau'star<sup>1</sup>; tow'ster<sup>2</sup> [Eng. city]. See *ALCESTER*, *ANSTRUTHER*.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōl, bōy; ɒ, ɒem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**towel, tower, town.** In these words the *ow* is pronounced as in "how," "now," etc., indicated in Key 1 by *au* and in Key 2 by *ow*: tau'el, tow'el; tau'ar, tow'er; tau'n, town².

**Townshend:** tau'n'zend¹; town'şend²—the *h* is silent [Eng. family name].

**toxin, toxine:** teks'in¹, -in¹ or -in²; tōks'in², -in² or -in² [One of a class of poisonous chemical compounds].

[Roger Ascham].

**Toxophilus:** teks-ef'i-lus¹; tōks-ðf'i-lūs² [A treatise on archery written by

**toy:** tēi¹; tōy² [A plaything].

**Toynbee:** tēin'bi¹; tōyn'be² [Eng. social reformer (1852-83)].

**trace:** trēs¹; trāç² [I. *n.* A barely detectable mark or reminder left by some past event or agent. II. *v.* To follow the trace or tracks of].

**trachea:** trē'ki-ə¹, *Standard, E., I., W., & Wr., or trā-kī'ə¹, C., M., & St.*; trā'ee-a² or trā-ee'a². To the first one may add Brande, Crabbe, Smart, and Webster; to the second, Dunglison, Knowles, and Stedman [The windpipe].—**tracheal:** trē'ki-ə¹; trā'ee-al² [Relating to the windpipe].—**tracheoscopy:** trē'ki-es'ko-pi¹; trā'ee-ös'eo-py² [Instrumental examination of the windpipe].—**tracheotomy:** trē'ki-et'o-mi¹; trā'ee-ðt'o-my² [The operation of making an opening in the windpipe].

**trachoma:** trā-kō'mə¹; trā-eō'ma² [A contagious disease of the eye].

**Trachonitis:** trak'o-nai'tis¹; trā'e'o-nī'tis² [Bible].

**trachyte:** trē'kait¹ or trak'ait¹; trā'eyt² or trā'e'yt² [A volcanic rock].

**Tractarian:** trak-tē'ri-an¹; trāe-tā'ri-an² [Any one holding the views of the so-called Oxford movement in the Church of Eng.]. SEC BARBARIAN.

**Trafalgar:** trā-fal'gar¹ or traf'al-gār¹; trā-fāl'gar² or trāf'al-gār² [1. A promontory in S. W. Spain. 2. A naval battle, 1805, where Nelson fell; also, a square in London, commemorating this battle].

[shrub of S. W. Asia].

**tragacanth:** trag'a-kanh¹; trāg'a-cānth² [The gum obtained from a spiny

**tragedian:** trā-jī'di-en¹; trā-gē'di-an² [An actor in tragedy].

**tragedienne** [F.]: trā'gē'dyen¹ or (*Anglice*) trā-jī'di-en¹; trā'zhē'dyēn² or (*Anglice*) trā-gē'di-ēn² [An actress of tragedy].

**tragedy:** traj'i-di¹; trāg'e-dy² [A dramatic composition in imitation of an action that is solemn or pathetic].

[passed over any surface].

**trail:** trēl¹; trāl²; *not* trail¹ [The track left by any person or thing that has

**train:** trēn¹; trān²; *not* train¹ as sometimes heard in London and its vicinity [A continuous line of railway-coaches or trucks coupled to one another and drawn by a locomotive].

**trait:** trēt¹; trāt². On this word Johnson (1755) commented, "Scarce English." Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828) indicated trēt¹. In the 19th century the pronunciation trā¹, recorded by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), was considered correct usage in England, but altho Walker announced that "the *t* [final] begins to be pronounced" in 1791, it had made little headway by the dawn of the 20th century. Dr. Murray, however, states that the pronunciation trēt¹ "is becoming less general" in England ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. x, s. v.). Of the modern dictionaries Cooley (1863) and Stormonth's give trēt¹ as preferred; the remainder, including Worcester's (1859) and Cull (1864), note trēt¹, which is best modern usage [A particular characteristic, mental or physical].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**traject** (n.): trəj'ekt<sup>1</sup>; trāj'et<sup>2</sup> [A passage].

[pare ABSENT.]

**traject** (v.): trə-jekt<sup>1</sup>; tra-jēt<sup>2</sup> [To throw or cast over, or across].

**trajectory**: trə-jek'to-rī<sup>1</sup>; tra-jē'to-ry<sup>2</sup>. *M.* trə-jek'tə-rī<sup>1</sup> [The path which a body describes in space].

**trammel**: tram'el<sup>1</sup>; trām'ēl<sup>2</sup> [To embarrass, hamper, impede, or restrain].

**tramontane**: trə-men'tēn<sup>1</sup>; tra-mōn'tān<sup>2</sup>. *E.* tram'en-tēn<sup>1</sup> and also indicated by Smart (1840) and Reid (1844); Knowles (1835) trē'men-tān<sup>1</sup> [*I. a.* Situated beyond the mountains. *II. n.* One living beyond the mountains or Alps].

**trance**: trans<sup>1</sup>; trānç<sup>2</sup>. See ASK [A prolonged abnormal sleep, or a state of insensibility to ordinary surroundings].

**tranquill**: tran'kwil<sup>1</sup>; trān'kwil<sup>2</sup>. *I. & St.* tran'kwil<sup>1</sup> [Free from agitation; calm; quiet].—**tranquillity**: tran'kwil'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; trān'kwil'i-ty<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & M.; I., St., W., & Wr.* tran'kwil'i-ti<sup>1</sup> [Freedom from all disturbing influences].—**tranquillize**: tran'kwil-iz<sup>1</sup>; trān'kwil-iz<sup>2</sup>. *I. & St.* tran'kwil-iz<sup>1</sup> [To make calm].

**trans-** (*prefix*): trans<sup>1</sup> or tranz<sup>1</sup>; trāns<sup>2</sup> or trānç<sup>2</sup>. See ASK. The *a* in this word is sounded variously. In the United States it is generally pronounced short, as in "fat," "man," and is so indicated by *Standard, W., & Wr.*; but *C.*, probably under Eng. influence, gives as a substitute for this *a* as in "ask," "fast." In the northern and midland counties of England, and in Scotland, the *a* is also pronounced short, but in London and its vicinity the sound of the long vowel prevails, trāns<sup>1</sup> and tranz<sup>1</sup> being both heard according to the position of the stress.

With regard to the *s*, it may be pointed out that in the United States this letter is generally pronounced as a surd sibilant (trans-akt<sup>1</sup> rather than tranz-akt<sup>1</sup>), but in England, perhaps through the influence of school Latin, it is very frequently pronounced as a sonant—tranz-akt<sup>1</sup>. This pronunciation is widely used in southern England before a vowel, a voiced consonant, a liquid or nasal, but there are many people in England who pronounce *trans-* in compound words with the *s*-sound regardless of the consonant or vowel that may follow [Latin: literally (1) over, across, beyond, and through; (2) change; (3) transversely; crosswise].

**transact**: trans-akt<sup>1</sup>; trāns-æt<sup>2</sup>. *E. & M.* tranz-akt<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [To conduct, or carry through].

**transalpine**: trans-al'pin<sup>1</sup>; trāns-āl'pin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, St., W., & Wr.; C.* trans-al'pin<sup>1</sup>; *E.* tranz-al'pin<sup>1</sup>; *I.* trans-al'pain<sup>1</sup>; *M.* trans-al'pain<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [Situated on the other side—the north or west side—of the Alps].

**transatlantic**: trans'at-lan'tik<sup>1</sup>; trāns'āt-lān'tie<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* trans-at-lan'-tik<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [1. Lying beyond the Atlantic ocean 2. Extending across the Atlantic].

**transcend**: tran-send<sup>1</sup>; trān-sēnd<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* tran-send<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [To rise above in excellence]. In this word and its relatives **tran-scen'dence**, **tran-scen'dent**, **tran-scen-den'tal**, as in **tran-scribe**, **tran-scrib'er**, the *s* is sharp, as being no part of the prefix, but the initial of the second element of the compound.

**transept**: tran'sept<sup>1</sup>; trān'sēpt<sup>2</sup>. *M.* tran'sept<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [That part of a cruciform church between the nave and choir].

**transfer** (n.): trans'fər<sup>1</sup>; trāns'fēr<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* trans'fər<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [The removal of a thing from one place or person to another].

**transfer** (v.): trans-fūr<sup>1</sup>; trāns-fēr<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* trans-fūr<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [To convey from one person or place to another].

**transferable**: trans-fūr'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; trāns-fēr'a-bl<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* trans'fər-ə-bl<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [Capable of being conveyed from one person or place to another].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**transference:** trans-fŭr'ens<sup>1</sup>; trāns-fēr'ēng<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* trans-fār-ens<sup>1</sup>; *W.* trans-fŭr-ens<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [The act of transferring].

**transient:** tran'shent<sup>1</sup>; trān'shent<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.; E.* tran-si-ent<sup>1</sup>; *I.* tran'zi-ent<sup>1</sup>; *M.* tran'si-ent<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [*I. a.* Passing quickly before the vision; also, not permanent. *II. n.* One who is only of temporary existence].

**transit:** tran'sit<sup>1</sup>; trān'sit<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* tran'sit<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [*I. n.* The act of passing through or over. *II. v.* To pass across or to revolve].

**transition:** trans-ish'an<sup>1</sup>; trāns-ish'on<sup>2</sup>. *C.* tran-sish'an<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., W., & Wr.* tran-si'an<sup>1</sup>; *M.* tran-siz'an<sup>1</sup>; *St.* tran-zish'an<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) tran-sish'an<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) tran-siz'an<sup>1</sup> [Passage from one place or condition to another].

**translate:** trans-lēt<sup>1</sup>; trāns-lāt<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* trans-lēt<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [*1.* To turn one language into another. *2.* To remove from one office to another].—**translatory:** trans-lē'to-ri<sup>1</sup>; trāns-lā'to-ry<sup>2</sup>. *C.* trans-lē'to-ri<sup>1</sup>; *M.* trans-lē'to-ri<sup>1</sup>. Sheridan (1780) trans-lē'to-ri<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [Of the nature or character of a translation]

**translucence:** trans-liū'sens<sup>1</sup>; trāns-lū'cēng<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* trans-liū'sens<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [The state of being partially transparent].—**translucent:** trans-liū'sent<sup>1</sup>; trāns-lū'cēt<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* trans-liū'sent<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [Semitransparent].

**transmigrate:** trans-mi-grēt<sup>1</sup>; trāns-mi-grāt<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* trans-mi-grēt<sup>1</sup>. *M.* indicates trans-mai'grēt<sup>1</sup> as also in use in Great Britain. See TRANS- [To pass from one country to another].—**transmigration:** trans'mi-grē'shan<sup>1</sup>; trāns'mi-grā'shon<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* trans-mi-grē'shan<sup>1</sup>. *M.* indicates trans-mai-grē'shan<sup>1</sup> as also in use in Great Britain [The act of passing from one country to another].

**transmission:** trans-mish'an<sup>1</sup>; trāns-mish'on<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* trans-mish'an<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [The act of conveying from one person or place to another].

**transmit:** trans-mit<sup>1</sup>; trāns-mīt<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* trans-mit<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [To convey, or cause to be conveyed, from one person or place to another].

**transmontane:** trans'mon-tēn<sup>1</sup>; trāns'mōn-tān<sup>2</sup>. *C.* trans-mēn-tēn<sup>1</sup>; *M.* trans-men'tēn<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [Situated beyond a mountain].

**transom:** tran'som<sup>1</sup>; trān'som<sup>2</sup> [The ventilating-window above a door].

**transpacific:** trans'pə-sif'ik<sup>1</sup>; trāns'pa-çif'ie<sup>2</sup>. *M.* trans-<sup>1</sup> or tranz-pə-sif'ik<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [Across the Pacific].

**transpadane:** trans'pə-dēn<sup>1</sup>; trāns'pa-dān<sup>2</sup>. *C.* trans-pē'dēn<sup>1</sup>; *M.* trans-pə-dēn<sup>1</sup> [Being beyond the river Po, from Rome].

**transparent:** trans-pār'ent<sup>1</sup>; trāns-pār'ent<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* trans-pār'ent<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [Easy to see through or understand].

**transpiration:** tran'spi-rē'shən<sup>1</sup>; trān'spi-rā'shon<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* tran'spi-rē'shən<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [*1.* The act of exhaling through the skin or the surface of the body. *2.* That which transpires; hence, the fact of becoming known].—**transpire:** tran'spir<sup>1</sup>; trān'spir<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* tran'spir<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [To exhale or give off, as (perspiration) through the pores of the body].

**transplant:** trans-plant<sup>1</sup>; trāns-plānt<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* trans-plant<sup>1</sup>, but in southeastern England frequently tranz-plant<sup>1</sup> [To remove from one place to plant in another].—**transplantation:** trans'plan-tē'shən<sup>1</sup>; trāns'plān-tā'shon<sup>2</sup>. *C. & M.* trans-plan-tē'shən<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [The act of transplanting].

**transport (n.):** trans'pōrt<sup>1</sup>; trāns'pōrt<sup>2</sup>; *not* trans'pōrt<sup>1</sup>. See the verb. *C.* trans'pōrt<sup>1</sup>; *E.* trans'pōrt<sup>1</sup>; *Standard, I., St., W., & Wr.* trans'pōrt<sup>1</sup>; *M.* trans'pōrt<sup>1</sup> [The act of conveying from one place to another]. See note on the use of *o* before *r* under *O*.

2: ărt, âpe, fât, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, tērn; hīt, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nôt, ōr, wôn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**transport** (v.): trans-pōrt<sup>1</sup>; trāns-pōrt<sup>2</sup>; not trans-pōrt<sup>1</sup>. C. & M. trans-pōrt<sup>1</sup>; E. trans-pōrt<sup>1</sup>; Standard, I., St., W., & Wr. trans-pōrt<sup>1</sup>—a pronunciation common to Scotland and to north of England dialect now seldom heard but still indicated by lexicographers. See O [To carry or convey].

**transubstantiate**: tran<sup>1</sup>sub-stan<sup>1</sup>shi-ēt<sup>1</sup>; trān<sup>2</sup>süb-stān<sup>2</sup>shi-āt<sup>2</sup>. C. & M. trān-sub-stān<sup>2</sup>shi-ēt<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [To change from one substance to another].

**Transvaal**: trans-vāl<sup>1</sup>; trāns-vāl<sup>2</sup>. M. trans<sup>2</sup>vāl<sup>1</sup> or trānz<sup>2</sup>vāl<sup>1</sup>. See TRANS- [A province of the Union of S. Africa]. [crosswise direction].

**transverse**: trans-vūrs<sup>1</sup>; trāns-vērs<sup>2</sup>. C. & M. trans-vūrs<sup>1</sup> [Lying in a trapeze: trā-pēz<sup>1</sup>; trā-pēz<sup>2</sup> [A gymnastic apparatus].

**trapezium**: trā-pēzi-um<sup>1</sup>; trā-pēzi-ūm<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) trā-pēzi-um<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) trā-pēzi-um<sup>1</sup> [A quadrilateral of which two sides are parallel and the other two are not]. [its faces bounded by trapezoids].

**trapezohedron**: trāp<sup>1</sup>i-zo-hīdrān<sup>1</sup>; trāp<sup>2</sup>e-zo-hēdrōn<sup>2</sup> [A form having all

**trapezoid**: trāp<sup>1</sup>i-zeid<sup>1</sup>; trāp<sup>2</sup>e-zōid<sup>2</sup>. Standard, E., I., M., St., & W., also by Knowles (1835), Smart (1857), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864). C. trā-pēzi-ēid<sup>1</sup>, also by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802); Wr. trāp-i-zōid<sup>1</sup>, and so indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) [A quadrilateral with no two sides parallel].

**trapean**: trāp<sup>1</sup>i-ān<sup>1</sup>; trāp<sup>2</sup>e-ān<sup>2</sup>. E. & I. trā-pē-ān<sup>1</sup> [Relating to trap, a variety of rock used for macadamizing roads].

**Trappist**: trāp<sup>1</sup>ist<sup>1</sup>; trāp<sup>2</sup>ist<sup>2</sup> [A monk of a religious order of the Roman Catholic Church].—**Trappistine**: trāp<sup>1</sup>is-tin<sup>1</sup>; trāp<sup>2</sup>is-thi<sup>2</sup> [One of an order of nuns allied with the Trappists].

**Trasimeno**: trā<sup>1</sup>sī-mēno<sup>1</sup>; trā<sup>2</sup>sī-mēno<sup>2</sup> [It. lake; on its shores Hannibal defeated the Romans 217 B. C.].

**travall**<sup>1</sup>: trāv<sup>1</sup>il<sup>1</sup>; trāv<sup>2</sup>il<sup>2</sup> [Labor in child-bearing].

**travall**<sup>2</sup> [Fr.]: trā<sup>2</sup>vā<sup>2</sup>ye<sup>2</sup>; trā<sup>2</sup>vā<sup>2</sup>ye<sup>2</sup> [A crude conveyance drawn by a dog or horse, consisting of two poles fastened together with cross-bars between; used to carry loads in the Northwest U. S. and Canada].

**travel, traveler, traveller, traveling, travelling, travelog, travelogue.** The second syllable of these words should be pronounced, not clipped: trāv<sup>1</sup>el<sup>1</sup>, trāv<sup>2</sup>el<sup>2</sup>, not trāv<sup>1</sup>l; trāv<sup>1</sup>el-ār<sup>1</sup>, trāv<sup>2</sup>el-ēr<sup>2</sup>, not trāv<sup>1</sup>lar; trāv<sup>1</sup>el-īn<sup>1</sup>, trāv<sup>2</sup>el-īng<sup>2</sup>, not trāv<sup>1</sup>līn; trāv<sup>1</sup>el-eg<sup>1</sup>, trāv<sup>2</sup>el-ōg<sup>2</sup>, not trāv<sup>1</sup>log<sup>1</sup>.

**traverse** (a., adv., n., & v.): trāv<sup>1</sup>ers<sup>1</sup>; trāv<sup>2</sup>ers<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732) stressed all alike—on the first syllable. Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), and Walker (1791) stressed the adverb on the last syllable and the rest on the first. Buchanan (1766) indicated trāv<sup>1</sup>ers<sup>1</sup> without specification. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) stressed all on the first syllable as we do to-day [I. a. Crossing. II. adv. Crosswise. III. n. Something that crosses, as a beam, a lattice, or a part of a machine or frame. IV. v. To cross; also, pass through].

**travertin**: trāv<sup>1</sup>er-tin<sup>1</sup>; trāv<sup>2</sup>er-tīn<sup>2</sup> [A porous yellowish building-rock].

**travesty**: trāv<sup>1</sup>es-tī<sup>1</sup>; trāv<sup>2</sup>ēs-ty<sup>2</sup> [To treat so as to render ridiculous].

**Traviata (La)**: lā trā-vī-ā-tā<sup>1</sup>; lā trā-vī-ā-tā<sup>2</sup> [Opera by Verdi].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ipk; thin, this.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**travois:** trā'vwā<sup>1</sup>; trā'vwā<sup>2</sup> [A type of sled used by lumbermen in logging].—**travoy:** trā-vei<sup>1</sup>; trā-vōy<sup>2</sup> [To drag or skid logs].

**treachery:** trēch'ar-<sup>1</sup>; trēch'er-y<sup>2</sup> [The betrayal of trust or confidence].

**treacle:** trī'kl<sup>1</sup>; trē'el<sup>2</sup> [The sirup obtained in refining sugar].

**tread:** tred<sup>1</sup>; trēd<sup>2</sup> [The act or manner of walking or stepping].

**treason:** trī'zn<sup>1</sup>; trē'sn<sup>2</sup> [An act of betrayal or treachery].

**treasure:** trez'ur<sup>1</sup>; trēzh'ur<sup>2</sup> [Riches accumulated or possessed; money; coin; precious gems; also, something highly prized].

**treatise:** trī'tis<sup>1</sup>; trē'tis<sup>2</sup>. *I., St., & Wr.* trī'tiz<sup>1</sup>, so also Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), and *Standard, C., E., M., & W.* trī'tis<sup>1</sup> [A literary composition on a particular subject].

**Treb'i-zond:** treb'i-zend<sup>1</sup>; trēb'i-zōnd<sup>2</sup> [Vilayet in Asia Minor and its capital].

**treble:** treb<sup>1</sup>; trēb<sup>2</sup>; *not* trib<sup>1</sup> as Webster (1828-1863) [Threefold].

**trecento** [It.]: trē-chen'to<sup>1</sup>; trē-chen'to<sup>2</sup> [The 14th century when associated with Italian art].

**Tredegar:** tri-dī'gar<sup>1</sup> or tred'i-gūr<sup>1</sup>; tre-dē'gar<sup>2</sup> or trēd'e-gār<sup>2</sup> [Eng. town].

**trefoil:** trī'feil<sup>1</sup>; trē'fōil<sup>2</sup> [Any plant of the clover family].

**Trefusis:** tri-fiū'sis<sup>1</sup>; tre-fū'sis<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Tregelles:** tri-gel'es<sup>1</sup>; tre-gēl'ēs<sup>2</sup> [Eng. Biblical scholar (1813-75)].

**Treitschke:** trōich'ka<sup>1</sup>; trich'ke<sup>2</sup> [Ger. historian and political writer (1834-96)].

**trek:** trek<sup>1</sup>; trēk<sup>2</sup> [*I. n.* A migration or an organized invasion. *II. v.* To travel from place to place].

**Treloar:** tre-lōr<sup>1</sup>; trē-lōr<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**tremendous:** tri-men'dus<sup>1</sup>; tre-mēn'dūs<sup>2</sup>; *not* trī-men'dus<sup>1</sup>, *nor* tri-men'-jus<sup>1</sup> [Fitted to excite astonishment by its force or magnitude].

**tremolo** [It.]: trem'o-lō<sup>1</sup> or (*It.*) trē'mō-lō<sup>1</sup>; trēm'o-lō<sup>2</sup> or (*It.*) trē'mō-lō<sup>2</sup> [A vibratory sound produced by the voice, or by an instrument].

**Tremont:** tri-ment<sup>1</sup>; tre-mōnt<sup>2</sup> [A former name of Boston].

**tremor:** trem'ar<sup>1</sup>; trēm'or<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., M., & St.; I., W., & Wr.* trī'mar<sup>1</sup>, which was the pronunciation indicated also by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Smart (1840) indicated trem'ar<sup>1</sup>, which indicates the position given to the stress by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Fenning (1760), if the stress upon the word *tremble* may be used as a key to their intention [Any trembling or vibratory motion].

**trench:** trēnch<sup>1</sup>; trēnch<sup>2</sup> [A long, narrow hole in the ground].

**trenchant:** trēnch'ant<sup>1</sup>; trēnch'ant<sup>2</sup> [Adapted to cut deeply and quickly].

**trente-et-quarante** [Fr.]: trānt'ē-kā'rānt<sup>1</sup>; trānt'ē-kā'rānt<sup>2</sup> [A game with playing-cards].

**trepan:** tri-pan<sup>1</sup>; tre-pān<sup>2</sup>; *not* trī-pan<sup>1</sup> [A surgeons' cylindrical saw used in removing a disk from the skull].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; au = out; ɔɪ; ɪu = feud; ɕhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhɪn, this.

**trephine:** tri-fain<sup>1</sup>; tre-fin<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, I., M., St., & W.*, Ash (1775), and Perry (1805); *C., E., & Wr.* tri-fin<sup>1</sup>, so also Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840). Webster (1828) tref'in<sup>1</sup> [An instrument like the trepan].

**trespass:** tres'pas<sup>1</sup>; trēs'pas<sup>2</sup> [A voluntary transgression; a violation of the law]. Stressed on the final syllable by Spenser:

Bidding his heads all day for his *trespass*'.  
*Faerie Queene* bk. I, canto i, st. 30. [1590.]

**trestle:** tres'li; trēs'li<sup>2</sup>—the second *t* silent. See T [An open braced framework for supporting a scaffolding, a road, or railroad].

**Trevelyan:** tri-vel'yān<sup>1</sup>; tre-vēl'yān<sup>2</sup> [Eng. statesman and author (1838–)].

**Treves:** trīvz<sup>1</sup>; trēvz<sup>2</sup> [Prus. city]. Fr. **Trèves:** trāv<sup>1</sup>; trēv<sup>2</sup>.

**Trevor:** trev'ər<sup>1</sup>; trēv'or<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name of Scottish origin].

**tri-** (*prefix*): tri-<sup>1</sup>; tri-<sup>2</sup>; rarely tri-<sup>1</sup> [From the Gr. *τρι-*, from *τρεῖς* (*treis*, three), or L. *tri-*, from *tres*, three]. Used chiefly long and diphthongal in English, as in *triad*, *triadlog*, *triangle*; but occasionally short, as in *triple*, *trilogy*, *Trinity*.

**triad:** trai'ad<sup>1</sup>; tri'ād<sup>2</sup> [A group of three persons or things].

**trial:** trai'al<sup>1</sup>; tri'al<sup>2</sup> [1. A testing by experience or use. 2. An affliction or cause of suffering. 3. An investigation into an action at law].

**triangle:** trai'an'gl<sup>1</sup>; tri'ān'gl<sup>2</sup>. *St.* trai-an'gl<sup>1</sup> [A plane figure bounded by three lines or sides].

**Triassic:** trai-as'ik<sup>1</sup>; tri-ās'ie<sup>2</sup> [A geological period].

**tribal:** trai'bāl<sup>1</sup>; tri'bal<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to a tribe].

**tribe:** traib<sup>1</sup>; trib<sup>2</sup> [A distinct division, class, or group of persons].

**Tribonian:** trai-[or tri]-bō'nī-an<sup>1</sup>; tri-[or tri]-bō'nī-an<sup>2</sup> [Chief compiler of the Justinian Code (5th–6th century)].

**tribunal:** trai-biū'nāl<sup>1</sup>; tri-bū'nāl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard* (1893–1912), *C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, so also Buchanan (1766); *Standard* (1913) tri-biū'nāl<sup>1</sup> [A court of justice].

**tribune:** trib'yūn<sup>1</sup>; trib'yūn<sup>2</sup>. *I.* trai'biūn<sup>1</sup> [1. A platform or balcony. 2. The chief representative of a tribe during the early Roman period].

**tributary:** trib'yu-tē-rī<sup>1</sup>; trib'yu-tā-ry<sup>2</sup>. *M.* trib'yu-tē-rī<sup>1</sup> [1. A stream that flows into another. 2. A state or person who pays tribute].

**tribute:** trib'yut<sup>1</sup>; trib'yut<sup>2</sup> [Anything paid as a token of submission; also, that which is rendered as an evidence of affection, worth, etc.].

**trichiasis:** tri-kai'ə-sis<sup>1</sup>; tri-eī'a-sis<sup>2</sup>. *M.* tri-ki-ē'sis<sup>1</sup> [A disease that manifests itself in various forms].

**trichina:** tri-kai'nē<sup>1</sup>; tri-eī'nē<sup>2</sup>. *M.* tri-ki-nē<sup>1</sup> [A minute parasitic worm].

**trichiniasis:** tri-ki-nai'ə-sis<sup>1</sup>; tri-ki-nī'a-sis<sup>2</sup> [Same as TRICHINOSIS].

**trichinosis:** tri-ki-nō'sis<sup>1</sup>; tri-ki-nō'sis<sup>2</sup> [A disease caused by the trichina].

**trichotomy:** trai-ket'o-mī<sup>1</sup>; tri-ēōt'o-my<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr.*; *E. & M.* tri-ket'o-mī<sup>1</sup> [Division into three parts].

**tricot:** tri'ko<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) tri'kō<sup>1</sup>; tri'eo<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) tri'ēō<sup>2</sup> [1. A knitted woolen fabric. 2. A soft ribbed cloth].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ɕhɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Tricoups:** *tri-kū'pis*<sup>1</sup>; *tri-ey'pis*<sup>2</sup> [Gr. historian and diplomat (1788-1873)].

**tricycle:** *trai'si-kl*<sup>1</sup>; *tri'gy-el*<sup>2</sup>; *not* *trai-sai'kl*<sup>1</sup> [A three-wheeled vehicle for one or more persons].

**trident:** *trai'dent*<sup>1</sup>; *tri'dënt*<sup>2</sup> [A three-pronged spear]. [(1545-63)].

**Tridentine:** *trai-den'tin*<sup>1</sup>; *tri-dën'tin*<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the council held in Trent

**triennial:** *trai-en'i-al*<sup>1</sup>; *tri-ën'i-al*<sup>2</sup>. Indicated as three syllables by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835)—*trai-en'yal*<sup>1</sup> [Taking place every third year and a ceremony celebrated every three years].

**Trier:** *tri'ar*<sup>1</sup>; *tri'er*<sup>2</sup> [Ger. city]. Called also TREVES.

**Trieste:** *tri-est*<sup>1</sup>; *tri-ëst*<sup>2</sup> [Aust. city].

**trifid:** *trai'fid*<sup>1</sup>; *tri'fid*<sup>2</sup>. Jameson (1827) *trif'id*<sup>1</sup> [Divided into three parts].

**trigamy:** *trig'o-mi*<sup>1</sup>; *tri'g'a-my*<sup>2</sup> [1. The state of having been married three times. 2. The offense of having three wives or three husbands at the same time].

**triglyph:** *trai'glif*<sup>1</sup>; *tri'glyf*<sup>2</sup>, the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and recorded by Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). By Ash (1775), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828) *trig'lif*<sup>1</sup> [In architecture, a three-grooved block or tablet].

**trigon:** *trai'gen*<sup>1</sup>; *tri'gön*<sup>2</sup> [A harp-like instrument shaped like a triangle]. —**trigonal:** *trig'o-nal*<sup>1</sup>; *tri'g'o-nal*<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to or shaped like a trigon].

**trigone:** *trai'gön*<sup>1</sup>; *tri'gön*<sup>2</sup> [An area or space shaped like a triangle; especially such an area at the base of the bladder]. —**trigonitis:** *trig'o-nai'tis*<sup>1</sup> or *-ni'tis*<sup>1</sup>; *tri'g'o-ni'tis*<sup>2</sup> or *-ni'tis*<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the trigone].

**trigonometry:** *trig'o-nem'i-tri*<sup>1</sup>; *tri'g'o-nöm'e-try*<sup>2</sup> [The branch of mathematics that treats of triangles].

**trijugate:** *trai'jü-gët*<sup>1</sup>; *tri'ju-gät*<sup>2</sup> [Having three pairs of leaflets].

**trijugous:** *trai-jü'gus*<sup>1</sup>; *tri-ju'güs*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*; *C. & M.* *trij'u-gus*<sup>1</sup>, so also Webster (1828) and Clarke (1855); *E.* *trai'jiu-gus*<sup>1</sup>; *I.* *trai'jiu-gus*<sup>1</sup>, so also Smart (1840) and Craig (1849); *St. & W.* *trai'ju-gus*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* *trai-jiü'ges*<sup>1</sup> [Same as TRIJUGATE].

**trilemma:** *trai-lem'a*<sup>1</sup>; *tri-lem'a*<sup>2</sup> [A condition embracing three possible propositions, or three courses from which to decide which to pursue]. Compare DILEMMA.

**trilobate:** *trai-lō'bët*<sup>1</sup>; *tri-lō'bät*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C., E., I., M., St., & W.*; *Wr.* *trai'lo-bët*<sup>1</sup>, so also Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Ogilvie (1850) [Having three lobes].

**trilobite:** *trai'lo-bait*<sup>1</sup>; *tri'lo-bit*<sup>2</sup>. Craig (1849) *tri'l'o-bait*<sup>1</sup> [A crustaceous invertebrate of the Paleozoic period: one of the earliest known fossils].

**trilogy:** *tri'l'o-ji*<sup>1</sup>; *tri'l'o-gy*<sup>2</sup> [Any group of three works, as dramas or operas, bearing a mutual relation].

**trimester:** *trai-mes'ter*<sup>1</sup>; *tri-mës'ter*<sup>2</sup> [A period of three months].

**trimeter:** *trim'i-tar*<sup>1</sup>; *trím'e-ter*<sup>2</sup> [A verse having three metrical units].

**Trinitarian:** *trin'i-të'ri-an*<sup>1</sup>; *trín'i-tä'ri-an*<sup>2</sup>. *M.* *trin-i-tä'ri-an*<sup>1</sup> [One who believes in the threefold union in one God of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost]. See BARBARIAN.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prgy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ä; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**trinitrotoluene:** trai-nai<sup>1</sup>tro-tel'yu-in<sup>1</sup>; tri-ni<sup>1</sup>tro-töl'yü-ən<sup>2</sup> [An explosive].

**trinitrotoluol:** trai-nai<sup>1</sup>tro-tel'yu-el<sup>1</sup>; tri-ni<sup>1</sup>tro-töl'yü-öl<sup>2</sup> [NITROTOLUENE].

**trio:** tri'ō<sup>1</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., & W., or* tri'o<sup>1</sup>, *I., St., & Wr.*; tri'ō<sup>2</sup> or tri'ō<sup>3</sup>. *Standard* (1913) & *M.* tri'o<sup>1</sup>. By Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), tri'ō<sup>1</sup> [Any three persons or things grouped or acting together].

**triolet:** trai'o-let<sup>1</sup>; tri'o-lēt<sup>2</sup>. *C. & E.* tri'o-let<sup>1</sup>. Of the members of the Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations for "Funk & Wagnalls' New Standard Dictionary," 12 indicated tri'o-let<sup>1</sup>, 10 recorded tri'o-let<sup>1</sup> [A stanza or poem of eight lines on two rhimes].

**trip:** trip<sup>1</sup>; trip<sup>2</sup> [A journey or voyage].

**tripartite:** trai-pär'tait<sup>1</sup>; tri-pär'tit<sup>2</sup>. *C. & I.* trip'ar-tait<sup>1</sup> [Divided into three parts; also, executed by three parties].

**tripe:** traip<sup>1</sup>; trip<sup>2</sup> [A part of the stomach of the ox as cooked for food].

**tripedal:** trip'i-dəl<sup>1</sup>; trip'e-dal<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & Wr.; E. & St.* trai-pi'-dal<sup>1</sup>; *I.* trai-ped'al<sup>1</sup>; *W.* trai-pi-dal<sup>1</sup>. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) trip'i-dal<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) and Craig (1849) trai-pi'dal<sup>1</sup> [Having three feet, as a stool or table].

**triphthong:** trif'hōn<sup>1</sup>; trif'thōng<sup>2</sup>. *St. & Wr.* trip'thōng<sup>1</sup>—this pronunciation prevailed from the second quarter of the 17th century, when the word was spelt *triphthong* (Ben Jonson, "English Grammar," I, v.: "The Triphthong is of a complexion rather to be fear'd than lov'd" [1637]), until 1863, when it was indicated by Cooley. During this period, however, Buchanan (1757-60), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) indicated trif'thōng<sup>1</sup>, a pronunciation conceded to be best usage to-day [The combination of three vowels or vowel-characters to produce one sound].

**triplane:** trai'plēn<sup>1</sup>; tri'plān<sup>2</sup> [An aeroplane consisting of three supporting planes]. Distinguish from BIPLANE.

**triple:** trip'l<sup>1</sup>; trip'l<sup>2</sup> [Consisting of three parts or of three things].

**triplex:** trai'pleks<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W., or* trip'leks<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., & St.*; tri'plēks<sup>2</sup> or trip'lēks<sup>2</sup> [Having three parts].

**triplicate** (*a. & n.*): trip'h-kit<sup>1</sup>; trip'li-eat<sup>2</sup> [*I. a.* Composed of three; triple. *II. n.* Three similar things collectively].

**triplicate** (*v.*): trip'h-kēt<sup>1</sup>; trip'li-eāt<sup>2</sup> [To make threefold].

**triplicity:** trai-plis'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; tri-pliç'i-ty<sup>2</sup>. *M.* tri-plis'i-ti<sup>1</sup> [The state of being triple].

**tripod:** trai'ped<sup>1</sup>; tri'pōd<sup>2</sup>. This stress was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Bailey (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), and all later dictionaries, but Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780), Fry (1784), Narcs (1784), Scott (1797), and Perry (1805) recorded trip'ed<sup>1</sup> [Any utensil or structure having three feet or legs].

**Tripoli:** trip'o-l<sup>1</sup>; trip'o-li<sup>2</sup> [A region on the coast of N. Africa].

**Tripolis:** trip'o-lis<sup>1</sup>; trip'o-lis<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Tripolitan:** tri-pel'i-tan<sup>1</sup>; tri-pöl'i-tan<sup>2</sup> [*I. a.* Belonging to or from Tripoli.

*II. n.* A native of Tripoli]. Compare TRIPOLI.

2: wəli, dɔ; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, eūre, büt, būra; öll, böy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

**tripos:** trai'pös<sup>1</sup>; tri'pös<sup>2</sup> [An honor examination for the degree of Bachelor of arts in mathematics at Cambridge University, Eng.; later extended to honor examinations in other subjects].

**Triptolemus:** trip-tel'i-mus<sup>1</sup>; tript-töl'e-müs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the patron of agriculture].

**triptych:** tript'ik<sup>1</sup>; tript'tye<sup>2</sup> [A work of art in three panels side by side].

**trireme:** trai'rim<sup>1</sup>; tri'rēm<sup>2</sup> [An ancient Gr. or Roman war-vessel having three banks of oars].

**Trisagion:** tris-ag'i-on<sup>1</sup> or tris-ē'gi-on<sup>1</sup>; trīs-äg'i-ön<sup>2</sup> or trīs-ā'gi-ön<sup>2</sup> [A hymn beginning with a threefold invocation of the Deity as Holy used in the ritual of the Greek and Oriental churches].

**triskele:** tris'kil<sup>1</sup>; trīs'kēl<sup>2</sup> [Same as TRISKELION].

**triskellon:** tris-kel'i-on<sup>1</sup>; trīs-kēl'i-ön<sup>2</sup> [A symbol consisting of three human legs bent at the knee and joined at the thigh].

**trismus:** tris'mus<sup>1</sup>; trīs'müs<sup>2</sup>. *M.* triz'mus<sup>1</sup> [Lockjaw].

**Tristan:** tris'tän<sup>1</sup>; tris'tan<sup>2</sup> [In medieval romance, a prince, nephew of King Mark of Cornwall].

**Tristan da Cunha:** tris-tän' da kün'ya<sup>1</sup>; trīs-tän' dā cun'ya<sup>2</sup> [Br. island group in So. Atlantic ocean].

**Tristram:** tris'tram<sup>1</sup>; trīs'tram<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. *Pg.* Tristräo: trī-strauñ<sup>1</sup>; trī-strouñ<sup>2</sup>.

**trisyllable:** trai'si-lab'ik<sup>1</sup>; tri'sy-lab'ie<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., & M.; C., I., St., W., & Wr.* tris-i-lab'ik<sup>1</sup> [Composed of three syllables].

**trisyllable:** trai-sil'a-bl<sup>1</sup>; tri-syl'a-bl<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & M.; St.* tris-sil'-la-bl<sup>1</sup>; *W.* tris-sil'a-bl<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* tris-sil-la-bl<sup>1</sup>—the stress indicated also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828), but Bailey (1738), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1844) tris-sil'a-bl<sup>1</sup> [A word of three syllables].

**Triton:** trai'tän<sup>1</sup>; tri'ton<sup>2</sup> [In myth, son of Poseidon and Amphitrite].

**triturate:** trit'yu-rēt<sup>1</sup>; trit'yu-rät<sup>2</sup>. *Smart* (1857) trai'ta-rēt<sup>1</sup> [To pulverize or masticate thoroughly].

**triumph:** trai'umf<sup>1</sup>; tri'ümf<sup>2</sup> [Rejoicing on account of success, as in overcoming an enemy].

**triumvir:** trai-um'vär<sup>1</sup>; tri-üm'vär<sup>2</sup> [One of three men united in public office or authority].—**triumvirate:** trai-um'vi-rēt<sup>1</sup>; tri-üm'vi-rät<sup>2</sup> [A coalition of three men in authority or control].—**triumviri:** trai-um'vi-rai<sup>1</sup>; tri-üm'vi-räi<sup>2</sup> [Plural of TRIUMVIR].

**triune:** trai'yün<sup>1</sup>; tri'yün<sup>2</sup>. *Walker* (1791) and *Fulton & Knight* (1802) trai-yün<sup>1</sup> [Three in one: said of the Godhead].

**trivial:** triv'i-al<sup>1</sup>; triv'i-al<sup>2</sup>. Pronounced as two syllables—triv'yal<sup>1</sup>, by *Sheridan* (1780), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Enfield* (1807), *Jameson* (1827), and *Knowles* [Of little importance or worth].

**Troas:** trō'as<sup>1</sup>; trō'as<sup>2</sup> [Anc. district of Asia Minor; also, its seaport].

**trochalc:** tro-kē'k<sup>1</sup>; tro-eā'ie<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to or composed of trochees].

**troche:** trō'k<sup>1</sup>; trō'ee<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & Wr.; C. & I.* trōch<sup>1</sup>; *E.* trōk<sup>1</sup>; *M.* trōsh<sup>1</sup>; *St. & W.* trō'k<sup>1</sup> [A tablet or lozenge].

In vulgar and commercial use often pronounced and sometimes written *troches* (trō'k<sup>1</sup>).  
SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. X, s. v. [Oxford, 1915.]

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oɪl; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**trochee:** trō'kī<sup>1</sup>; trō'ēē<sup>2</sup> [A foot or measure of two syllables].

**Trochu:** trō'shū<sup>1</sup>; trō'chū<sup>2</sup> [Fr. general; governor of Paris, 1870-71].

**troglydite:** trög'lo-dait<sup>1</sup>; trög'lo-dýt<sup>2</sup> [A cave-dweller].

**Trogyllium:** tro-jil'i-um<sup>1</sup>; tro-gýl'i-üm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Troilus:** trō'i-lus<sup>1</sup>; trō'i-lüs<sup>2</sup> [In Homer's "Iliad," son of Priam, king of Troy, and lover of Cressida].

**troll:** tröl<sup>1</sup>; tröl<sup>2</sup>. *St.* tröl<sup>1</sup> [In Scand. tradition, a supernatural being of a giant race, and later one of a race of dwarfs].

**Trollope:** tröl'ap<sup>1</sup>; tröl'op<sup>2</sup> [Eng. novelist (1815-1882)].

**trombone:** tröm'bön<sup>1</sup>; tröm'bön<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* tröm-bön<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* tröm'bon<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* tröm-bö'm<sup>1</sup>. Smart (1840) and Clarke (1855) tröm-bö'nē<sup>1</sup> [A brass wind-instrument].

**Trondhjem:** tren'yem<sup>1</sup>; trön'yēm<sup>2</sup> [Norw. city].

**trope:** tröp<sup>1</sup>; tröp<sup>2</sup> [A term in rhetoric designating a form of figurative

**Trophimus:** tröf'i-mus<sup>1</sup>; tröf'i-müs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**trophy:** tröf'i<sup>1</sup>; tröf'ý<sup>2</sup>; *not* tröf'i<sup>1</sup> [A token of victory].

**tropotentry:** tro-pō'ten-tri<sup>1</sup>; tro-pō'tén-try<sup>2</sup> [Language unusually expressive of thought by trope].

**Trosachs, Trossachs:** trös'aks<sup>1</sup>; trös'aes<sup>2</sup> [A picturesque valley in Perth-shire, Scot.].

**troth:** tröth<sup>1</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912), *E., & M., or* tröth<sup>1</sup>, *I., St., W., & Wr.;* tröth<sup>1</sup> or tröth<sup>2</sup> *Standard* (1913) & *C.* tröth<sup>1</sup>. Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840) indicated tröth<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) tröth<sup>1</sup>, and Jameson (1827) tröth<sup>1</sup>. Fidelity; betrothal; also, the act of pledging fidelity. [(11th-13th cent.)].

**troubadour:** trū'bä-dür<sup>1</sup>; trū'ba-dür<sup>2</sup> [A lyric poet of southern Europe

**Troubetzkoy:** trū-bets'kei<sup>1</sup>; trū-bëts'köy<sup>2</sup> [Rus. family name].

**trouble:** trüb'l<sup>1</sup>; trüb'l<sup>2</sup> [A state of affliction, distress, worry, or annoyance].—**troubous:** trüb'lus<sup>1</sup>; trüb'lüs<sup>2</sup> [Full of trouble].

**trough:** tröf<sup>1</sup>; tröf<sup>2</sup>, *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; Standard & C.* tröf<sup>1</sup>; tröf<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) tröf<sup>1</sup>; Enfield (1807), tröf<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827) trüf<sup>1</sup> (compare roof and rough); Craig (1849), tröf<sup>1</sup> [A narrow open receptacle or box-like structure].

**trousers:** trau'zərz<sup>1</sup>; trou'sərs<sup>2</sup> [An outer garment worn by men and boys].

**trousseau:** trū'sō<sup>1</sup>; trū'sō<sup>2</sup> [The personal outfit of a bride].

**trout:** traüt<sup>1</sup>; trout<sup>2</sup> [A salmon-like food- and game-fish].

**trouvère** [Fr.]: trū'vār<sup>1</sup>; trū'vēr<sup>2</sup> [One of a school of narrative poets who flourished in France (11th-14th cent.)].—**trouveur:** trū'vūr<sup>1</sup>; trū'vūr<sup>2</sup> [Same as TROUVÈRE].

**Trovatore (II):** il trō'vu-tō'rē<sup>1</sup>; il trō'vā-tō'rē<sup>2</sup> [Opera by Verdi].

**Troyes:** trwā<sup>1</sup>; trwā<sup>2</sup> [Fr. city].

**truculence:** trük'yū-lens<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., St., W., & Wr., or* trū'kiu-lens<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & M.;* trū'yu-lēng<sup>2</sup> or trū'ēu-lēng<sup>2</sup>; *C.* trū'kiu-lens<sup>1</sup>. The first of these is more frequently heard than the second [Savageness of aspect or behavior; ferociousness].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊll, rʌle, cūre, büt, bürn; öll, böy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, políce; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**truculent:** trük'yu-lent<sup>1</sup> or trŭ'kiu-lent<sup>1</sup>; trŭe'yu-lënt<sup>2</sup> or trŭe'ŭ-lënt<sup>2</sup>.  
See TRUCULENCE [Having the character of a savage; barbarous].

**trudgen:** truj'en<sup>1</sup>; trŭg'en<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to John Trudgen, a swimmer who in 1863 devised a special manner of swimming]. Frequently erroneously spelled **trudgeon** in assumed analogy with *gudgeon* (a fish) but pronounced the same way.

**true:** trŭ<sup>1</sup>; trŭ<sup>2</sup>; *not* triu, a common error among foreigners [Faithful to fact or reality].

**truffle:** truf'l<sup>1</sup>; trŭf'l<sup>2</sup> [An edible fungus]. [of Japanese ware and porcelain].

**truité** [Fr.]: trwī'tē<sup>1</sup>; trwī'tē<sup>2</sup> [Having a delicately crackled surface: said

**Trujillo:** trŭ-hil'yo<sup>1</sup>; trŭ-hil'yo<sup>2</sup> [Sp. and S.-A. town]. [cut off squarely].

**truncate:** trun'kēt<sup>1</sup>; trŭn'eāt<sup>2</sup>; *not* trun'kit<sup>1</sup> [Terminating abruptly, as if

**truncheon:** trun'shon<sup>1</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912), *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, or trun'chan<sup>1</sup>, *Standard* (1913) & *C.*; trŭn'shon<sup>2</sup> or trŭn'chon<sup>2</sup> [A short, wooden club].

**trustworthy:** trust'wŭr'thi<sup>1</sup>; trŭst'wŭr'thy<sup>2</sup> [Worthy of confidence].

**truth:** trŭth<sup>1</sup>; trŭth<sup>2</sup> [That which is true].—**truths:** trŭthz<sup>1</sup> or trŭths<sup>1</sup>; trŭthz<sup>2</sup> or trŭths<sup>2</sup> [Plural of TRUTH].

**Tryphæna, Tryphena:** trai-fī'na<sup>1</sup>; trŭy-fē'na<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tryphon:** trai-fēn<sup>1</sup>; trŭy-fōn<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Tryphosa:** trai-fō'sa<sup>1</sup>; trŭy-fō'sa<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**tryst:** trist<sup>1</sup>, *Standard* (1893-1912), *W., & Wr.*, or traist<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., I., M., & St.*; trŭst<sup>2</sup> or trŭst<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [I. n. An appointment to meet. II. v. To agree to a place and time for meeting (some one)]. [The act of one who trysts].

**trysting:** trist'ŭn<sup>1</sup> or traist'ŭn<sup>1</sup>; trŭst'ing<sup>2</sup> or trŭst'ing<sup>2</sup>. Compare **TRYST tsar, tsarevitch, tsarevna, tsarina:** tsār<sup>1</sup>, tsār<sup>2</sup>; tsār'i-vich<sup>1</sup>, tsār'e-vich<sup>2</sup>; tsā-rev'na<sup>1</sup>, tsā-rēv'na<sup>2</sup>; tsā-rī'na<sup>1</sup>; tsā-rī'na<sup>2</sup> [Same as CZAR, etc.].

**Tschaikowsky:** chai-kof'ski<sup>1</sup>; chī-kōf'sky<sup>2</sup> [Russ. composer (1840-93)].

**Tuatha De Danaan:** tŭ'a-ha dē da-nān<sup>1</sup>; tŭ'a-hā dē dā-nān<sup>2</sup> [In Ir. myth, the race of the gods of Dana].

**tub:** tub<sup>1</sup>; tŭb<sup>2</sup> [A large open wooden vessel].

**tuba:** tiŭ'bā<sup>1</sup>; tŭ'ba<sup>2</sup>; *not* tŭ'bā<sup>1</sup> [A brass wind-instrument].

**tubage:** tiŭb'ij<sup>1</sup>; tŭb'ag<sup>2</sup> [Tubes or their contents; also, tube-insertion as a lining in cannon-bore].

**Tubal (n.):** tŭ'bal<sup>1</sup>; tŭ'bal<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**tubal:** (a.) tiŭ'bal<sup>1</sup>; tŭ'bal<sup>2</sup> [Relating to a tube or tubes].

**Tubal-cain:** tiŭ'bal-kēn<sup>1</sup>; tŭ'bal-cān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**tube:** tiŭb<sup>1</sup>; tŭb<sup>2</sup> [A hollow cylindrical body of any material].

**tubercle:** tiŭ'bar-kl<sup>1</sup>; tŭ'ber-el<sup>2</sup> [A small tumor formed within an organ by a microbe].

**tubercular:** tiŭ-bŭr'kiu-lar<sup>1</sup>; tŭ-bēr'eŭ-lar<sup>2</sup> [Affected with tuberculosis].

**tuberculosis:** tiŭ-bŭr'kiu-lō'sis<sup>1</sup>; tŭ-bēr'eŭ-lō'sis<sup>2</sup> [A diseased condition caused by tubercle-bacillus infection and producing the degeneration and destruction of organs, bones, tissue, etc.].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**tuberose:** tiū'ba-rōz<sup>1</sup>; tū'be-rōs<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* (1913), *I., W., & Wr.* tiūb'-rōz<sup>1</sup>; *C., E., M., & St.* tiū'bar-ōs<sup>1</sup>; *M. & Standard* (1893-1912) tiū'ba-rōs<sup>1</sup>. Dr. Murray notes "often incorrectly tiūb'rōz," a pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849). By Sheridan (1780) tshūb'rōz<sup>1</sup>; Jones (1798), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Boag (1848) tiū'ber-ōz<sup>1</sup> [A plant bearing fragrant white flowers].

**Tubianites:** tiū'bi-ē'nait<sup>1</sup>; tū'bi-ā'nits<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Tubieni:** tiū'-bi-ī'nai<sup>1</sup>; tū'bi-ē'ni<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Tübingen:** tū'bin-en<sup>1</sup>; tū'bīng-ēn<sup>2</sup> [Ger. town].

**Tucson:** tū-sen<sup>1</sup> or tuk'sen<sup>1</sup>; tū-sōn<sup>2</sup> or tūe'son<sup>2</sup> [City in Arizona].

**Tudor:** tiū'dar<sup>1</sup>; tū'dor<sup>2</sup> [A royal house of England (1485-1603)].

**Tuesday:** tiūz'di<sup>1</sup>; tūz'dy<sup>2</sup>; not tūz'di<sup>1</sup>. *M.* tiūz'dē<sup>1</sup>. Compare MONDAY [The third day of the week].

**tufa:** tū'fə<sup>1</sup>; tū'fa<sup>2</sup> [A porous rock].

**tuft, tuft, tug.** The *u* in these words should be pronounced as *u* in "but": tūf<sup>1</sup>, tūf<sup>2</sup>; tuft<sup>1</sup>, tuft<sup>2</sup>; tug<sup>1</sup>, tūg<sup>2</sup>.

**Tugela:** tu-gē'la<sup>1</sup>; tū-gē'lā<sup>2</sup> [S.-Afr. river].

**Tuilleries:** twil'ar-iz<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) twil'rī<sup>1</sup>; twil'er-ūs<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) twil'rī<sup>2</sup> [Palace of Fr. kings in Paris (16th and 17th centuries); burned during the Commune of 1871].

**Tuite:** tiūt<sup>1</sup>; tūt<sup>2</sup>; not twit<sup>1</sup> [Eng. and Ir. family name].

**tuftp:** tiū'lp<sup>1</sup>; tū'lip<sup>2</sup>; not tū'lp<sup>1</sup> [A flowering plant of the lily family].

**tulle:** tūl<sup>1</sup>; tūl<sup>2</sup> [A fine silk veiling].

**tumid:** tiū'mid<sup>1</sup>; tū'mid<sup>2</sup>; not tū'mid<sup>1</sup> [Swollen as from inflammation].

**tumor:** tiū'mər<sup>1</sup>; tū'mor<sup>2</sup>; not tū'mər<sup>1</sup>, nor tshū'mər<sup>1</sup> as Sheridan (1780) [An abnormal swelling on or in any part of the body].

**tumult:** tiū'mult<sup>1</sup>; tū'mult<sup>2</sup>; not tū'mult<sup>1</sup>, nor tshū'mult<sup>1</sup> as Sheridan (1780) [The agitation or commotion of a multitude].

**tundra** [Rus.]: tun'drə<sup>1</sup>; tūn'dra<sup>2</sup> [A rolling treeless plain].

**tune:** tiūn<sup>1</sup>; tūn<sup>2</sup>; not tūn<sup>1</sup>, nor tshūn<sup>1</sup> as Sheridan (1780) [A melodious succession of musical tones].

**tunic:** tiū'nik<sup>1</sup>; tū'nie<sup>2</sup>; not tū'nik<sup>1</sup> [An outer garment worn with a belt].

**Tuomey:** tū'mi<sup>1</sup>; tū'my<sup>2</sup> [Am. geologist (1805-57)].

**turbine:** tur'bin<sup>1</sup> or tur'bain<sup>1</sup>; tür'bin<sup>2</sup> or tür'bīn<sup>2</sup> [A steam-motor which produces rotatory motion by the striking of steam on vanes upon a revolving cylinder].

**Turcism:** tür'sizm<sup>1</sup>, *C., M., W., & Wr.*, or türk'izm<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., I., & St.*; tür'cizm<sup>2</sup> or tür'eizm<sup>2</sup>. Compare TURKISM. Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) indicate türk'izm<sup>1</sup> [A distinctive characteristic of the Turks].

**Turcoman:** tür'ko-mən<sup>1</sup>; tür'eo-man<sup>2</sup> [Same as TURKOMAN].

**tureen:** tiu-rīn<sup>1</sup>; tū-rēn<sup>2</sup> [A deep covered table-dish for soup].

**Turenne (de):** də tū'ren<sup>1</sup>; de tū'rēn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. marshal-general (1611-75)].

**Turgenev:** tür'gə-nef<sup>1</sup> or tür-gē'nyev<sup>1</sup>; tür'gē-nēf<sup>2</sup> or tür-gē'nyēv<sup>2</sup> [Same as TOURGUENIEF].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**turgescence:** tur-jes'ens<sup>1</sup>; tür-gēs'ens<sup>2</sup> [A thickening of a part; also, empty pompousness]. [bombastic in style of speech].

**turgid:** tür'jüd<sup>1</sup>; tür'gid<sup>2</sup> [Swollen abnormally by some internal agent; also,

**Turin:** tiü'rin<sup>1</sup> or tiu-rin'<sup>1</sup>; tür'ryn<sup>2</sup> or tü-r'n'<sup>2</sup> [It. city].

**Turkestan:** tür'ki-stan'<sup>1</sup> or tur'ke-stän'<sup>1</sup>; tür'ke-stän'<sup>2</sup> or tür'kē-stän'<sup>2</sup> [Two regions in central Asia].

**Turkism:** türk'izm<sup>1</sup>; türk'ism<sup>2</sup> [Same as TURCISM].

**Turkoman:** tür'ko-man'<sup>1</sup>; tür'ko-män'<sup>2</sup> [A Tatar of Turkestan]. [pound].

**turmerol:** tür'mär-öl<sup>1</sup> or -öl<sup>1</sup>; tür'mer-öl<sup>2</sup> or -öl<sup>2</sup> [An oily chemical com-

**turmoll:** tür'meil<sup>1</sup>; tür'möil<sup>2</sup>. Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828) *tär-meil'* [Confused motion; disturbance].

**turnip:** tür'nip<sup>1</sup>; tür'nip<sup>2</sup>. Erroneously tür'nup<sup>1</sup> [The fleshy edible root of a plant of the cabbage family]. [nasts].

**turnverein** [Ger.]: turn'fär-ain'<sup>1</sup>; turn'fer-än'<sup>2</sup> [An association of gym-

**turpinite:** tür'pin-ait<sup>1</sup>; tür'pín-īt<sup>2</sup> [An explosive].

**turpitude:** tür'pi-tiud<sup>1</sup>; tür'pi-tüd<sup>2</sup>; *not* tür'pi-tüd<sup>1</sup> [Inherent vileness].

**turquois, turquoise:** *tär-koiz'*, *Standard, C., M., St., & W., or tür'koiz'*; *tür-koiz'* or *tär'koiz'*, *E. & I.; Wr. tär-kiz'*, so also Walker (1791), Smart (1846), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805). By Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807) *tär-kēz'*; Wright (1855) *tär-kwez'*. Formerly spelt *turcoise, turkols*, and by Bailey (1732) stressed on the last syllable, but by Kenrick (1773) on the first. Following the analogy of *tortoise* the pronunciation would be *tör'kis'* [A subtranslucent to opaque mineral of various hues].

Ben Jonson stresses *tür'kise*, Dr. Johnson *tür'kols, -kölse*, Milton and Tennyson *tür'kls*. SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. X, s. v. [Oxford, 1916.]

**Tuscarora:** tus'kä-rörä<sup>1</sup>; tūs'ea-rörä<sup>2</sup> [Amerind tribe of North America].

**Tuskegee:** tus-ki'gī<sup>1</sup>; tūs-kē'gē<sup>2</sup> [Town in Ala.]. **Tuskegee?**.

**Tussaud:** tü'sō<sup>1</sup>; tü'sō<sup>2</sup> [Swiss artist (1760-1850); established a waxwork exhibition in London]. [state of being under a tutor].

**tutelage:** tiü'ti-hj<sup>1</sup>; tü'te-lag<sup>2</sup>; *not* tshü'tel-ij<sup>1</sup> as Sheridan (1780) [The

**tutor:** tiü'tär<sup>1</sup>; tü'tör<sup>2</sup>; *not* tü'tör<sup>1</sup>, *nor* tshü'ter<sup>1</sup> as Sheridan (1780) [One who has charge of the instruction of another].

**tutorage:** tiü'tär-äj<sup>1</sup>; tü'tör-äg<sup>2</sup>; *not* tü'ter-ij<sup>1</sup>, *nor* tshü'ter-ij<sup>1</sup> as Sheridan (1780) [The office of a tutor]. [ferent fruits].

**tutti-frutti** [It.]: tü'ti-früt'ti<sup>1</sup>; tyt'ti-früt'ti<sup>2</sup> [A iced confection of dif-

**Tutuila:** tü'tu-i'lä<sup>1</sup>; tü'tu-i'lä<sup>2</sup> [Am. island of the Samoan group].

**tuxedo:** tuks-i'do<sup>1</sup>; tüks-ē'do<sup>2</sup> [A dinner-jacket].

**twelvemonth:** twelv'munth<sup>1</sup>; twelv'month<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) *twelv'munth'*; a fashionable corruption of the times, for the latest date given by Dr. Murray for the spelling *twelmunth* is 1573 [A year, consisting of twelve calendar months].

**Twickenham:** twik'en-am<sup>1</sup>; twik'en-am<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is silent [Eng. town].

The pronunciation *twik'en-am'* is heard in England only in song.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; më, gët, präy, fërn; hît, îce; î=ë; î=ë; gō, nôt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**twilight:** twai'laɪt<sup>1</sup>; twi'lit<sup>2</sup> [The period from sunset to dark night].

**twill, twin, twinge, twinkle, twist, twit, twitch, twitter.** Pronounce the *i* in these words as *i* in "hit" (see I): twil<sup>1</sup>, twil<sup>2</sup>; twin<sup>1</sup>, twin<sup>2</sup>; twinj<sup>1</sup>, twinj<sup>2</sup>; twɪn'kl<sup>1</sup>, twɪn'kl<sup>2</sup>; twist<sup>1</sup>, twist<sup>2</sup>; twit<sup>1</sup>, twit<sup>2</sup>; twitch<sup>1</sup>, twitch<sup>2</sup>; twit'er<sup>1</sup>, twit'er<sup>2</sup>.

**twirl:** twɔrl<sup>1</sup>; twɪrl<sup>2</sup> [To turn round and round rapidly].

**two:** tū<sup>1</sup>; tɔ<sup>2</sup>—the *w* is silent [The sum of one and one].

The pronunciation (tū) . . . is due to labialization of the vowel by the *w* which then disappeared before the related sound. The successive stages would thus be (twa, twə, twō, twū, tū).

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**two-legged:** tū'legd<sup>1</sup> or tū'leg'ed<sup>1</sup>; tɔ'lēgd<sup>2</sup> or tɔ'lēg'ed<sup>2</sup> [Having two legs]. Compare THREE-LEGGED.

**twopence:** tup'ens<sup>1</sup>; tɪp'enç<sup>2</sup>, *E., M., & W.* The formal pronunciation tɪp'ens<sup>1</sup> indicated by *Standard, C., I., St., Wr., Webster* (1828-1908), Knowles, and Smart, (1840) is seldom or never heard in England. From Buchanan's time the leading British lexicographers have indicated tup'ens<sup>1</sup> as representing standard usage. Among these are Buchanan (1757-66), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), and Jameson (1827) [A sum of money equal to two pence; also, a former silver coin of Great Britain; now only the coin distributed by the order of the English sovereign on Maundy Thursday]. Compare HALFPENNY.

**twopenny:** tup'e-nɪ<sup>1</sup>; tɪp'ɛ-ny<sup>2</sup>. The formal pronunciation in disuse is still indicated as preferred by several American and Scottish dictionaries. See TWOPENCE [Of the value of two pence; hence, cheap].

[of Lady Capulet].

**Tybalt:** tib'əlt<sup>1</sup>; tɪb'əlt<sup>2</sup> [In Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," the nephew

**Tyburn:** tai'bɜrn<sup>1</sup>; tɪ'bɜrn<sup>2</sup> [A historic place of execution in London, Eng.].

**Tychicus:** tik'ɪ-kus<sup>1</sup>; tɪ'e'ɪ-çs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

[Japan about 1854].

**tycoon:** tai-kūn<sup>1</sup>; tɪ'eōn<sup>2</sup> [The great prince: a title of the shogun of

**Tydeus:** tai'diūs<sup>1</sup> or tid'ɪ-ūs<sup>1</sup>; tɪ'dūs<sup>2</sup> or tɪd'e-ūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the son of Æneus, one of the seven chiefs who fought Thebes].

**tymp, tympan, tympanal, tympanic.** In these words the *y* is pronounced as *i* in "hit": timp<sup>1</sup>, timp<sup>2</sup>; timp'ənɪ, timp'pan<sup>2</sup>; timp'pə-nəl<sup>1</sup>, timp'pa-nəl<sup>2</sup>; tim-pan'ɪk<sup>1</sup>, tɪm-pān'ɪe<sup>2</sup>.

**tympanites:** tim'pə-nai'tɪz<sup>1</sup>; tɪm'pə-nɪ'tēs<sup>2</sup> [Swelling of the abdomen due to an accumulation of gas in the stomach, etc.].

**tympanitis:** tim'pə-nai'tɪs<sup>1</sup> or tim'pə-nɪ'tɪs<sup>1</sup>; tɪm'pə-nɪ'tɪs<sup>2</sup> or tɪm'pə-nɪ'tɪs<sup>2</sup> [Inflammation of the membrane lining the drum of the middle ear].

**tympanum:** tim'pə-num<sup>1</sup>; tɪm'pə-nūm<sup>2</sup> [1. The drum of the ear. 2. A drum or the skin stretched over the head of a drum].

**Tyndale:** tin'dəl<sup>1</sup>; tɪn'dəl<sup>2</sup>. Frequently mispronounced tin-dəl<sup>1</sup> [Eng. priest (1484-1536); translated the New Testament into English].

**Tynemouth:** tain'mʊθ<sup>1</sup>; tɪn'mʊθ<sup>2</sup> [Eng. city on the Tyne]. Compare TEIGNMOUTH.

**type:** taip<sup>1</sup>; tɪp<sup>2</sup> [1. That which represents something else. 2. A piece of metal bearing a letter or other character on its surface and used in printing].

**Typhoeus:** tai-fō'yūs<sup>1</sup>; tɪ-fō'yūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a monster with a hundred snake-heads].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn. this.

**l:** artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gö**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

**typhoid:** tai'foid<sup>1</sup>; tÿ'foid<sup>2</sup> [An infectious fever]. [winds].

**Typhon:** tai'fön<sup>1</sup>; tÿ'fön<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the son of Typhoeus, father of the

**typhoon:** tai-fün<sup>1</sup>; tÿ-föön<sup>2</sup> [A wind-storm of cyclonic force].

**typhus:** tai'fūs<sup>1</sup>; tÿ'fūs<sup>2</sup> [A contagious fever].

**typic:** tip'ik<sup>1</sup>; tÿp'ie<sup>2</sup> [Same as TYPICAL].

**typical:** tip'i-kal<sup>1</sup>; tÿp'i-eal<sup>2</sup> [Having the character or nature of a type.

See TYPE, I].

**typist:** taip'ist<sup>1</sup>; tÿp'ist<sup>2</sup> [An operator of a typewriting-machine: an En- [glish use].

**typographer:** tai-peg'ra-fər<sup>1</sup>; tÿ-pög'ra-fər<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation ti-peg'-ra-fər<sup>1</sup> is also occasionally heard and is noted as in use by *M. & W.* [A master of typography].

**typographic:** tai"po-graf'ik<sup>1</sup>; tÿ"po-ğräf'ie<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation ti-pə-graf'ik<sup>1</sup>, preferred by *C.*, is occasionally heard and is noted as in use by *M. & W.* [Same as TYPOGRAPHICAL].

**typographical:** tai"po-graf'i-kal<sup>1</sup>; tÿ"po-ğräf'i-eal<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., M., St., W., & Wr. C.* tip-o-graf'i-kal<sup>1</sup>, which is occasionally heard, is noted as in use also by *M., W., & Wr.* and was indicated as standard by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), and Smart (1846). But Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) recorded tai-po-graf'i-kal<sup>1</sup>, as used to-day [Relating to TYPOGRAPHY].

**typography:** tai-peg'ra-fi<sup>1</sup>; tÿ-pög'ra-fy<sup>2</sup>. *M. & W.* indicate ti-peg'ra-fi<sup>1</sup> as in use, but it is seldom heard [The art of printing from type; also, the arrangement or appearance of printed matter].

**tyrannic:** tai-ran'ik<sup>1</sup>; tÿ-rän'ie<sup>2</sup>. *M.* ti-ran'ik<sup>1</sup> [Same as TYRANNICAL].—

**tyrannical:** tai-ran'i-kal<sup>1</sup>; tÿ-rän'i-eal<sup>2</sup>. *M.* ti-ran'i-kal<sup>1</sup>, also indicated by Perry (1777), but Buchanan (1757-66), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797) tai-ran'ik<sup>1</sup> [Relating to or characteristic of a tyrant].

**tyrannize:** tir'ə-noiz<sup>1</sup>; tÿr'a-niz<sup>2</sup> [To use cruelly, or domineer over].

**Tyrannus:** tai-ran'us<sup>1</sup>; tÿ-rän'üs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**tyranny:** tir'ə-ni<sup>1</sup>; tÿr'a-ny<sup>2</sup> [Any act of abuse of unrestricted authority].

**tyrant:** tai-ran't<sup>1</sup>; tÿ-rant<sup>2</sup> [One who seizes sovereign power illegally; also, one who rules oppressively or cruelly].

**Tyre:** tai'r<sup>1</sup>; tÿr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Tyrians:** tir'i-ənz<sup>1</sup>; tÿr'i-ənz<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Tyrol:** tir'al<sup>1</sup> or (*Ger.*) ti-röl<sup>1</sup>; tÿr'ol<sup>2</sup> or (*Ger.*) tÿ-röl<sup>2</sup> [Austrian province].—

**Tyrolean:** ti-röl'h-an<sup>1</sup>; tÿ-röl'e-an<sup>2</sup> [A native of the Tyrol].—**Tyrolese:** tir'o-liz<sup>1</sup> or tir'o-lis<sup>1</sup>; tÿr'o-lēs<sup>2</sup> or tÿr'o-lēs<sup>2</sup> [*I. a.* Pert. to the Tyrol. *II. n.* A Tyrolean].—

**Tyrolenne:** tai-röl'h-en<sup>1</sup>; tÿ-röl'li-ən<sup>2</sup> [A song or dance of the Tyrolese].

**Tyrtæan:** tər-ti'en<sup>1</sup>; tÿr-tē'an<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to or in style of Tyrtæus].

**Tyrtæus:** tər-ti'us<sup>1</sup>; tÿr-tē'üs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. poet of about 650 B. C.].

**Tyrus:** tai'rus<sup>1</sup>; tÿ'rūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Tyrwhitt:** tir'it<sup>1</sup>; tÿr'it<sup>2</sup> [Eng. philologist (1730-86)].

[etc.].

**tzar, tsarina:** tzār<sup>1</sup>, tzār<sup>2</sup>; tza-rī'nə<sup>1</sup>, tza-rī'na<sup>2</sup> [See CZAR, etc., and TSAR,

**2:** ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gö, nōt, ör, wēn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Tzigany:** tsɪg'ə-nɪ<sup>1</sup>; tsɪg'ə-ny<sup>2</sup>; *Magyar* tsi-gū'ni<sup>1</sup> [A Hungarian Gipsy].—

**Tzigane:** tsi-gān<sup>1</sup>; tsi-gān<sup>2</sup> [Same as Tzigany].

**tzin** [Mex.]: zɪn<sup>1</sup>; zɪn<sup>2</sup> [Lord; baron; noble].

## U

**u:** yū<sup>1</sup>; yū<sup>2</sup>. In this book the sounds of this letter are indicated by the following symbols: (1) u<sup>1</sup>; u<sup>2</sup>, as in *full*, *pulpit*, etc. It is used also (a) to indicate the sound of *u* in the syllable *-ful*, as, *cupful*, etc., (b) after *s* = *sh*, as in *censure* (sen'-shur<sup>1</sup>, cēn'shur<sup>2</sup>), *sugar* (shug'ər<sup>1</sup>; shug'ər<sup>2</sup>); (c) before *sh*, as in *bush*, *push*, *cushion*; (d) to indicate the sound of *o* as in *woman*, *wolf*, and of *ou* as in *could* (kud<sup>1</sup>; eud<sup>2</sup>); (e) to indicate the sound of *oo* as in *book*, *good*, *stood*; (f) to indicate syllables that are short in quantity in the Roman pronunciation of Latin, and in other foreign languages.

(2) ū<sup>1</sup>; ū<sup>2</sup>, as in *rude*, *rule*, *true*, etc. It is used (a) chiefly after *r*, *l*, or *j*, as in *crude*, *flud*, *jubilee*, *judicial*; (b) to indicate the sound of *ew*, as in *brew*, *crew*, *Jew*, *lewd*, *rheum*, etc.; (c) to indicate the sound of *ui*, as in *bruise*, *cruise*, *fruit*, *juice*, etc.; (d) to indicate the sound of *ou*, as in *group*, *through*, *you*, *youth*, also heard in words derived from the French as *croup*, *soup*, etc., *rouge*, *route*, etc., *bouquet*, *routine*, etc.; (e) to indicate the sound of *oo*, as in *droop*, *food*, *mood*, *round*, *woo*, etc.; (f) to indicate syllables that are long in the Roman pronunciation of Latin or of scientific terms and in other foreign languages.

(3) ʊ<sup>1</sup>; ŭ<sup>2</sup>, as in *but*, *dun*, *hunger*, *under*, etc. It is used (a) chiefly in monosyllabic words or in accented syllables which end in a consonant, as *bust*, *crust*, *Prussia*, etc., *unto*, *supper*, etc.; (b) in unaccented syllables, as *circus*, *succeed*; (c) to indicate the sound of *o* before *m*, *me*, *n*, *ne*, *ng*, *th*, and *z*, as in *among*, *comfort*, *come*, *son*, *done*, *tongue*, *nothing*, *brother*, *dozen*, etc.; (d) to indicate sound of *oo*, as in *blood*, *flood*, etc.; (e) to indicate the sound of *oe*, as in *does*; (f) to indicate the sound of *ou*, as in *double*, *pious*.

(4) ū<sup>1</sup>; ŭ<sup>2</sup>, as in *burn*. This symbol is used only before *r* generally followed by a consonant, as in *curl*, *furnace*, *hurst*, *nurse*, *purse*. It is used to indicate the sounds of (a) *o* in *work*, (b) *oe* in *Goethe*, (c) the Fr. *eu* in *douceur* (dū'sūr<sup>1</sup>; dū'sūr<sup>2</sup>).

(5) iu<sup>1</sup>; ū<sup>2</sup>, as in *duration*, *futility*. (6) iū<sup>1</sup>; ū<sup>2</sup>, as in *avenue*, *constitution*, *pupil*, *tube*, *beauty*. See quotation.

*Long u* is the name popularly given to the diphthongal *u* of *use* and to the *u* of *tube*, which may or may not be diphthongal. Of the two varieties one is simply ū, fully rounded and preceded by *y*. The other is less rounded and has no *y*, tho the middle part of the tongue is slightly raised. It is a "mid-mixed" vowel, which we denote by iū; when short, as in *mutation*, by iu. Its ordinary signs are *u*, *ne*, *ew*, *eu*, *ui* (*mute*, *due*, *new*, *feud*, *suit*). Like the diphthongal yū, it comes from the high French *u*, which first became yū, then yū. Since *r* and *l* are not easily followed by *y*, the tendency has been to keep the old ū after these consonants, while converting it into yū or iū after the others. Thus *rule*, *lute* are usually pronounced, in England, rīl, lūt; but *tube*, *mute*, *duty* become tyūb, myūt, dyū'tu. In the United States iū is more common in this class of words.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. 2504, col. 1. [1916.]

In some other words the *u* when unstressed is obscured and this is indicated by the symbol ɔ in Key 1, and by u in Key 2. See Introductory, page xxviii.

The "obscure" vowel ɔ. This is vocal resonance reduced to its lowest terms and produced with the least possible interference with the speech-current on its outward passage. It is the sound to which all the low vowels, to some extent also *e* and *i*, tend when not fortified by the accent. It is technically a "mid-mixed" vowel, closely akin to *u*, but differing from it by its weaker resonance; (cp. the second vowel of *humdrum* with that of *tantrum*, which is virtually identical with that of *monarch*, *ever*, *fugot*, *martyr*). FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* p. 2504, col. 1. [1916.]

2: wɒf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**Uberto** [It.]: See **HUBERT**.

**ublety**: *yü-bai'í-tí¹*; *yü-bí'e-ty²*. *C.* *yü-bí'í-tí¹* [Local relation].

**ubiquitary**: *yü-bik'wí-tē'rí¹*; *yü-bík'wí-tā'ry²* [Ubiquitous].—**ubiquitous**: *yü-bik'wí-tus¹*; *yü-bík'wí-tús²* [Existing everywhere].—**ubiquity**: *yü-bik'wí-tí¹*; *yü-bík'wí-ty²* [Existence in all places at the same time].

**Ucal**: *yü'kal¹*; *yü'eal²* [Bible].

[companion of Priam].

**Ucalegon**: *yü-kal'í-gón¹*; *yü-eál'e-gón²* [In classic myth, an elder of Troy,

**Uchida**: *ü'chí-da¹*; *ü'chí-dā²* [Jap. ambassador (1865- )].

**Udal, Udall**: *yü'dal¹*; *yü'däl²* [Eng. scholar and dramatist (1506-56)].

**Uel**: *yü'el¹*; *yü'él²* [Bible].

**Uffa**: *ü'fa¹*; *ü'fā²* [King of East Anglia (575 A. D.)].

[Compare **ABRUZZI**].

**Uffizzi**: *ü-fit'zī¹*; *ü-fit'zī²* [Art gallery in Florence, It.; founded 15th cent.].

**Ugo** [It.]: See **HUGH**.

[or their language].

**Ugrian**: *ü'gri-an¹* or *yü'gri-an¹*; *ü'gri-an²* or *yü'gri-an²* [Pert. to the Finns

**uhlan**: *ü'lan¹*; *ü'lan²*. *I.* *ü'lan¹*; *St.* *yü'lan¹*; *W.* *ü'lān¹*—the German pronunciation [A cavalryman and lancer].

**Uhland**: *ü'lant¹*; *ü'lānt²* [Ger. poet (1787-1862)].

[of Strassburg in 1870].

**Uhrich**: *ü'rik¹* or *ü'rih¹*; *ü'rie²* or *ü'rīh²* [Fr. general (1802-81); defender

**Uist**: *wist¹* or *üst¹*; *wist²* or *üst²* [Sc. islands].

[eigner].

**Uitlander** [S.-Afr. D.]: *eit'land-ar¹*; *öit'länd-er²* [An outlander or for-

**ukase**: *yü-kēs¹*; *yü-kās²* [Rus. official decree].

[part of European Russia].

**Ukraine**: *yü'krēn¹*; *yü'krān²* [Name of independent region, formerly a

**ukulele**: *yü'kē-lē'h¹*; *yü'ku-lē'h²* [A guitar-like musical instrument.]

**Ulai**: *yü'lai¹* or *yü'li-ai¹*; *yü'li²* or *yü'la-i²* [Bible].—**Ulam**: *yü'lam¹*; *yü'lām²* [Bible].

**ulema**: *ü'h-mā¹*; *ü'le-mā²*. *C.* *ü'le-mā¹*; *E., I., & St.* *yā-lī'mā¹*; *W.* *ü'lā-mā¹*; *Wr.* *ü-lī'mā¹*. By Smart (1846) and Craig (1849) *yü-lī'mā¹* [Moslem doctors of law who interpret the Koran].

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**Ulfilas**: *ül'fi-las¹*; *ül'fi-lās²* [Gothic bishop, translator of the Bible (311?-

**Ulla**: *ül'ä¹*; *ül'ä²* [Bible].

**Ulotrichi**: *yü-let'ri-kai¹*; *yü-löt'ri-ei²* [The woolly-haired species of the human race].—**Ulotriches**: *yü-let'ri-kiz¹*; *yü-löt'ri-eis²* [The Ulotrichi].

**Ulrica**: *ül'ri-kä¹*; *ül'ri-ea²* [A feminine personal name]. **Ulrika†**. *F.* **Ulrique**: *ül'rik¹*; *ül'rik²*; *G.* **Ulrike**: *ül-rī'kä¹*; *ül-rī'ke²*; *It.* **Ulrica**: *ül-rī'ka¹*; *ül-rī'eä²*.

**Ulrici**: *ül-rī'tsi¹*; *ül-rī'tsi²* [Ger. philosopher (1806-84)].

**ultima**: *ül'ti-mä¹*; *ül'ti-ma²* [**I. a.** Being of the farthest or last. **II. n.** The last syllable of a word].

**ultimate**: *ül'ti-mit¹*; *ül'ti-mat²* [**I. a.** Beyond which there is none other; final. **II. n.** The final result; conclusion].

**Ultima Thule**: *ül'ti-mä thiü'li¹*; *ül'ti-ma thü'lē²* [See **THULE**].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

**ultimatum:** ul'ti-mə'tum<sup>1</sup>; ūl'ti-mā'tūm<sup>2</sup> [Final terms in diplomacy; also, a final proposition].

**ultramontane:** ul'tra-mən'tēn<sup>1</sup>; ūl'tra-mōn'tān<sup>2</sup> [**I.** *a.* Situated or expressed beyond the mountains. **II.** *n.* One who lives beyond the mountains].

**ululant:** ul'yū-lant<sup>1</sup>; ūl'yū-lant<sup>2</sup> [Hooting; howling].—**ululation:** ul'yū-lē'shan<sup>1</sup>; ūl'yū-lā'shon<sup>2</sup> [A howling or wailing].

**Ulysses:** yu-lis'iz<sup>1</sup>; yū-lŷs'ēs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, king of Ithaca, engaged in the Trojan war, also, a masculine personal name]. **F.** Ulysse: ū'lis'iz<sup>1</sup>; ū'lŷs'ēs<sup>2</sup>; **It.** Ulisse: ū-lis'sē<sup>1</sup>; y-lis'sē<sup>2</sup>.

**umbilical:** um-bil'i-kəl<sup>1</sup>; ūm-bīl'i-eal<sup>2</sup> [Relating to the navel].

**umbilicus:** um'bī-lai'kus<sup>1</sup>; ūm'bī-lī'eus<sup>2</sup>. **E.** um-bil'i-kus<sup>1</sup> [The navel].

**umbrage:** um'bri<sup>1</sup>; ūm'brag<sup>2</sup> [A feeling of being overshadowed].

**umbrageous:** um-brē'jus<sup>1</sup>; ūm-brā'gūs<sup>2</sup>. **C.** um-brē'jius<sup>1</sup>; **Wr.** um-brē'-ji-us<sup>1</sup>, the pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827). [Forming a screen, or supplying shade].

**umbrella:** um-brel'ə<sup>1</sup>; ūm-brēl'a<sup>2</sup>; *not* um-ber-el-la [A portable covered framework for protection from rain or sun].

**umbrine** [**F.**]: um'brin<sup>1</sup> or um'brain<sup>1</sup>; ūm'brin<sup>2</sup> or ūm'brīn<sup>2</sup> [A food-fish].

**Ummah:** um'ā<sup>1</sup>; ūm'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**umpirage:** um'pair-ij<sup>1</sup>; ūm'pīr-ag<sup>2</sup> [The office or decision of an umpire]. —**umpire:** um'pair<sup>1</sup>; ūm'pīr<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1757) and Scott (1797) um'pīr<sup>1</sup>; Kenrick (1773) um'pīr<sup>1</sup> [One who enforces rules in a game or decides questions in controversy].

**un-** (*prefix*): un<sup>1</sup>; ūn<sup>2</sup>. This prefix is used in English to express negation, incompleteness, or opposition; as, **un-cleanly**, **un-cour-teous**, **un-fa'ished**, **un-pre-pared**, **un-will'ing**. It is commonly prefixed to adjectives and adverbs, and rarely to nouns. **Un-** is used also to express the reversal of the action of verbs, as **un-dress**, **un-fold**, **un-tie**, etc. For the pronunciation of words with this prefix that are frequently mispronounced see the second element of the word.

**Uncas:** un'kəs<sup>1</sup>; ūn'eas<sup>2</sup> [A Mohican sachem (1588?–1682?)]. [capitals].

**uncial:** un'shəl<sup>1</sup>; ūn'shal<sup>2</sup> [Relating to ancient letters resembling modern

**uncouth:** un-kūth<sup>1</sup>; ūn-euth<sup>2</sup> [Awkward or odd].

**unction:** un'k'shən<sup>1</sup>; ūn'e'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of anointing].

**unctuous:** un'k'chu-[or -tiu-]us<sup>1</sup>; ūn'e'chu-[or -tū-]ūs<sup>2</sup> [Like oil].

**undaunted:** un-dānt'ed<sup>1</sup> or un-dōn'ted<sup>1</sup>; ūn-dānt'ēd<sup>2</sup> or ūn-dān'ted<sup>2</sup>. See DAUNT [Fearless].

**underground:** un'dər-graund<sup>1</sup>; ūn'dər-ġround<sup>2</sup> [Situated or operated beneath the surface of the ground]. [below or beneath].

**underneath:** un'dər-nīth<sup>1</sup>; ūn'dər-nēth<sup>2</sup>; *not* un'dər-nīth<sup>1</sup> [Directly

**Undine:** un-dīn<sup>1</sup> or un'dīn<sup>1</sup>; ūn-dīn<sup>2</sup> or ūn'dīn<sup>2</sup> [**1.** In folk-lore, a female watersprite. **2.** The heroine in Fouqué's romance of the same name].

**undiscerning:** un'di-zēr'n'ing<sup>1</sup>; ūn'di-zēr'n'ing<sup>2</sup>—the *s* is pronounced as *z*. See *S* [Want of keenness of judgment]. See DISCERN.

**undress:** un-dres<sup>1</sup>; ūn-drēs<sup>2</sup>; *not* un'dres<sup>1</sup> [Every-day clothes].

2: wɒl, dɔ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŷle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

**undulatory:** un'di-u-la-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; ün'dū-la-to-ry<sup>2</sup>. *E.* un'di-u-lē-tōr-i<sup>1</sup>; *St.* un'di-u-lē'tər-i<sup>1</sup>; *I.* un'diū-la-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1836) un'di-u-lē'tər-i<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) un'di-u-lē-to-rī<sup>1</sup> [Having a wave-like appearance].**unguent:** un'gwent<sup>1</sup>; ün'gwent<sup>2</sup>; *not* un'gwent<sup>1</sup> [An ointment or salve].**unguiculate:** un-gwik'yū-lēt<sup>1</sup>; ün-gwie'yū-lāt<sup>2</sup> [Having claws or nails].**ungulate:** un'giu-lit<sup>1</sup>; ün'gū-lat<sup>2</sup> [Having hoofs; hoof-shaped].**Unigenitus:** yū'nī-jen'i-tus<sup>1</sup>; yū'ni-gēn'i-tūs<sup>2</sup> [A bull issued in 1713 by Pope Clement XI. against Quesnel's annotated New Testament].**unijugate:** yu-nij'ū-gāt<sup>1</sup>; yū-nij'ū-gāt<sup>2</sup> [Having one pair of leaflets].**union:** yūn'yōn<sup>1</sup>; yūn'yōn<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827) yū'n-un<sup>1</sup> [The act of joining, or the state of being united].**unison:** yū'nī-sən<sup>1</sup>; yū'nī-son<sup>2</sup>. Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840) yū'nī-zun<sup>1</sup>, noted also by *C.* & *W.* as secondary [Perfect accord or agreement].**unisonal:** yū'nīs'o-nāl<sup>1</sup>; yū'nīs'o-nāl<sup>2</sup> [Being in unison].—**unisonous:** yū'nīs'o-nūs<sup>1</sup>; yū'nīs'o-nūs<sup>2</sup> [Unisonal; also, sounding alone].**Unitarian:** yū'nī-tā'ri-an<sup>1</sup>; yū'ni-tā'ri-an<sup>2</sup> [A member of any religious body that denies the doctrine of the Trinity]. Compare BARBARIAN.**univalence:** yū'nī-vē'lens<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, or yū-niv'a-lens<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., & W.*; yū'nī-vā'lēnc<sup>2</sup> or yū-niv'a-lēnc<sup>2</sup>. *I. & St.* yū-niv'a-lens<sup>1</sup>; *W.* yū'nī-vē'lens<sup>1</sup>. The second indicates usage in Great Britain [In chemistry, the property of having a combining power of unity].—**univalent:** yū'nī-vē'lent<sup>1</sup> or yū-niv'a-lent<sup>1</sup>; yū'nī-vā'lēnt<sup>2</sup> or yū-niv'a-lēnt<sup>2</sup> [Having a valence]. Compare UNIVALENCE.**univocal:** yū-niv'o-kāl<sup>1</sup>; yū-niv'o-eal<sup>2</sup> [Having but one proper meaning].**unscathed:** un-skēthd<sup>1</sup>; ün-seāthd<sup>2</sup>. *St.* un-skēfht<sup>1</sup>; Webster (1847) un-skafht<sup>1</sup> [Not hurt].**Unter den Linden:** un'tər den līn'den<sup>1</sup>; un'tər dēn līn'dēn<sup>2</sup> [An avenue lined with linden-trees in Berlin, Ger.]. [drance; resisting control].**untoward:** un-to'ard<sup>1</sup>; ün-tō'ard<sup>2</sup>. Compare TOWARD [Causing hindrance; resisting control].**upanishad** [Sans.]: u-pan'i-shad<sup>1</sup>; u-pān'i-shād<sup>2</sup> [A philosophical treatise, forming a part of the Vedic literature].**upas:** yū'pās<sup>1</sup>; yū'pas<sup>2</sup> [A tall Javanese tree yielding poisonous juice].**Upharsin:** yū-fār'sin<sup>1</sup>; yū-fār'sin<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Uphaz:** yū'faz<sup>1</sup>; yū'fāz<sup>2</sup>

[Bible].

[torated for the cords of an awning].

**uphroe:** yū'frō<sup>1</sup>; yū'frō<sup>2</sup>. *E. & W.* uf'rō<sup>1</sup>; *I.* uf'ro<sup>1</sup> [A wooden block, per-**upmost:** up'mōst<sup>1</sup>; üp'mōst<sup>2</sup> [Highest].**upright:** up'rait<sup>1</sup>; üp'rit<sup>2</sup>. By Spenser in "Mother Hubbard" (l. 278) and Milton in "Paradise Lost" (bk. i, l. 221), by Bailey (1727 & 1761), Johnson (1755), and Buchanan stressed on the final syllable, *up-right'*. [Having a vertical position; morally correct].

This word, with its derivatives, is, in prose, accented on the first syllable; but in poetry seems to be accented indifferently on the first or second.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *Dictionary of the English Language* vol. II, s. v. [London, 1755.]**uproar:** up'rēr<sup>1</sup>; üp'rōr<sup>2</sup>. This pronunciation, common to southern England and in wide use in the United States, is unrecorded by American dictionaries.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, lēe; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, zōt, ör, wōr.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

that indicate up-rōr<sup>1</sup>, heard in northern England and considered dialectal, and also locally in the United States. Knowles (1835) up-rōr<sup>1</sup> [A noisy and violent disturbance].

This word . . . is accented on the first syllable in prose; in verse, indifferently on either. SAMUEL JOHNSON *Dictionary of the English Language* vol. II, s. v. [London, 1755.]

**Upsal:** up-sāl<sup>1</sup>; up-sāl<sup>2</sup> [Saine as UPSALA].

**Upsala:** up-sāl<sup>1</sup>; up-sāl<sup>2</sup> [Sw. province and city]. [the Greek alphabet].

**upsilon:** yūp'si-lon<sup>1</sup>; yūp'si-lōn<sup>2</sup> [The twentieth letter and sixth vowel in

**Ur:** ūr<sup>1</sup>; ūr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Urai:** yū'rai<sup>1</sup>; yū'ri<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Ural:** yū'rāl<sup>1</sup>; yū'ral<sup>2</sup> [Mountain system and river in European Russia].

**Urania:** yu-rē'ni-a<sup>1</sup>; yu-rū'ni-a<sup>2</sup> [In myth, the Muse of astronomy].

**Uranus:** yū'rā-nus<sup>1</sup>; yū'rā-nūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, the father of the Titans].

**Urban:** ūr'bən<sup>1</sup>; ūr'ban<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan. G. Sw. **Urban:** ūr'bən<sup>1</sup>; ūr'bān<sup>2</sup>; D. **Urbaan:** ūr'bān<sup>1</sup>; ūr'bān<sup>2</sup>; F. **Urbain:** ūr'bān<sup>1</sup>; ūr'bān<sup>2</sup>; It. **Urbano:** ūr-bā'no<sup>1</sup>; ūr-bā'no<sup>2</sup>; L. **Urbanus:** ūr-bē'nus<sup>1</sup>; ūr-bū'nūs<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Urbano:** ūr-bā'no<sup>1</sup>; ūr-bā'no<sup>2</sup>.

**Urbana:** ūr-bān<sup>1</sup>; ūr'bān<sup>2</sup>; not ūr-bē'nā<sup>1</sup> [City in Illinois].

**urbane (a.):** ūr-bēn<sup>1</sup>; ūr'bān<sup>2</sup> [Characterized by a courteous manner].

**Urbane (n.):** ūr-bēn<sup>1</sup>; ūr'bān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**urbanity:** ūr-ban<sup>1</sup>-tī<sup>1</sup>; ūr'bān<sup>2</sup>-tī<sup>2</sup> [Quality of being urbane].

**Urbino:** ūr-bī'no<sup>1</sup>; ūr-bī'no<sup>2</sup> [Ancient It. duchy and its capital].

**urea:** yū'rī-a<sup>1</sup>; yū'rē-a<sup>2</sup> [A colorless crystalline substance present in urine].

**ureter:** yu-rī'ter<sup>1</sup>; yū-rē'ter<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* yū'rī'ter<sup>1</sup>, the pronunciation indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [The duct which carries the urine from the kidney to the bladder].

**urethra:** yu-rī'thrā<sup>1</sup>; yū-rē'thra<sup>2</sup> [The canal by which urine is discharged].

**Uri:** ūrī<sup>1</sup>; ūrī<sup>2</sup> [Swiss canton].

**Uri:** yū'rai<sup>1</sup>; yū'ri<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Uria:** yu-rai'a<sup>1</sup>; yu-rī'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—

**Uriah:** yu-rai'ā<sup>1</sup>; yu-rī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Urias:** yu-rai'as<sup>1</sup>; yu-rī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Uriel:** yū'rī-el<sup>1</sup>; yū'rī-el<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Urijah:** yu-rai'ja<sup>1</sup>; yū-rī'ja<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Urim:** yū'rim<sup>1</sup>; yū'rim<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**urine:** yū'rīn<sup>1</sup>; yū'rīn<sup>2</sup>; not yū'rain<sup>1</sup> [A fluid excretion from the kidneys].

**Urquart:** ūrk'art<sup>1</sup>; ūrk'art<sup>2</sup> [Scot. author (1611-60)].

**Urquhart:** ūrk'hart<sup>1</sup> or (Scot.) ūrk'art<sup>1</sup>; ūrk'hart<sup>2</sup> or (Scot.) ūrk'art<sup>2</sup> [Scot. clan-name from a district in Inverness].

**ursine:** ūr'sm<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., St., & Wr.*, or ūr'suin<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., & W.*; ūr'sin<sup>2</sup> or ūr'sin<sup>2</sup> [Relating to or like bears].

**Ursula:** ūr'siu-lā<sup>1</sup>; ūr'sū-lā<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. D. **Orselfne:** ūr'se-lī'nē<sup>1</sup>; ūr'se-lī'nē<sup>2</sup>; **Ursula:** ūr'su-lā<sup>1</sup>; ūr'su-lā<sup>2</sup>; F. **Ursule:** ūr'sul<sup>1</sup>; ūr'sul<sup>2</sup>; G. Sw. **Ursel:** ūr'sel<sup>1</sup>; ūr'sel<sup>2</sup>; It. **Orsola:** ūr'so-lā<sup>1</sup>; ūr'so-lā<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Ursola:** ūr'so-lā<sup>1</sup>; ūr'so-lā<sup>2</sup>.

**Ursuline:** ūr'siu-līn<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*, or ūr'siu-lain<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., & St.*; ūr'sū-līn<sup>2</sup> or ūr'sū-līn<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to St. Ursula, or an order of nuns founded in 1537].

**Uruguay:** ū'rū-gwē<sup>1</sup> or ū'rū-gwā<sup>1</sup>; ū'rū-gwā<sup>2</sup> or ū'rū-gwā<sup>2</sup> [1. So. American republic. 2. A river in S. E. South Am.].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.



1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

**usable:** yŭz'ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; yuſ'a-bl<sup>2</sup>—note that the *s* is pronounced as *z*. See S [That may be used].—**usage:** yŭz'ij<sup>1</sup>; yuſ'ag<sup>2</sup>. *I. & St.* yŭz'ej<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation yŭ'si<sup>1</sup> is also frequently heard [The act or manner of using or treating a person or thing].

**usance:** yŭz'əns<sup>1</sup>; yuſ'anç<sup>2</sup> [A variable period of time].

**use** (*n.*): yŭs<sup>1</sup>; yuſ<sup>2</sup> [The application of something to amend].

**use** (*v.*): yŭz<sup>1</sup>; yuſ<sup>2</sup> [To make use of].

**used:** yŭzd<sup>1</sup>; yuſd<sup>2</sup> [Made use of].

**Ushant:** uſh'ənt<sup>1</sup>; uſh'ant<sup>2</sup>. **Fr. Ouessant:** ŭ'es'sān'<sup>1</sup>; ŭ'es'sān'<sup>2</sup> [and off France].

**usquebaugh:** us'kwī-bŭ<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W.*, or us'kwī-bŭ<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., St., & W.*; ŭs'kwe-bŭ<sup>2</sup> or ŭs'kwe-bŭ<sup>2</sup>. *I.* us'kwī-bŭ<sup>1</sup>. By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) us'kwī-bŭ<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) us'kwī-bŭ<sup>1</sup>. By Scott spelt *usquabae* ("Redgauntlet," ch. xx: 1824) and by Carleton ("Traits of the Irish Peasantry," ch. i, p. 17: 1843), *iska-behagh* [Whiskey: so called in Scotland and Ireland].

**usual:** yŭ'zu-əl<sup>1</sup>; yŭ'zhu-əl<sup>2</sup>; but much more frequently heard yŭ'zəl<sup>1</sup>, which should be avoided [Such as commonly occurs in the ordinary course of events or ordinary practise].—**usually:** yŭ'zu-əl-<sup>1</sup>; yŭ'zhu-əl-y<sup>2</sup>; not yŭ'zəl-<sup>1</sup>.

**usucapion:** yŭ'zu-kē'pī-ən<sup>1</sup>; yŭ'zhu-eā'pī-ŏn<sup>2</sup> [The acquisition of property by uninterrupted possession for a period of time prescribed by law].

**usufruct:** yŭ'zu-frukt<sup>1</sup>; yŭ'zhu-frŭet<sup>2</sup> [The right of enjoying and using a thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance].

**usurious:** yu-zŭ'rī-us<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, I., St., Wr., or* yu-zŭ'rī-us<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., & W.*; yŭ-zhu'rī-ŭs<sup>2</sup> or yŭ-zŭ'rī-ŭs<sup>2</sup>. [Taking illegal interest on money lent].

**usurp:** yu-zŭrp<sup>1</sup>; yŭ-sŭrp<sup>2</sup>. So also its relatives **u'sur-pā'tion**, **u-sur-per**, etc. Sometimes heard yu-zŭrp<sup>1</sup> [To seize and hold without right].

**usury:** yŭ'zu-rī<sup>1</sup>; yŭ'zhu-ry<sup>2</sup> [An illegal rate of interest].

**Uta:** yŭ'tā<sup>1</sup>; yŭ'tā<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Utah:** yŭ'tō<sup>1</sup> or yŭ'tā<sup>1</sup>; yŭ'tā<sup>2</sup> or yŭ'tā<sup>2</sup> [A State of the United States].

**utensil:** yu-tēn'sil<sup>1</sup>; yŭ-tēn'sil<sup>2</sup>. By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) yŭ'tēn-sil<sup>1</sup> [An implement serving a useful purpose].

**uterine:** yŭ'tēr-in<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., St., & W.*, or yŭ'tēr-ain<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., & W.*; yŭ'tēr-in<sup>2</sup> or yŭ'tēr-in<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777) and Smart (1840) yŭ'tēr-in<sup>1</sup> [Relating to the womb].

**Utgard:** ŭt'gard<sup>1</sup>; ŭt'gārd<sup>2</sup> [In Norse myth, the abode of the giants].

**Uthal:** yŭ'fhai<sup>1</sup> or yŭ'fhi-ai<sup>1</sup>; yŭ'thi<sup>2</sup> or yŭ'tha-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Uthi:** yŭ'fhai<sup>1</sup>; yŭ'thi<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Utopia:** yu-tō'pī-ai<sup>1</sup>; yu-tō'pī-a<sup>2</sup> [An imaginary island described by Sir Thomas More in a romance of the same name].—**Utopianism:** yu-tō'pī-ən-izm<sup>1</sup>; yu-tō'pī-an-izm<sup>2</sup> [The character of a Utopian].

**Utrecht:** yŭ'trekt<sup>1</sup> or (*D.*) ŭ'trēnt<sup>1</sup>; yŭ'trēet<sup>2</sup> or (*D.*) ŭ'trēnt<sup>2</sup> [**1.** A province and city in the Netherlands. **2.** A division of Natal province, South Africa].

**Uttoxeter:** ŭks'ī-ter<sup>1</sup>; ŭks'ī-ter<sup>2</sup>. Compare ANSTRUTHER [Eng. town].

**uvula:** yŭ'viu-lā<sup>1</sup>; yŭ'vū-lā<sup>2</sup> [A fleshy pendant which hangs from the middle of the soft palate].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, fce; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

**vagrant**<sup>1</sup>: vē'grənt<sup>1</sup>; vā'grənt<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755) stressed *va'gabond* and *va'grant* alike. The pronunciation *vag'rənt*<sup>1</sup> is not infrequently heard in southern England, probably from the verb now rarely used [*I. a.* Relating to one who wanders. *II. n.* An idle wanderer]. [like a vagrant].

**vagrant**<sup>2</sup> (*v.*): vag'rənt<sup>1</sup>; vā'grənt<sup>2</sup>. Compare ABSENT [To roam or ramble

**vain**: vēn<sup>1</sup>; vān<sup>2</sup>. Compare VANE, VEIN [Elated with self-admiration].

**Vajezatha**: vā-jēz'a-thā<sup>1</sup>; vā-jēz'a-thā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**valance**: val'əns<sup>1</sup>; vāl'əns<sup>2</sup>; not vē'ləns<sup>1</sup>. Compare VALENCE [Hanging [drapery].

**Valdemar**: vāl'di-mār<sup>1</sup>; vāl'de-mār<sup>2</sup> [Same as WALDEMAR].

**Valdēs**: val-dēs<sup>1</sup>; vāl-dēs<sup>2</sup> [Sp. statesman (1735-1811)].

**Valdes**<sup>2</sup>: val'dez<sup>1</sup> or val'des<sup>1</sup>; vāl'dēs<sup>2</sup> or vāl'dēs<sup>2</sup> [Island off Brit. Colum- [bia].

**vale**<sup>1</sup>: vāl<sup>1</sup>; vāl<sup>2</sup> [Level or low land between hills].

**vale**<sup>2</sup> [*L.*]: vē'lī<sup>1</sup>; vā'lē<sup>2</sup> [A farewell].

**valence**: vē'ləns<sup>1</sup>; vāl'ləns<sup>2</sup>. Compare VALANCE [In chemistry, the property of combining with or of replacing other elements].

**Valencia**: va-len'shi-ə<sup>1</sup> or (*Sp.*) va-len'fhi-ə<sup>1</sup>; va-lən'shi-ə<sup>2</sup> or (*Sp.*) vā-lən'thi-ə<sup>2</sup> [Sp. province or its seaport capital]. [a fine bobbin-lace made there].

**Valenciennes**: vā'lan'syen<sup>1</sup>; vāl'lān'gyēn<sup>2</sup> [*F.* manufacturing city; also,

**Valentine**: val'en-tain<sup>1</sup>; vāl'en-tin<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. Dan.

**Valentin**: fā'lən-tin<sup>1</sup>; fāl'lən-tin<sup>2</sup>; D. **Valentijn**: vā'lən-toin<sup>1</sup>; vā'lən-tin<sup>2</sup>; F. **Valentin**: vā'lān'tān<sup>1</sup>; vāl'lān'tān<sup>2</sup>; G. **Valentin**: vā'lor fā'lən-tin<sup>1</sup>; vā'lor fā'l'lən-tin<sup>2</sup>; It. **Valentino**: vā'lən-ti'no<sup>1</sup>; vāl'lən-ti'no<sup>2</sup>; L. **Valentinus**: val'en-tai'nus<sup>1</sup>; vāl'en-ti'nus<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Valentin**: vā'lən-tin<sup>1</sup>; vāl'lən-tin<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Valentin**: vā'lən-tin<sup>1</sup>; vāl'lən-tin<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Valentin**: vā'lən-tin<sup>1</sup>; vāl'lən-tin<sup>2</sup>.

**Valerian**: vā-lī'ri-ən<sup>1</sup>; vā-lē'ri-ən<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. D. **Valerianus**: vā-lē'ri-ā'nus<sup>1</sup>; vā-lē'ri-ā'nus<sup>2</sup>; F. **Valérien**: vā'lē'ri-ān<sup>1</sup>; vā'lē'ri-ān<sup>2</sup>; It. **Valeriano**: vā-lē'ri-ā'no<sup>1</sup>; vā-lē'ri-ā'no<sup>2</sup>; L. **Valerianus**: vā-lī'ri-ē'nus<sup>1</sup>; vā-lē'ri-ā'nus<sup>2</sup>.

**valeric**: vā-ler'ik<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., I., M., & W.*, or val'ə-rik<sup>1</sup>, *C. & W.*; vā-lē'rie<sup>2</sup> or vāl'e-rie<sup>2</sup>; *St.* vā-lī'rik<sup>1</sup> [Relating to the valerian plant].

**vale**<sup>1</sup>: val'et<sup>1</sup> or val'ē<sup>1</sup>; vāl'ēt<sup>2</sup> or vāl'ē<sup>2</sup>. The first pronunciation was indicated by the earlier and all modern dictionaries. The second pronunciation is French and is frequently heard in England. The word is now fully Anglicized. Blount (1656) defined it:

A Groom, Yeoman or Household-servant of the meaner sort. In old time it was a Title for all young Gentlemen, till they came to eighteen years of age.

**valeudnarian**: vāl'i-tiū'di-nē'ri-ən<sup>1</sup>; vāl'e-tiū'di-nā'ri-ən<sup>2</sup> [A person of feeble or delicate health]. [palace of immortality].

**Valhalla**: val-hal'ə<sup>1</sup>; vāl-hāl'a<sup>2</sup> [In Norse myth, the hall of the slain and

**valise**: vā-lis<sup>1</sup>; vāl-lis<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* vā-liz<sup>1</sup>, so also Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [A traveling-bag].

**valkyr**: vāl'kir<sup>1</sup>; vāl'kūr<sup>2</sup> [In Norse myth, one of the maidens that leads the souls of those slain in battle to Valhalla].—**valkyrie**, vāl'kir'ī; vāl'kūr'ī<sup>2</sup>; *M.* vāl'kir'ī.—**valkyria**: vāl'kir'ya<sup>1</sup> or (*Icel.*) vāl'kir'ya<sup>2</sup> or (*Icel.*) vāl'kūr'ya<sup>2</sup>.

**Valadolid**: vāl'a-dō'lid<sup>1</sup> or (*Sp.*) vāl'ya-do-lith<sup>1</sup>; vāl'a-dō'lid<sup>2</sup> or (*Sp.*) vāl'ya-do-lith<sup>2</sup> [Sp. city, residence of Cervantes and death-place of Columbus].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Vallandigham:** va-lan'di-gam<sup>1</sup>; vā-lān'di-gām<sup>2</sup>; *not* val'an-dig'am<sup>1</sup> [Am. politician (1820-71)].

**Valois (de):** də vā'lwā'<sup>1</sup>; de vā'lwā'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. antiquary (1671-1747)].

**Valparaiso<sup>1</sup>:** val'pə-rāi'so<sup>1</sup> *or* val'pə-rāi'zo<sup>1</sup>; vāl'pa-rī'so<sup>2</sup> *or* vāl'pa-rī'so<sup>2</sup> [City in Chile].—**Valparaiso<sup>2</sup>:** val'pə-rē'zo<sup>1</sup>; vāl'pa-rā'so<sup>2</sup> [City in Indiana].

**vamose:** və-mōs'<sup>1</sup> *or* vū-mōs'<sup>1</sup>; va-mōs'<sup>2</sup> *or* vā'mōs<sup>2</sup> [From the Sp. *vamos*, "let us go" (indicative used as imperative); used in the United States for "to leave quickly"]].

**Vanbrugh:** van-brū'<sup>1</sup>; vān-brū'<sup>2</sup> [Eng. architect and dramatist (1664-1726)].

**Vancouver:** van-kū'vər<sup>1</sup>; vān-ey'vər<sup>2</sup> [Eng. discoverer (1758-98)].

**Vandal:** van'dəl<sup>1</sup>; vān'dal<sup>2</sup> [One of a Teutonic race which pillaged Rome].

**Van Dyck:** van daik<sup>1</sup>; vān dĭk<sup>2</sup> [Flemish painter (1559-1641)].

**vane:** vən<sup>1</sup>; vān<sup>2</sup> [A device for indicating the direction of the wind]. See

**Van Eyck:** vān aik<sup>1</sup>; vān ĭk<sup>2</sup> [Flemish painter (1366-1426)].

**Vanla:** və-nai'ə<sup>1</sup>; va-nī'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Vanlah:** və-nai'ā<sup>1</sup>; va-nī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Vanloo:** vān'lū'<sup>1</sup>; vān'lōō'<sup>2</sup> [French painters (1684-1745)].

**Vannucci:** van-nūt'chī<sup>1</sup>; vān-nūt'chĭ<sup>2</sup> [It. scholar (1808-83)].

**vanquish:** vap'kwish<sup>1</sup>; vāp'kwish<sup>2</sup>; erroneously van'kwish<sup>1</sup> [To defeat].

**Van Rensselaer:** van ren'sə-lər<sup>1</sup>; vān rĕn'se-ler<sup>2</sup> [Am. statesman (1765-1839)].

**Vansittart:** van-sit'ərt<sup>1</sup>; vān-sĭt'art<sup>2</sup> [Eng. statesman (1766-1851)].

**vantage:** van'tij<sup>1</sup>; vān'tag<sup>2</sup> [1. Superiority over an opponent. 2. An advantage as of scoring in lawn-tennis].

**vapid:** vap'id<sup>1</sup>; vāp'id<sup>2</sup> [Lacking life and animation].

**vapor:** vē'pər<sup>1</sup>; vā'por<sup>2</sup> [Moisture in the air].

**Varangian:** və-ran'ji-ən<sup>1</sup>; va-rān'gi-an<sup>2</sup> [A Norse rover; viking].

**variable:** vē'ri-ə-bl<sup>1</sup>; vā'ri-a-bl<sup>2</sup> [Subject to change].

**varicose:** var'ī-kōs<sup>1</sup>; vār'ī-eōs<sup>2</sup>. *St.* vē'ri-kōs<sup>1</sup> [Abnormally dilated].

**varied:** vē'rid<sup>1</sup>; vā'rid<sup>2</sup> [Consisting of diverse sorts; changed].

**variegate:** vē'ri-i-gēt<sup>1</sup>; vā'ri-e-gāt<sup>2</sup>; *not* vār'ī-gēt<sup>1</sup> [To diversify by using different colors].

**variety:** və-rai'ī-ti<sup>1</sup>; va-rī'e-ty<sup>2</sup> [The character or state of being varied].

**variola:** və-rai'ō-lā<sup>1</sup>; va-rī'ō-la<sup>2</sup> [Smallpox].—**varioloid:** vē'ri-o-leid<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or* və-rai'ō-leid<sup>1</sup>, *I. & St.*; vā'ri-o-lōid<sup>2</sup> *or* va-rī-o-lōid<sup>2</sup>. *E. & M.* var'ī-o-leid<sup>1</sup> [A modified form of smallpox].

**variorum:** vē'ri-ō'rūm<sup>1</sup>; vā'ri-ō'rūm<sup>2</sup>. *E. & M.* vār-i-ēr'um<sup>1</sup> [A publication or book having notes or comments by different critics].

**various:** vē'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; vā'ri-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Characteristically different one from another].

2: wɒlf, dʌ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʌp, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

**vase:** *vēs*<sup>1</sup> or *vūz*<sup>1</sup>; *vās*<sup>2</sup> or *vās*<sup>2</sup>. *I. vēs*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. vēz*<sup>1</sup>. The first pronunciation indicated above represents American usage as indicated by *Standard, C., & W.*; the second, English usage as recorded by *E. M., & St.* By Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850), Cull (1863), and Latham (1870) *vēs*<sup>1</sup>, but by Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Perry (1803), Jameson (1827), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1836), and Reid (1844) *vēz*<sup>1</sup>; Elphinstone (1786) and Savage (1833) *vēz*<sup>1</sup>, on which Nares (1784) commented "often, but I think affectedly," but the pronunciation is still current in England. The spelling *vause* was current in Queen Anne's time—

His [Nost's] widow also sold [in 1712] . . . "the fine Marble Figures and Bustos, curiously inlaid Marble Tables, Brass and Lead Figures, and very rich *Vauses*."

JOHN ASHTON *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne* vol. II, p. 49. [London, 1882.]

English and American poets favored the pronunciation *vēs*<sup>1</sup>.

[A vessel of pottery, metal, stone, or glass used as an ornament].

**vaseline:** *vas*<sup>1</sup>-*lin*<sup>1</sup>; *vās*<sup>1</sup>-*lin*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C. vas*<sup>1</sup>-*lin*<sup>1</sup>; *E. & M. vas*<sup>1</sup>-*lin*<sup>1</sup>; *I. vas*<sup>1</sup>-*lain*<sup>1</sup>; *St. vas*<sup>1</sup>-*lin*<sup>1</sup> [A semisolid petroleum product].

**Vashni:** *vas*<sup>1</sup>-*noi*<sup>1</sup>; *vas*<sup>1</sup>-*nī*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Vashti:** *vas*<sup>1</sup>-*tai*<sup>1</sup>; *vas*<sup>1</sup>-*tī*<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**vasiform:** *vas*<sup>1</sup>-*fōrm*<sup>1</sup>; *vās*<sup>1</sup>-*fōrm*<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E. & M. vez*<sup>1</sup>-*fōrm*<sup>1</sup>; *I. vēs*<sup>1</sup>-*fōrm*<sup>1</sup>; *St. vām*<sup>1</sup>-*fōrm*<sup>1</sup> [Shaped like a vase].

**Vassar:** *vas*<sup>1</sup>-*ar*<sup>1</sup>; *vās*<sup>1</sup>-*ar*<sup>2</sup> [Am. brewer (1792–1868); founded Vassar College].

**Vasseni:** *vas*<sup>1</sup>-*noi*<sup>1</sup>; *vās*<sup>1</sup>-*nī*<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**vast:** *vast*<sup>1</sup>; *vāst*<sup>2</sup>. See **ASK** [Of great extent; massive; great in number].

**vaticinate:** *vā*-*tis*<sup>1</sup>-*nēt*<sup>1</sup>; *vā*-*tī*<sup>2</sup>-*nāt*<sup>2</sup> [To announce prophetically].

**Vauban, de:** *vō*<sup>1</sup>-*bān*<sup>1</sup>; *dā*<sup>1</sup>; *vō*<sup>1</sup>-*bān*<sup>2</sup>, *de*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. military engineer (1633–1707)].

**Vaud:** *vō*<sup>1</sup>; *vō*<sup>2</sup> [Swiss canton].—**Vaudois:** *vō*<sup>1</sup>-*dwā*<sup>1</sup>; *vō*<sup>1</sup>-*dwā*<sup>2</sup> [A native of the Swiss canton of Vaud]. Compare **WALDENSES**. [entertainment].

**vaudeville:** *vōd*<sup>1</sup>-*vil*<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) *vōd*<sup>1</sup>-*vil*<sup>1</sup>; *vōd*<sup>1</sup>-*vil*<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) *vōd*<sup>1</sup>-*vil*<sup>2</sup> [A variety].

**Vaughan:** *vōn*<sup>1</sup> or *vō*<sup>1</sup>-*an*<sup>1</sup>; *vān*<sup>2</sup> or *vā*<sup>2</sup>-*an*<sup>2</sup> [Eng. cardinal (1832–1903)].

**vault:** *vōlt*<sup>1</sup>; *vālt*<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and by the earlier lexicographers from Buchanan (1766) to Wright (1855), except Sheridan (1780) *vēt*<sup>1</sup>.

Nares (1784) wrote, "The *l* is sometimes suppressed in the substantive *vault*, but not in the verb *to vault*" ("Elements of Orthoepey," pt. I, ch. viii, p. 112).

Still, *l* is now heard in several instances—as, for example, *chaldron*, *falter*, *vault*—in which it was once silent. It is slowly forcing its recognition in several other words.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 186. [H. 1904.]

[I. n. An arched masonry structure. II. v. To cover with an arch; to leap over].

**vault:** *vānt*<sup>1</sup> or *vōnt*<sup>1</sup>; *vānt*<sup>2</sup> or *vānt*<sup>2</sup>. The first in America; the second in Great Britain [To make an ostentatious display; brag of].

**Vaux**<sup>1</sup>: *vō*<sup>1</sup>; *vō*<sup>2</sup> [Fr. marshal (1705–88)].

**Vaux**<sup>2</sup>: *vōks*<sup>1</sup>; *vāks*<sup>2</sup> [1. Eng. poet (1510–56). 2. Am. judge (1786–1836)].

**Vauxhall:** *veks*<sup>1</sup>-*hāl*<sup>1</sup>; *vāks*<sup>2</sup>-*hāl*<sup>2</sup> [A ward in Lambeth borough, London].

**Veda:** *vē*<sup>1</sup>-*dā*<sup>1</sup>; *vē*<sup>1</sup>-*dā*<sup>2</sup>. *I. vē*<sup>1</sup>-*dā*<sup>1</sup>; *St. vī*<sup>1</sup>-*dā*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. vī*<sup>1</sup>-*dā*<sup>1</sup>; *Smart vī*<sup>1</sup>-*dā*<sup>1</sup> [Literally, "knowledge." Specif., the four holy books or hymns of the Hindus].

**Vedan:** *vī*<sup>1</sup>-*dēn*<sup>1</sup>; *vē*<sup>1</sup>-*dān*<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)]. [orthodox school of philosophy].

**Vedanta:** *vē*<sup>1</sup>-*dān*<sup>1</sup>-*tā*<sup>1</sup> or *vī*<sup>1</sup>-*dān*<sup>1</sup>-*tā*<sup>1</sup>; *vē*<sup>1</sup>-*dān*<sup>1</sup>-*tā*<sup>2</sup> or *vē*<sup>1</sup>-*dān*<sup>1</sup>-*tā*<sup>2</sup> [The Hindu]

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fāst*, *whät*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *ī*=*ē*; *ī*=*ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Vega**<sup>1</sup>: vī'gə<sup>1</sup>; vē'gə<sup>2</sup> [A star in the constellation Lyra].

**vega**<sup>2</sup> [Sp.]: vē'gə<sup>1</sup>; vē'gə<sup>2</sup> [A fruitful plain; a tobacco-field].

**vegetarian**: vej<sup>1</sup>-i-tēr'-an<sup>1</sup>; vēg<sup>2</sup>-e-tūr'-an<sup>2</sup>. *M.* vej-i-tār'-an<sup>1</sup>. Compare BARBARIAN [One who lives on plant foods]. [of being vehement].

**vehemence**: vī'hī-mens<sup>1</sup> or vī'i-mens<sup>1</sup>; vē'he-mēnç<sup>2</sup> or vē'e-mēnç<sup>2</sup> [State

In this and the related words the only pronunciation recognized by dictionaries, with the exception of the most recent, is that with (vī'h-): this is now unusual in Britain, but appears to be still the standard pronunciation in the United States.

W. A. CRAIGIE in *New English Dictionary* vol. x. s. v. [Oxford, 1916.]

**vehement**: vī'hī-ment<sup>1</sup> or vī'i-ment<sup>1</sup>; vē'he-mēnt<sup>2</sup> or vē'e-mēnt<sup>2</sup>. See quotation under VEHEMENCE [Acting with great energy; impetuosity]

**vehicle**: vī'i-kl<sup>1</sup> or vī'hī-kl<sup>1</sup>; vē'i-el<sup>2</sup> or vē'hī-el<sup>2</sup>. Compare VEHEMENCE [Any contrivance used as a means of transportation on land].—**vehicular**: vī-hīk'-yu-lar<sup>1</sup>; vē-hīc'-yu-lar<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to or carried on by vehicles].

**vein**: vēn<sup>1</sup>; ven<sup>2</sup>. So also with its relatives. Compare VAIN, VANE [A tubular vessel that conveys blood to the heart].

**Veitch**: vīch<sup>1</sup>; vēch<sup>2</sup> [Scot. scholar (1795-1885)]. [2. Sp. painter (1599-1660)].

**Velasquez**: vē-lās'kēth<sup>1</sup>; vē-lās'keth<sup>2</sup> [1. Sp. governor of Cuba (1460-1523)].

**veld** [D.]: velt<sup>1</sup>; vēlt<sup>2</sup> [In South Africa, the open country].

**veloce** [It.]: vē-lō'chē<sup>1</sup>; vē-lō'che<sup>2</sup> [Swiftly; a direction in music].

**velocipede**: vī-los'-i-pīd<sup>1</sup>; vē-lōç'-i-pēd<sup>2</sup> [A vehicle propelled by the feet].

**velvet**: vēl'vet<sup>1</sup>; vēl'vet<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* (1893-1912), *M.*, & *Wr.* vēl'vet<sup>1</sup> [A silk fabric with a short, smooth nap].

**venal**: vī'nəl<sup>1</sup>; vē'nəl<sup>2</sup> [That may be bought for a price].

**vendace**: ven'dis<sup>1</sup>; vēn'daç<sup>2</sup>; not ven'dēs<sup>1</sup> [A small whitefish].

**vendee**: ven-dī<sup>1</sup>; vēn-dē<sup>2</sup> [The person to whom something is sold].

**Vendée (La)**: la vūn'dē<sup>1</sup>; lā vān'de<sup>2</sup> [Royalist war against the French republic in 1793-95]. [Revolutionary calendar].

**Vendémiaire**: vūn'dē'myār<sup>1</sup>; vān'de'myār<sup>2</sup> [First month of the Fr.

**Vendôme (de)**: də vūn'dōm<sup>1</sup>; de vān'dōm<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. admiral (1616-69)].

**vendue**: ven-diū<sup>1</sup>; vēn-dū<sup>2</sup> [An auction]. [2. Fr. general (1654-1712)].

**venerable**: ven'ar-a-bl<sup>1</sup>; vēn'er-a-bl<sup>2</sup>—a four syllable word; do not reduce it to three; not ven'ra-bl<sup>1</sup> [Meriting honor and respect].

**venery**: ven'er-ī<sup>1</sup>; vēn'er-y<sup>2</sup> [Indulgence of sexual desire].

**Venezuela**: ven'-i-zwī'lə<sup>1</sup> or (*Am.-Sp.*) vē'nē-swē'lə<sup>1</sup>; vēn'e-zwē'lə<sup>2</sup> or (*Am.-Sp.*) vē'nē-swē'lā<sup>2</sup> [Republic in South America].

**venial**: vī'nī-al<sup>1</sup>; vē'nī-al<sup>2</sup> [That may be pardoned or tolerated].

**venire** [L.]: vī-nai'rī<sup>1</sup>; vē-nī-rē<sup>2</sup> [In law, a writ for summoning a jury].—**venire facias** [L.]: vī-nai'rī fē'shi-as<sup>1</sup>; vē-nī-rē fā'shi-as<sup>2</sup> [Same as VENIRE: the mandatory phrase of the writ which means "that you cause to come"].

**venison**: ven'-i-zən<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., & W.*, or ven'zən<sup>1</sup>, *C., I., St., & Wr.*; vēn'-i-gon<sup>2</sup> or vēn'-gon<sup>2</sup>. *M.* ven'z-n<sup>1</sup>. By Buchanan (1766) ven'sun<sup>1</sup>; Barclay (1774). Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1836), and

2: wɒlf, dʒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Reid (1844) ven'zn<sup>1</sup>; Kenrick (1773) and Sheridan (1780) ven'is-sun<sup>1</sup>. The modern Scottish pronunciation is ven'is'n<sup>1</sup> [The flesh of deer].

**Venizelos:** vë"ni-zë'lös<sup>1</sup>; vë"nī-zë'lös<sup>2</sup> [Gr. statesman (1864- )].

**venose:** vī'nōs<sup>1</sup>; vë'nōs<sup>2</sup>. *I.* vī'nōz<sup>1</sup> [Same as **VENOUS**].—**venous:** vī'-nus<sup>1</sup>; vë'nūs<sup>2</sup> [Having numerous veins]. [calendar].

**Ventose:** vān'tōz<sup>1</sup>; vān'tōs<sup>2</sup> [Sixth month of the Fr. Revolutionary

**ventriloquist:** ven'tri-lō'kwī-əl<sup>1</sup>; vën'tri-lō'kwī-əl<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to ventriloquism].—**ventriloquism:** ven-tril'o-kwiz'm<sup>1</sup>; vën-tril'o-kwiz'm<sup>2</sup>. Note the position of the stress in this and the following words [The act of producing tones so that the sounds seem to come from some source other than the vocal organs of the speaker].—**ventriloquist:** ven-tril'o-kwist<sup>1</sup>; vën-tril'o-kwist<sup>2</sup> [One skilled in ventriloquism].—**ventriloquize:** ven-tril'o-kwīz<sup>1</sup>; vën-tril'o-kwīz<sup>2</sup> [To speak as a ventriloquist].

**venture:** ven'chur<sup>1</sup> or ven'tiur<sup>1</sup>; vën'chur<sup>2</sup> or vën'tür<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. So also with all its relatives [An enterprise or undertaking of a hazardous nature].

**venue:** ven'yū<sup>1</sup>; vën'yu<sup>2</sup> [The place where a crime is committed or the trial of a cause is to be held]. [later, of love].

**Venus:** vī'nūs<sup>1</sup>; vë'nūs<sup>2</sup> [In early Roman myth, the goddess of spring, and

**veracious:** vī-rē'shūs<sup>1</sup>; vë-rā'shūs<sup>2</sup> [Given to speaking the truth].—**veracity:** vī-ras'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; vë-rāç'i-ty<sup>2</sup> [Habitual regard for truth]. [city].

**Vera Cruz:** vë'ra krüz<sup>1</sup>; vë'rā eruz<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *W.* vë'ra krūs<sup>1</sup> [Mex.

**veratrin, veratrine:** vī-rē'trin<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*, or vī-rē'trin<sup>1</sup>, *I. & St.*; vë-rā'trin<sup>2</sup> or vë-rā'trin<sup>2</sup>. *E.* ver'e-trin<sup>1</sup>; *M.* ver'e-train<sup>1</sup>. Note that the second spelling is preferred in Great Britain [A poisonous vegetable alkaloid].

**verbatim:** vër-bë'tim<sup>1</sup>; vër-bā'tim<sup>2</sup>; *not* var-bat'im<sup>1</sup> [In the exact words].

**Verbena:** vër-bī'nā<sup>1</sup>; vër-bë'nā<sup>2</sup> [A genus of American plants with showy

**verbiage:** vūr'bi-ij<sup>1</sup>; vër'bi-ag<sup>2</sup> [Excessive wordiness]. [flowers].

**verbigerate:** vër-bij'er-ët<sup>1</sup>; vër-bīg'er-ät<sup>2</sup> [To continue repeating the same word or phrase, as a symptom of mental disease]. [1881].

**Verboeckhoven:** vër-buk'hō-ven<sup>1</sup>; vër-buk'hō-vën<sup>2</sup> [Belg. painter (1798-

**verbose:** vër-bōs<sup>1</sup>; vër-bōs<sup>2</sup> [Wordy].—**verbosity:** vër-bes'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; vër-bōs'i-ty<sup>2</sup> [The use of more words than are necessary]. [vern].

**Vercingetorix:** vūr'sin-jet'o-riks<sup>1</sup>; vër'çin-gët'o-rīks<sup>2</sup> [Chief of the Ar-

**Verdi:** ver'di<sup>1</sup>; vër'dī<sup>2</sup> [It. composer (1813-1901)].

**verdigris:** vūr'di-gris<sup>1</sup>; vër'di-gris<sup>2</sup>. In England vūr'di-gris<sup>1</sup> and so indicated by Murray [A green crystallized substance; the green rust on copper].

**Verdun:** vār'dān<sup>1</sup>; vën'dān<sup>2</sup>; *not* vūr'dūn<sup>1</sup> [Fr. city and fortress].

**verdure:** vūr'diur<sup>1</sup> or vūr'jur<sup>1</sup>, vër'dūr<sup>2</sup> or vër'jur<sup>2</sup>. See *J. Wr.* vūrd'yər<sup>2</sup> [Green foliage]. [end].

**verein** [Ger.]: fer-ain<sup>1</sup>; fër-in<sup>2</sup> [An association of persons for a common

**Vereschagin:** ver'es-chā'gin<sup>1</sup>; vër'ës-chā'gin<sup>2</sup> [Russ. painter of war scenes (1842-1904)]. [limits].

**verge:** vūrj<sup>1</sup>; vërg<sup>2</sup> [The extreme edge of something that has defined

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; më, gët, präy, fërn; hīt, ice; i=ë; i=ä; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oɪl; iū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɛhin, this.

**Vergniaud:** vān<sup>u</sup>nyō<sup>1</sup>; vē<sup>u</sup>nyō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. Girondist (1753-93)].

**verisimilitude:** vē<sup>u</sup>ɪ-si-mil<sup>1</sup>-i-tiūd<sup>1</sup>; vē<sup>u</sup>ɪ-si-mil<sup>1</sup>-i-tūd<sup>2</sup> [The quality of seeming to be true].

**Verlaine:** vār<sup>u</sup>lən<sup>1</sup>; vē<sup>u</sup>lān<sup>2</sup> [Fr. poet (1844-96)].

**vermicelli:** vūr<sup>u</sup>mi-sel<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & W., or (It.) vūr<sup>u</sup>mi-čhel<sup>1</sup>, I., St., & W.;* vē<sup>u</sup>mi-čel<sup>1</sup> or (It.) vē<sup>u</sup>mi-čhel<sup>1</sup>. The word is now completely Anglicized [A wheaten paste in worm-like form].

**vermuth, vermouthe:** vē<sup>u</sup>mūth<sup>1</sup>; vē<sup>u</sup>mūth<sup>2</sup> [A liqueur]. [(1828-1905)].

**Verne:** vār<sup>u</sup>n<sup>1</sup> or (Anglice) vūr<sup>u</sup>n<sup>1</sup>; vē<sup>u</sup>n<sup>2</sup> or (Anglice) vē<sup>u</sup>n<sup>2</sup> [Fr. novelist].

**Vernet:** vār<sup>u</sup>nē<sup>1</sup>; vē<sup>u</sup>ng<sup>2</sup> [Family of French painters (1712-1863)].

**Venese:** vē<sup>u</sup>o-nīs<sup>1</sup> or vē<sup>u</sup>o-nīz<sup>1</sup>; vē<sup>u</sup>o-nēs<sup>2</sup> or vē<sup>u</sup>o-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the It. city of Verona].

**Venese:** vē<sup>u</sup>ro-nēs<sup>1</sup>; vē<sup>u</sup>ro-ng<sup>2</sup> [It. painter (1532-88)].

**Veronica:** vī-rən<sup>1</sup>-i-kā<sup>1</sup>; vē-rən<sup>1</sup>-i-eā<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. F. Véronique: vē<sup>u</sup>rō<sup>1</sup>nik<sup>1</sup>; vē<sup>u</sup>rō<sup>1</sup>nik<sup>2</sup>; It. **Veronica:** vē<sup>u</sup>ro-nī<sup>1</sup>kā<sup>1</sup>; vē<sup>u</sup>ro-nī<sup>1</sup>eā<sup>2</sup>.

**Versailles:** vē<sup>u</sup>rselz<sup>1</sup> or (Fr.) vār<sup>u</sup>sā'yā<sup>1</sup>; vē<sup>u</sup>rsālz<sup>2</sup> or (Fr.) vē<sup>u</sup>rsā'yē<sup>2</sup> [1. Fr. city. 2. A city in Kentucky].

**versatile:** vūr<sup>u</sup>sā-tīl<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & W., or vūr<sup>u</sup>sā-tail<sup>1</sup>, E., I., St., & Concise Oxford;* vē<sup>u</sup>sa-tīl<sup>2</sup> or vē<sup>u</sup>sa-tīl<sup>2</sup> [Turning easily to a new task; many-sided].

**version:** vūr<sup>u</sup>shən<sup>1</sup>; vē<sup>u</sup>rshon<sup>2</sup>. Erroneously vūr<sup>u</sup>ʒən<sup>1</sup> [1. A translation. 2. A description or opinion].

**vertebra:** vūr<sup>u</sup>tī-brā<sup>1</sup>; vē<sup>u</sup>te-brā<sup>2</sup>. So also with its relatives, **ver<sup>u</sup>te-brā<sup>2</sup>**, **ver<sup>u</sup>te-brā<sup>2</sup>** [One of the segments composing the spinal column].—**vertebrata:** vūr<sup>u</sup>ti-brē<sup>1</sup>tā<sup>1</sup>; vē<sup>u</sup>te-brā<sup>1</sup>tā<sup>2</sup> [A division of the animal kingdom].—**vertebrate:** vūr<sup>u</sup>ti-brē<sup>1</sup>t; vē<sup>u</sup>te-brā<sup>1</sup>t<sup>2</sup> [1. a. Having a spinal column. II. n. An animal with a back-bone].

**verticillate:** vē<sup>u</sup>ti-sīl<sup>1</sup>-lēt<sup>1</sup>; vē<sup>u</sup>ti-ŋi-lāt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, I., & St.*—the pronunciation indicated by Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849). C. vē<sup>u</sup>ti-sīl<sup>1</sup>-lēt<sup>1</sup>; E. vē<sup>u</sup>ti-sīl<sup>1</sup>-lēt<sup>1</sup>; W. vē<sup>u</sup>ti-sīl<sup>1</sup>-lēt<sup>1</sup>. By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) vē<sup>u</sup>ti-sīl<sup>1</sup>-lēt<sup>1</sup> [Arranged in a whorl].

**vertigo:** vūr<sup>u</sup>tī-gō<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., W., & W., or vē<sup>u</sup>ti-gō<sup>1</sup>, C., I., & St.;* vē<sup>u</sup>ti-gō<sup>2</sup> or vē<sup>u</sup>ti-gō<sup>2</sup>. Bailey (1732), Entick (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) vē<sup>u</sup>ti-gō<sup>1</sup>; Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Nares (1780), Scott (1797), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) vē<sup>u</sup>ti-gō<sup>1</sup>; Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828) vē<sup>u</sup>ti-gō<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777) vē<sup>u</sup>ti-gō<sup>1</sup> [A dizziness usually caused by an excessive or defective supply of blood to the brain].

**Vertumnus:** vē<sup>u</sup>rum<sup>1</sup>nūs<sup>1</sup>; vē<sup>u</sup>tūm<sup>1</sup>nūs<sup>2</sup> [In Rom. myth, the god of the changing seasons; husband of Pomona].

**Verviers:** vār<sup>u</sup>vyē<sup>1</sup>; vē<sup>u</sup>vyē<sup>2</sup>—the s is silent [Belg. town].

**vesica:** vī-sūi<sup>1</sup>kā<sup>1</sup>; vē<sup>u</sup>-sī<sup>1</sup>eā<sup>2</sup> [A bladder].—**vesical:** vē<sup>u</sup>sī<sup>1</sup>kāl<sup>1</sup>; vē<sup>u</sup>sī<sup>1</sup>eāl<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to or supplying the bladder].

**vesicatory:** vē<sup>u</sup>sī<sup>1</sup>kā-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; vē<sup>u</sup>sī<sup>1</sup>eā-to-rī<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., I., & W.;* E. vē<sup>u</sup>sī<sup>1</sup>kā-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; St. vē<sup>u</sup>sī<sup>1</sup>kā-to-rī<sup>1</sup>; W. vē<sup>u</sup>sī<sup>1</sup>kā-to-rī<sup>1</sup>. Buchanan (1766) vē<sup>u</sup>sī<sup>1</sup>kā-to-rī<sup>1</sup> [1. a. Capable of producing blisters. II. n. Any application that causes a blister].

**Vespasian:** vē<sup>u</sup>pē<sup>1</sup>zī-an<sup>1</sup> or vē<sup>u</sup>pē<sup>1</sup>zī-an<sup>1</sup>; vē<sup>u</sup>pā<sup>1</sup>ʒī-an<sup>2</sup> or vē<sup>u</sup>pā<sup>1</sup>zī-an<sup>2</sup> [Roman emperor (9-79)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.



1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police, obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*:

**vestibule:** ves'ti-biūl<sup>1</sup>; vēs'ti-būl<sup>2</sup> [An antechamber or enclosed entrance to a railway passenger-car]. [covers].

**vesture:** ves'chur<sup>1</sup> or ves'tiur<sup>1</sup>; vēs'chur<sup>2</sup> or vēs'tūr<sup>2</sup> [Something that

**veterinarian:** vet'ar-i-nē'ri-an<sup>1</sup>; vēt'er-i-nā'ri-an<sup>2</sup> [One who treats the diseases of domestic animals professionally].—**veterinary:** vet'ar-i-nē-ri<sup>1</sup>; vēt'er-i-nā-ry<sup>2</sup> [Relating to diseases or injuries of domestic animals and their treatment].

**Vevay:** vā-vē<sup>1</sup>; ve-vā<sup>2</sup> [City in Indiana].

**via** [L.]: vai'a<sup>1</sup>; vi'a<sup>2</sup>—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries which note vi'a<sup>1</sup> as permissible [*L. n.* A Roman highway. *II. prep.* By way of].—**Via Crucis** [L.]: vai'a krū'sis<sup>1</sup>; vi'a crū'cis<sup>2</sup> [The way of the Cross].—**Via Dolorosa** [L.]: vai'a dō'lo-rō'sa<sup>1</sup>; vi'a dō'lo-rō'sa<sup>2</sup> [Literally, "the way of pain"; specif., the road from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha along which Jesus Christ passed on his way to crucifixion].—**via lucis** [L.]: vai'a lū'sis<sup>1</sup>; vi'a lū'cis<sup>2</sup> [The way of light].—**Via Mala:** vi'a mā'la<sup>1</sup>; vi'a mā'lā<sup>2</sup> [A gorge and roadway in Switz.].

**vial:** vai'al<sup>1</sup>; vi'al<sup>2</sup>. Compare PHIAL [A small cylindrical vessel].

**Viaud:** vyō<sup>1</sup>; vyō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. author (1850– ), better known by his pen-name Pierre Loti: pyār lō'ti<sup>1</sup>; pyēr lō'ti<sup>2</sup>].

**Vibert:** vi'bār<sup>1</sup>; vi'bēr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter (1840–1902)].

**vibrate:** vai'brēt<sup>1</sup>; vi'brāt<sup>2</sup> [To move to and fro with a quick motion; oscillate].—**vibratile:** vai'brā-tīl<sup>1</sup>; vi'brā-tīl<sup>2</sup> [Causing vibration].—**vibration:** vai-brē'shon<sup>1</sup>; vi-brā'shon<sup>2</sup> [The act of vibrating].

**vicar:** vik'ar<sup>1</sup>; vi'e-ar<sup>2</sup> [One authorized to perform functions instead of another].—**vicarial:** vai-kē'ri-al<sup>1</sup>; vi-cā'ri-al<sup>2</sup> [Relating to a vicar].—**vicarious:** vai-kē'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; vi-cā'ri-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Done in place of or for the sake of another].

**vicegerent:** vais-jī'rent<sup>1</sup>; vi'g-ē'rent<sup>2</sup>. *E. vais-gī'r-ent<sup>1</sup>; Concise Oxford* vais-ger'ent<sup>1</sup> [One authorized to exercise the powers of another].

**vicenary:** vis'i-nē-ri<sup>1</sup>; vi'g-e-nā-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.; C. & I.* vis'e-nā-ri<sup>1</sup>; *E. viz'n-er<sup>1</sup>; Wr.* vis'i-nā-ri<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to, or consisting of, twenty].

**vicennial:** vai-sen'i-al<sup>1</sup>; vi-gēn'i-al<sup>2</sup> [Occurring once in twenty years].

**Vicenza:** vi-chen'tsa<sup>1</sup>; vi-chēn'tsä<sup>2</sup> [It. city]. [wife of a viceroy].

**vice-reine** [Fr.]: vis'ren<sup>1</sup>; vi'g'ren<sup>2</sup>; *not* vis'rēn<sup>1</sup>, *nor* vis'rēn<sup>1</sup> [The

**vice versa** [L.]: vai'sī vēr'sa<sup>1</sup>; vi'gē vēr'sa<sup>2</sup> [The order being reversed].

**Vichy:** vi'shī<sup>1</sup>; vi'ghy<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town famed for its mineral springs; also, the water obtained therefrom].—**vichy:** vish'i<sup>1</sup>; vich'y<sup>2</sup>. The American pronunciation for the natural or an artificial mineral water.

**vicinage:** vis'i-nij<sup>1</sup>; vi'g-i-nāg<sup>2</sup>; *not* vis'i-nēj<sup>1</sup> [Vicinity; neighborhood].—**vicinal:** vis'i-nal<sup>1</sup>; vi'g-i-nal<sup>2</sup>. *E. vis'in-al<sup>1</sup>. By Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) vi-sai-nal<sup>1</sup> [Neighboring; near; adjoining].—vicinity: vi-sin'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; vi-gin'i-ty<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), and Jameson (1827) vai-sin'i-ti<sup>1</sup> [That which is near; neighborhood].*

**vicissitude:** vi-sis'i-tiūd<sup>1</sup>; vi-cis'i-tūd<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1766) indicated vai-sis'i-tiūd<sup>1</sup> [A complete change, of condition or circumstances].

**Victor:** vik'tar<sup>1</sup>; vi'e-tor<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name].

**Victoria:** vik-tō'ri-a<sup>1</sup>; vi'e-tō'ri-a<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. *F. Vic-toire:* vik'twār<sup>1</sup>; vi'e'twār<sup>2</sup>; *G. Victoria:* vik-tō'ri-a<sup>1</sup>; vi'e-tō'ri-a<sup>2</sup>; *It. Vittoria:* vit-tō'ri-a<sup>1</sup>; vit-tō'ri-a<sup>2</sup>; *Sp. Vittoria:* vi-tō'ri-a<sup>1</sup>; vi-tō'ri-a<sup>2</sup>.

1: ə = final; i = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**victory:** vik'to-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; vie'to-ry<sup>2</sup>—three syllables; *not* vik'trɪ<sup>1</sup> [The defeat of an enemy or contestant].

**victual:** vit'ɪ<sup>1</sup>; vit'ɪ<sup>2</sup> [*I. n.* Food of any kind. *II. v.* To furnish with provisions].—**victualer, victualler:** vit'l-ərɪ<sup>1</sup>; vit'l-er<sup>2</sup> [One who supplies food].—**victuals:** vit'ɪz<sup>1</sup>; vit'ɪz<sup>2</sup> [Food for human beings that has been prepared for eating].

In *victual, victuals*, a corrupt pronunciation of the last syllable obtains, similar to the effect of *-ile*; thus *vittles* has sometimes been written for *victuals*. And Butler chose to write it so in his *Hudibras* (pt. I, canto i, l. 317).

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. vii, p. 85. [London, 1784.]

**vicugna, vicuña** [Sp.]: vi-kū'nyə<sup>1</sup>; vi-eŋ'nyə<sup>2</sup> [A wild cameloid mammal of the Andes].

**vide** [L.]: vai'di<sup>1</sup>; vī'dē<sup>2</sup> [See].

**videlicet** [L.]: vi-del'i-set<sup>1</sup>; vi-dēl'i-çēt<sup>2</sup> [To wit; namely].

**Viëtor:** fi'e-tōr<sup>1</sup>; fi'e-tōr<sup>2</sup> [Ger. philologist (1850- )].

**view:** viū<sup>1</sup>; vū<sup>2</sup> [Range of vision; reach of mental perception or insight].

**vigil:** vij'ɪ<sup>1</sup>; vij'ɪ<sup>2</sup> [The act of keeping awake].—**vigilante** [Sp.]: vij'i-lān'tē<sup>1</sup>; vij'i-lān'tē<sup>2</sup> [One of a body of men organized to maintain order].

**vignette:** vin-yet'<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) vī'nyēt'<sup>1</sup>; vīn-yēt'<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) vī'nyet'<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* vin'yet'<sup>1</sup> [A running ornament in imitation of leaves and tendrils].

**viking:** vai'kɪn<sup>1</sup> or vī'kɪn<sup>1</sup>; vī'king<sup>2</sup> or vī'king<sup>2</sup>. *E. & I.* vik'ɪŋ<sup>1</sup> [A Norseman sea-rover (8th to 11th cent.)].

**vīlayet** [Turk.]: vī'la-yet'<sup>1</sup>; vī'lā-yēt'<sup>2</sup> [A political division of the Ottoman [empire].

**villain:** vil'in<sup>1</sup>; vil'in<sup>2</sup>. *St.* vil'en<sup>1</sup> [**1.** A basely wicked person. **2.** In Old Eng. law, a feudal serf].—**villainous:** vil'in-us<sup>1</sup>; vil'in-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Having the nature of a villain].—**villainy:** vil'in-i<sup>1</sup>; vil'in-y<sup>2</sup> [The character or quality of being a villain].

**Villebois=Mareuil:** vil'bwā'-mā'rū'yā<sup>1</sup>; vil'bwā'-mā'rū'yū<sup>2</sup> [Fr. soldier (1847-1900); killed in action in the South-African War].

**villein:** vil'in<sup>1</sup>; vil'in<sup>2</sup> [A variant form of **VILLAIN**].—**villénage, villein-age:** vil'in-ij<sup>1</sup>; vil'en-ag<sup>2</sup> [The condition or tenure of a villain or serf].

**Villeneuve:** vil'nūv'<sup>1</sup>; vil'nūv'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. admiral (1763-1806)].

**Villiers:** vil'arz<sup>1</sup>; vil'erz<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. Also, vil'yərs<sup>1</sup>; vil'yers<sup>2</sup>, when applied to a street named for the family.

**Villon:** vī'yēn'<sup>1</sup> or vī'lēn'<sup>1</sup>; vī'yōn'<sup>2</sup> or vī'lōn'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. poet (1431-85?)].

**vimineous:** vi-min'i-us<sup>1</sup>; vi-mīn'e-ūs<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1766) and Sheridan (1780) vai-min'yus<sup>1</sup> [**1.** Formed of twigs. **2.** Having long flexible shoots].

**vinaceous:** vai-nē'shūs<sup>1</sup>; vī-nā'shūs<sup>2</sup>. *Wr.* vi-nē'shūs<sup>1</sup> [**1.** Pert. to wine or grapes. **2.** Of the color of red wine].

**vinalgrette** [Fr.]: vī'nē'gret'<sup>1</sup> or vin'ē-gret'<sup>1</sup>; vī'nā'grēt'<sup>2</sup> or vīn'ā-grēt'<sup>2</sup> [A smelling-bottle].

**vinalgrous:** vi-nē'grus<sup>1</sup>; vī-nā'grūs<sup>2</sup> [Having the qualities of vinegar].

**Vincennes:** vin-senz'<sup>1</sup> or (*Fr.*) vaŋ'sen'<sup>1</sup>; vīn-çēns'<sup>2</sup> or (*Fr.*) vāŋ'çēn'<sup>2</sup> [**1.** City in Indiana. **2.** Fr.-Canadian explorer (1688-1736), founded Vincennes, Ind. **3.** A suburb of Paris].

**Vincient:** vin'sent<sup>1</sup>; vīn'çēt<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **D. Vincen-tus:** vin-sen'si-us<sup>1</sup>; vīn-çēn'si-ūs<sup>2</sup>; **F. Vincent:** vaŋ'sāŋ'<sup>1</sup>; vāŋ'çāŋ'<sup>2</sup>; **G. Vincenz:** vin'tsents<sup>1</sup>; vīn'tsēnts<sup>2</sup>; **It. Vincente:** vīn-chen'tē<sup>1</sup>; vīn-çhēn'tē<sup>2</sup>; **Vincenzo:** vīn-

**2:** wɒlf, dʒ; bōók, bōót; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

*chēnt'so*<sup>1</sup>; *vīn-chēnt'so*<sup>2</sup>; L. **Vincentius**: *vin-sen'shī-us*<sup>1</sup>; *vīn-čēn'shī-ūs*<sup>2</sup>; **Vincens**: *vin'senz*<sup>1</sup>; *vīn'čēng*<sup>2</sup>; Pg. **Vicente**: *vi-sen'tē*<sup>1</sup>; *vi-čēn'tē*<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Vicente**: *vi-chēn'tē*<sup>1</sup>; *vi-thēn'tē*<sup>2</sup>.

**Vinci (da)**: *da vin'chī*<sup>1</sup>; *dā vīn'chī*<sup>2</sup> [It. painter and sculptor (1452-1519)].

**vindicative**: *vin'di-kē'tiv*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., I., St., & Wr., or vin-dik'a-tiv*<sup>1</sup>, *E. & W.*; *vin'di-eā'tiv*<sup>2</sup> or *vin-die'a-tiv*<sup>2</sup> [Tending to justify or support].—**vindictory**: *vin'di-ka-tō'rī*<sup>1</sup>; *vin'di-ea-tō'ry*<sup>2</sup> [Justificatory].

**vine**: *vain*<sup>1</sup>; *vīn*<sup>2</sup> [A plant that yields the wine-producing grape].—**vineyard**: *vin'yard*<sup>1</sup>; *vīn'yard*<sup>2</sup>—the *e* is silent [A plantation where the grape-vine is cultivated].

**vinous**: *vai'nūs*<sup>1</sup>; *vī'nūs*<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to wine].

**viol**: *vai'ol*<sup>1</sup>; *vī'ol*<sup>2</sup> [A stringed musical instrument].

**viola**<sup>1</sup>: *vai'o-la*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., I., & St., or vi-ō'la*<sup>1</sup>, *C., W., & Wr.*; *vī'o-la*<sup>2</sup> or *vi-ō'la*<sup>2</sup>. [A violin-shaped stringed musical instrument].

**Viola**<sup>2</sup>: *vai'o-la*<sup>1</sup> or *vi-ō'la*<sup>1</sup>; *vī'o-la*<sup>2</sup> or *vi-ō'la*<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].  
F. **Violette**: *vi'ō'let*<sup>1</sup>; *vi'ō'let*<sup>2</sup>; G. It. **Viola**: *vi-ō'la*<sup>1</sup>; *vi-ō'lä*<sup>2</sup>; G. **Violo**: *vi-ō'la*<sup>1</sup>; *vi-ō'lä*<sup>2</sup>; Pg. Sp. **Violante**: *vi'ō-län'tē*<sup>1</sup>; *vi'ō-län'tē*<sup>2</sup>. [viol class].

**violin**: *vai'o-lin*<sup>1</sup>; *vī'o-līn*<sup>2</sup> [A four-stringed musical instrument of the

**violoncellist**: *vī'o-len-chel'ist*<sup>1</sup> or *vai'o-len-sel'ist*<sup>1</sup>; *vī'o-lön-chēl'ist*<sup>2</sup> or *vī'o-lön-chēl'ist*<sup>2</sup> [One who plays on the violoncello].

**violoncello**: *vī'o-len-chel'lo*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or vai'o-len-sel'o*<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., & St.*; *vī'o-lön-chēl'lo*<sup>2</sup> or *vī'o-lön-chēl'o*<sup>2</sup>. Jameson (1827) recorded *vi-o-len-tsel'lo*; Knowles (1835) *vi-o-lön-chel'lo*; Smart (1840) *vi-o-lön-chel'lo* [A bass violin having four strings].

**viper**: *vai'pär*<sup>1</sup>; *vī'pär*<sup>2</sup> [A variety of snake].

**viperin**: *vai'pär-in*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr., and Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), or vai'pär-in*<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., and Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798); vī'pär-in*<sup>2</sup> or *vī'pär-in*<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to vipers].

**virago**: *vai-rē'go*<sup>1</sup> or *vi-rē'go*<sup>1</sup>; *vī-rū'go*<sup>2</sup> or *vi-rū'go*<sup>2</sup>. The first is indicated by *Standard (1893-1912) & Wr.*; it was recorded also as preferred by Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828-1908), and Knowles (1835); the second is noted by *Standard (1913), C., E., I., St., & W., and was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) [A bold, turbulent woman].*

**Virchow**: *fīr'ho*<sup>1</sup> or (*Anglice*) *vūr'chau*<sup>1</sup>; *fīr'ho*<sup>2</sup> or (*Anglice*) *vīr'chow*<sup>2</sup> [Ger. pathologist (1821-1902)].

**Virginia**: *vär-jīn'i-a*<sup>1</sup>; *vīr-gīn'i-a*<sup>2</sup> [1. A feminine personal name. D. **Virginie**: *vir-hī'nī-a*<sup>1</sup>; *vir-hī'nī-a*<sup>2</sup>; F. **Virginie**: *vir'zī'nī*<sup>1</sup>; *vir'zhī'nē*<sup>2</sup>; G. **Virginia**: *fīr-gī'nī-a*<sup>1</sup>; *fīr-gī'nī-ä*<sup>2</sup>; It. **Virginia**: *vīr-jī'nī-a*<sup>1</sup>; *vīr-gī'nī-ä*<sup>2</sup>. 2. A State of the United States].

**virile**: *vir'il*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., St., & W., or vir'aīl*<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., & St.*; *vīr'il*<sup>2</sup> or *vīr'il*<sup>2</sup>. *Wr. vai'rīl*<sup>1</sup>. The pronunciation *vai'rīl*<sup>1</sup> is seldom or never heard in England to-day [Having the characteristics and vigor of manhood].

**virility**: *vir-ri'l-i-tī*<sup>1</sup>; *vi-rīl'i-ty*<sup>2</sup>; *not vai-ril'i-tī*<sup>1</sup>. Compare **VIRILE** [The state and quality of being virile].

**virtu**: *vir-tū*<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W., or vīr'tū*<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., & Smart (1840)*; *vīr-tū*<sup>2</sup> or *vīr'tū*<sup>2</sup>. *St. vīr'tū*<sup>1</sup>; *Wr. & Jameson (1827) vir-tū*<sup>1</sup>. Walker (1791) *vār-tū*<sup>1</sup> [Rare, curious or beautiful in quality].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, fce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**virtue:** vūr'tiu<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., St., Chambers* (1913), *Concise Oxford* (1911), or vūr'chu<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W.*; vūr'tū<sup>2</sup> or vūr'chu<sup>2</sup>. [Moral excellence].

**virtuoso:** vir''tu-ō'so<sup>1</sup> or vūr''tu-ō'so<sup>1</sup>; vūr''tu-ō'so<sup>2</sup> or vūr''tu-ō'so<sup>2</sup>. By Sheridan (1780) and Jones (1798) vūr-chū-ō'sō<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840) vor-tū-ō'zō<sup>1</sup> [One skilled in the fine arts].

**virulence:** vir'u-lens<sup>1</sup>; vir'ū-lēnç<sup>2</sup>; not vir'yu-lens<sup>1</sup> [The quality of being poisonous].—**virulent:** vir'u-lent<sup>1</sup>; vir'ū-lēnt<sup>2</sup>. *E.* vir'yu-lent<sup>1</sup>; *I.* vir'yū-lent<sup>1</sup> [Partaking of the nature of virus]. [person or animal].

**visage:** viz'ij<sup>1</sup>; viz'ag<sup>2</sup>; not viz'ēj<sup>1</sup> as Phyfe [The countenance or face of a]

**vis-à-vis** [Fr.]: viz''a-vī<sup>1</sup>; viz''ā-vī<sup>2</sup>. Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) viz'a-vī<sup>1</sup> [Facing one another or each other].

**viscera:** vis'ər-a<sup>1</sup>; vīs'er-a<sup>2</sup> [The internal organs].

**viscid:** vis'id<sup>1</sup>; vīs'id<sup>2</sup> [Sticky].

**viscount:** vai'kaunt<sup>1</sup>; vī'count<sup>2</sup>—the s is silent [Title of English nobility].

**viscous:** vis'kus<sup>1</sup>; vīs'eūs<sup>2</sup> [Sticking like glue].

**visé** [Fr.]: vī-zē<sup>1</sup>; vī-se<sup>2</sup> [**I. n.** An official indorsement on a passport or other document. **II. v.** To indorse such passport or document].

**Visé:** vī'zē<sup>1</sup>; vī'sē<sup>2</sup> [Belg. town].

[cent.].

**Visigoth:** viz'i-gōth<sup>1</sup>; vīs'i-gōth<sup>2</sup> [One of a Teutonic people (3d and 4th

**vision:** viz'an<sup>1</sup>; vīzh'on<sup>2</sup> [The act, faculty, or sense of sight].

**visor:** viz'ər<sup>1</sup>; vīs'or<sup>2</sup>. *Concise Oxford* (1911) vai'zər<sup>1</sup> [Same as vizor].

**Vistula:** vis'ti-lə<sup>1</sup> or vis'chu-lə<sup>1</sup>; vīs'tū-lə<sup>2</sup> or vīs'chu-lə<sup>2</sup> [River in central W. Europe].

**visual:** viz'u-al<sup>1</sup>; vīs'u-al<sup>2</sup> [Relating to the sense of sight].

[pictures].

**vitagraph:** vai'tə-graf<sup>1</sup>; vī'tə-grāf<sup>2</sup> [An apparatus for producing motion-]

**vitamine:** vai'tə-min<sup>1</sup>; vī'tə-min<sup>2</sup> [A nitrogenous substance].

**vitellary:** vit'e-lē-rī<sup>1</sup>; vīt'ē-lā-ry<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C.* vit'e-lā-rī<sup>1</sup>; *E.* vit'a-lr-i<sup>1</sup>; *I.* vit'el-lā-rī<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* vai'tal-ar<sup>1</sup>, also indicated by Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Buchanan (1766) vai-tel'lār<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) vit'el-lār<sup>1</sup> [Same as VITELLIN].—**vitellin:** vit'el'in<sup>1</sup> or vai-tel'in<sup>1</sup>; vit'el'in<sup>2</sup> or vī-tel'in<sup>2</sup> [A phosphorus compound occurring in the yolk of eggs, etc.].—**vitelline:** vit'el'in<sup>1</sup> or vai-tel'in<sup>1</sup>; vit'el'in<sup>2</sup> or vī-tel'in<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to the yolk of an egg].

**vitiate:** vish'i-ēt<sup>1</sup>; vīsh'i-āt<sup>2</sup> [To injure the substance or quality of].

**Vitoria, Vittoria:** vī-tō'rī-a<sup>1</sup>; vī-tō'rī-ā<sup>2</sup> [Sp. town].

**vitriol:** vit'ri-əl<sup>1</sup>; vīt'ri-ol<sup>2</sup>; not vit'rəl<sup>1</sup> [Sulfuric acid].

**vitulin:** vit'yu-lin<sup>1</sup>; vīt'yu-līn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.*; *E., W., & Wr.* vit'yu-lain<sup>1</sup>; *I. & St.* vit'yū-lain<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to or like a calf].

**vituperate:** vai-tiū'pər-ēt<sup>1</sup>; vī-tū'pər-āt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., & W.*; *St. & Wr.* vi-tiū'pər-ēt<sup>1</sup> [To assail with abuse].

[music].

**vivace** [It.]: vī-vā'chē<sup>1</sup>; vī-vā'chē<sup>2</sup> [Quickly; vivaciously: a direction in

**vivacious:** vai-vē'shus<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.*, or vī-vē'shus<sup>1</sup>, *Wr.*; vī-vā'shūs<sup>2</sup> or vī-vā'shūs<sup>2</sup> [Full of life; sprightly].

2: wɒlʃ, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʌp, eʊr, bʊt, hʊrn; ōil, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; tʰɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

**vivacity:** vai-vas'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; vi-väg'i-ty<sup>2</sup>. *W'r. & Concise Oxford* vi-vas'i-ti<sup>1</sup> [The quality or state of being vivacious].

**vivandier** [Fr.]: vi"vân"dyë'<sup>1</sup>; vi"vân"dyë'<sup>2</sup> [A sutler, in the French and other European armies].—**vivandière** [Fr.]: vi"vân"dyär'<sup>1</sup>; vi"vân"dyër'<sup>2</sup> [A female sutler].

**vivarium:** vai-vō'ri-um<sup>1</sup>; vi-vā'ri-ūm<sup>2</sup> [A place for keeping and breeding animals].—**vivary:** viv'ə-ni<sup>1</sup>; viv'a-ry<sup>2</sup> [Same as VIVARIUM].

**viva voce** [L.]: vai'və vō'si<sup>1</sup>; vi'va vō'çə<sup>2</sup> [By spoken word].

**vive**<sup>1</sup> (a.): vai'vi<sup>1</sup>; vi'v<sup>2</sup> Distinct; bright].

**vive**<sup>2</sup> (interj.) [Fr.]: vi'v<sup>1</sup>; vi'v<sup>2</sup> [Live! long live! an acclamation or salute].

**Vivian:** viv'i-an<sup>1</sup>; vi'v'i-an<sup>2</sup> [A personal name]. **Vivien**†. F. **Vivien**: vi"vi"än'<sup>1</sup>; vi"vi"än'<sup>2</sup>; **Vivienne** (fem.): vi"vi"n'<sup>1</sup>; vi"vi"n'<sup>2</sup>; G. **Vivian:** vi'vi-on'<sup>1</sup>; vi'vi-än'<sup>2</sup>; It. **Viviana:** vi"vi-ä"na<sup>1</sup>; vi"vi-ä"nä<sup>2</sup>; L. **Vivianus:** viv'i-ē'nus<sup>1</sup>; vi'v'i-ä'nūs<sup>2</sup>.

**Viviani:** vi"vi"ä"ni<sup>1</sup>; vi"vi"ä"ni<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman (1863- )].

**viviparous:** vai-vip'ə-rus<sup>1</sup>; vi-vip'a-rūs<sup>2</sup> [Producing living young].

**Vizetelly:** viz'i-tel'<sup>1</sup>; viz'e-tël'y<sup>2</sup>; not vai'zi-tel'<sup>1</sup>. Formerly spelt *Vizetelli* and pronounced viz'ti-tel'<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name of Italian origin].

The forerunners of Henry *Vizetelly* came from Venice to England in the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603).

ERNEST A. VIZETELLY *Émile Zola: Novelist and Reformer* ch. ix, p. 244 [Lane, 1904.]

**vizier, vizir:** vi-zir'<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., E., & W., or viz'yar<sup>1</sup>, St. & W'r.*; vi-zēr'<sup>2</sup> or viz'yer<sup>2</sup>. I. viz'i-ür'. By Buchanan (1766) spelt *viziar* and pronounced viz'i-ir<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780) *vizier*: viz'yēr<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827) viz'yir<sup>1</sup>; Jones (1798), viz-yir'<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840) viz'yer<sup>1</sup> [A high official of various Mohammedan countries].

**vizor:** viz'ər<sup>1</sup> or vai'zar<sup>1</sup>; viz'or<sup>2</sup> or vi'zor<sup>2</sup>. Compare visor [1. A projecting fore-piece of a cap to shield the eyes. 2. In armor, the front piece of a helmet].

**Vladimir:** vlad'i-mir<sup>1</sup> or (*Russ.*) vla-di'mir<sup>1</sup>; vlad'i-mir<sup>2</sup> or (*Russ.*) vlä-dí-mir<sup>2</sup> [Russ. grand duke and first Christian sovereign of Russia ( -1015)].

**Vladivostok:** vlä'di-vös-tek'<sup>1</sup>; vlä'di-vös-tök'<sup>2</sup> [Russ. Asiatic seaport].

**vocable:** vō'kə-bl<sup>1</sup>; vō'ea-bl<sup>2</sup> [A word in relation to its qualities of sound].

**vocative:** vək'ə-tiv<sup>1</sup>; vō'ə-tiv<sup>2</sup> [Noting the case or use of a noun, pronoun, or adjective in personal address].

**vogue:** vōg<sup>1</sup>; vōg<sup>2</sup> [The prevalent mode or fashion].

**Voguë, de:** vō'gü-ē'<sup>1</sup>; vō'gü-ē'<sup>2</sup> [Fr. diplomat and historian (1829-1914)].

**Volght:** föht<sup>1</sup>; föht<sup>2</sup> [Ger. historian (1786-1863)].

**volant:** vō'lant<sup>1</sup>; vō'lant<sup>2</sup>. I. vō'lant<sup>1</sup>; St. vel'ant<sup>1</sup> [Flying, or able to fly; light and quick].

**Volapük:** vel'ə-pük<sup>1</sup> or vō'la-pük<sup>1</sup>; vō'l'a-pük<sup>2</sup> or vō'lä-pük<sup>2</sup>. The first is commonly heard on both sides of the Atlantic [An artificial language, invented in 1879 by Johann M. Schleyer of Constance, Baden].

**volatile:** vel'ə-til<sup>1</sup>; vō'l'a-til<sup>2</sup>. *E., Concise Oxford* (1911), Buchanan (1766), & Jameson (1827) vel'a-tail<sup>1</sup>—the pronunciation which prevails in England [Evaporating rapidly or capable of being vaporized; easily affected by circumstances].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fērn; hīt, fce; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʊu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**volatilize:** vɒl'ə-tīl-aiz<sup>1</sup>; vɒl'a-tīl-iz<sup>2</sup>. Perry (1777) vo-lat'il-aiz<sup>1</sup> [To cause to evaporate].

**volcano:** vɒl-kə'no<sup>1</sup>; vɒl-eə'no<sup>2</sup> [An opening in the earth's surface from which lava, cinders, fragments of rock, etc., are ejected forming a hill or mountain].

**volplane:** vɒl'plən<sup>1</sup>; vɒl'plān<sup>2</sup> [To swoop to the earth from a height in an aeroplane].

**Volscl:** vɒl'sci<sup>1</sup>; vɒl'si<sup>2</sup> [A warlike people of ancient Italy].—**Volscian:** vɒl'shan<sup>1</sup>; vɒl'shan<sup>2</sup> [Relating to the Volscl].

**volt:** vɒlt<sup>1</sup>; vɒlt<sup>2</sup> [The unit of electromotive force].

**Volta:** vɒl'ta<sup>1</sup>; vɒl'tā<sup>2</sup> [It. physicist and inventor (1745-1827)].

**Voltaire, de:** vɒl'tār'<sup>1</sup>; vɒl'tār'<sup>2</sup> [Assumed name of François Marie Arouet, Fr. poet and dramatist (1694-1778)].

**volume:** vɒl'yum<sup>1</sup>; vɒl'yum<sup>2</sup>; *not* vɒl'um<sup>1</sup> as indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828); *C., I., & St.* vɒl'yūm<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* vɒl'yem<sup>1</sup> [A bound collection of printed or written sheets of paper; a large quantity].—**voluminous:** vɒ-liū'mi-nus<sup>1</sup>; vɒ-lū'mi-nūs<sup>2</sup> [Consisting of many volumes].

**voluntary:** vɒl'un-tē-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; vɒl'un-tā-ry<sup>2</sup>. *C., E., & W.* vɒl'un-tə-rɪ<sup>1</sup>; *I.* vɒl'un-ta-rɪ<sup>1</sup> [Proceeding from or effected by the will; done freely and willingly].

**volute:** vɒ-liūt'<sup>1</sup>; vɒ-lūt'<sup>2</sup>. *E.* vɒl-yūt'<sup>1</sup>; *I.* vɒ-liūt'<sup>1</sup>; *Wr.* vɒ-liūt'<sup>1</sup>; *not* vɒl'yūt<sup>1</sup> as Jameson (1827), *nor* vɒ-lūt'<sup>1</sup> [A spiral scroll-shaped ornament characteristic of Ionic and Corinthian capitals].

**Von Spee:** fɒn shpē<sup>1</sup>; fɒn shpē<sup>2</sup> [Ger. rear-admiral (1861-1914)].

**Voorhees:** vūr'iz<sup>1</sup>; vōōr'is<sup>2</sup>—the *h* is silent [Am. senator (1827-97)].

**Vophsi:** vɒf'sci<sup>1</sup>; vɒf'si<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**voracious:** vɒ-rē'shus<sup>1</sup>; vɒ-rā'shūs<sup>2</sup> [Eating in large quantities; very hungry].—**voracity:** vɒ-ras'i-ti<sup>1</sup>; vɒ-rā'si-ty<sup>2</sup> [The condition of being very hungry].

**Vörösmarty:** vūr'rush-mert-ya<sup>1</sup>; vūr'rush-mart-ye<sup>2</sup> [Hung. poet (1800-55)].

**Vosges:** vɔʒ<sup>1</sup>; vōzh<sup>2</sup> [Range of mountains and a dept. in Fr.].

**vox Americana** [L.]: vɒks ə-mer'i-kā'nā<sup>1</sup>; vɒks ə-mer'i-eā'nā<sup>2</sup> [The American voice].

**vox Dei** [L.]: vɒks dī'ai<sup>1</sup>; vɒks dē'i<sup>2</sup> [The voice of God].—**vox humana** [L.]: vɒks hiu-mēn'ə<sup>1</sup>; vɒks hū-mān'ā<sup>2</sup> [An organ reed stop, producing tones resembling the human voice].—**vox populi** [L.]: vɒks pɒp'yū-lai<sup>1</sup>; vɒks pɒp'yū-lī<sup>2</sup> [The voice of the people].

**voyage:** vɔi'j<sup>1</sup>; vɔy'āʒ<sup>2</sup> [A journey by sea].

**voyageur** [Fr.]: vɔei'ya'zūr'<sup>1</sup>; vɔy'ya'zhūr'<sup>2</sup>; *not* vɔa'ya'zūr'<sup>1</sup> [An employee of the fur and trading companies of the Canadian Northwest].

**Vulgate (The):** vʊl'gēt<sup>1</sup>; vʊl'gāt<sup>2</sup> [St. Jerome's Latin version of the Bible.]

**vulgus** [L.]: vʊl'gus<sup>1</sup>; vʊl'gūs<sup>2</sup> [The common people].

**vulpine:** vʊl'pin<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., & W., or* vʊl'pain<sup>1</sup>, *E., I., St., & Wr.;* vʊl'pin<sup>2</sup> or vʊl'pīn<sup>2</sup> [Relating to a fox].

**vulture:** vʊl'chur<sup>1</sup> or -tiur<sup>1</sup>; vʊl'chur<sup>2</sup> or -tūr<sup>2</sup> [An Old World bird of prey].—**vulturine:** vʊl'tiur-in<sup>1</sup> or -ain<sup>1</sup>; vʊl'tūr-in<sup>2</sup> or -in<sup>2</sup> [Pert. to or like a vulture].

**Vyvyan:** viv'i-an<sup>1</sup>; viv'y-ān<sup>2</sup> [English family name].

2: wɒlf, dʒ; bōók, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrñ; ɔil, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪpk; thin, this.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **not**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **bürn**;

# W

**w**: **dub**/'yū<sup>1</sup>; **düb**/'lyy<sup>2</sup>. In this book the sound of this letter is indicated by the symbol **w** in both Key 1 and Key 2.

In uttering its sound, as in *wit*, the vocal cords are set in vibration with the lips in position for the *oo* of *pool*, but without the formation of the resonance-chamber necessary for a distinct, full-fledged vowel. . . .

If the lip-movement of *w* is made without vibration of the vocal cords, the result is a voiceless or "whispered" *w*. This is the sound usually substituted by Englishmen for the initial *wh* of *white*, *when*, etc., which in the United States is generally pronounced *hie*. The voiceless *w* occurs also in other words after voiceless consonants, as in *quart*, *sweet*, *twin*.  
FUNK & WAGNALLS *Standard Dictionary* p. 2667, col. 1. [1913.]

Initial *w* is always silent before *r*, as in *wrack*, *wraith*, *wrangle*, *wrap*, *wreak*, *wreck*, *write*, *wrote*, *wrung*, *wry*, etc.; it is silent also sometimes before *h*, as in *who*, *whoever*, *whole*, *whom*, *whoop*, etc. It is silent also in *awry*, *sword*, *toward*, *two*, and *answer*.

In words from the Ger. pronounced *v*, but in proper names the Anglicized form is frequently used.

In certain other words where *w* precedes *h* the sounds of these symbols are pronounced as if the letters were transposed. See **wh**.

**Waal**: **väl**<sup>1</sup>; **väl**<sup>2</sup> [The southern arm of the Rhine river where it runs together with the Meuse in the Netherlands].

**Wabash**: **wē**'bašh<sup>1</sup>; **wā**'bāsh<sup>2</sup> [1. River in Ohio and Ind. 2. One of two counties: (1) in Illinois; (2) in Indiana. 3. City in Ind.].

**wabble**: **wēb**/'l<sup>1</sup>; **wāb**/'l<sup>2</sup>; *not* **wab**/'l<sup>1</sup> [To sway unsteadily from side to side].

**Wace**: **wēs**<sup>1</sup>; **wāç**<sup>2</sup>. In Fr. **vūs**<sup>1</sup> [An Anglo-Norman poet (1100?-75)].

**Waco**: **wē**'ko<sup>1</sup>; **wā**'eo<sup>2</sup> [Tex. town].

**wad**: **wēd**<sup>1</sup>; **wāð**<sup>2</sup> [A small compact mass of any soft, flexible substance].

**wadi** [Ar.]: **wād**/'i<sup>1</sup> or **wēd**/'i<sup>1</sup>; **wād**/'i<sup>2</sup> or **wōd**/'i<sup>2</sup> [A ravine containing the bed of a watercourse]. **wād**/'y<sup>1</sup>.

**waft**: **wāft**<sup>1</sup>; **wāft**<sup>2</sup>. See **ASK**. *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* **wāft**<sup>1</sup> [To carry gently on a buoyant medium].

**Wagner**: **vāg**'ner<sup>1</sup> or (*Anglice*) **wāg**'när<sup>1</sup>; **vāg**'nēr<sup>2</sup> or (*Anglice*) **wāg**'ner<sup>2</sup> [Ger. composer (1813-83)].

**Wagram**: **vā**'gram<sup>1</sup>; **vā**'grām<sup>2</sup> [Austr. village].

**Wahabi**: **wā**-hā'bi<sup>1</sup>; **wā**-hā'bi<sup>2</sup> [Follower of a Mohammedan reformer, Abd-el-Wahab (1691-1787)]. **Wa-ha**'bee<sup>1</sup>; **Wah-ha**'bi<sup>1</sup>.

**walf**: **wēf**<sup>1</sup>; **wāf**<sup>2</sup>; *not* **waif**<sup>1</sup> [A homeless wanderer].

**wail**: **wēl**<sup>1</sup>; **wāl**<sup>2</sup>; *not* **wail**<sup>1</sup> [A moan of grief].

**wainscot**: **wēn**'sket<sup>1</sup>; **wān**'seōt<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *I.*, *St.*, & *W.*; *C.*, *E.*, & *Wr.* **wēn**'sket<sup>1</sup> [A lining for inner walls].

**walsteat**: **wēs**'kōt<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *W.*, or **wēs**'kōt<sup>1</sup>, *Wr.* & *Knowles* (1835); **wāst**'eōt<sup>2</sup> or **wās**'eōt<sup>2</sup>. There are also: **wes**'ket<sup>1</sup>, recorded by Walker (1791) and Jones (1798); **wes**'kut<sup>1</sup>, by Sheridan (1784); **wēst**'ket<sup>1</sup>, by Fulton & Knight (1802) and Perry (1805) [A sleeveless garment].

**wait**: **wēt**<sup>1</sup>; **wāt**<sup>2</sup>; *not* **wait**<sup>1</sup> [To rest patiently in expectation].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äl**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fērn**; **hit**, **icc**; **ī**=**ē**; **ī**=**ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ör**, **wón**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**waive:** wēv<sup>1</sup>; wāv<sup>2</sup> [To relinquish voluntarily]. [Netherlands].

**Walcheren:** vāl'hər-en<sup>1</sup>; vāl'hər-ən<sup>2</sup> [An island in Zeeland province,

**Waldeck-Rousseau:** vāl'dek'-rū"sō<sup>1</sup>; vāl'dēe'-rū"sō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. statesman (1846-1904)]. [of Denmark (1131-82)].

**Waldemar:** wəl'di-mār<sup>1</sup> or vāl'di-mār<sup>1</sup>; wəl'de-mār<sup>2</sup> or vāl'de-mār<sup>2</sup> [King

**Waldenses:** wəl-den'sīz<sup>1</sup>; wāl-dēn'sēs<sup>2</sup>. *I. & Wr.* wəl-den'sīz<sup>1</sup> [A religious sect founded about 1170 by Peter Waldo of Lyons, France].

**Waldersee:** vāl'dər-zē<sup>1</sup>; vāl'dər-see<sup>2</sup> [Ger. field-marshal (1832-1904)].

**Wales:** wēlz<sup>1</sup>; wāls<sup>2</sup>; *not* wailz<sup>1</sup>, as sometimes heard in London and its vicinity [A principality southwest of England].

**Walhalla:** wəl-hal'ə<sup>1</sup> or wāl-hāl'a<sup>1</sup>; wəl-hāl'a<sup>2</sup> or wāl-hāl'ä<sup>2</sup> [Same as VAL-HALLA].

**walk:** wōk<sup>1</sup>; wāk<sup>2</sup>—the *l* is silent (see *L*). So also with its relatives **walk-a-ble**, **walk'er**, **walk'ing** [*n.* The act of progressing over the ground by taking steps one after another].

**wall:** wōl<sup>1</sup>; wāl<sup>2</sup> [A structure of stone or brick]. [*2.* Brit. and Am. family name].

**Wallace:** wəl'is<sup>1</sup>; wāl'aç<sup>2</sup> [*1.* Scot. soldier and national hero (1270-1305).

**Wallach:** wəl'ək<sup>1</sup>; wāl'æç<sup>2</sup> [A native of Wallachia].—**Wallachia:** wə-lä'ki-ä<sup>1</sup>; wä-lä'ci-ä<sup>2</sup> [A division of Roumania].

**wallet:** wəl'et<sup>1</sup>; wāl'ēt<sup>2</sup> [A leather pocketbook for bank-notes, papers, etc.].

**Wallon:** vā-lōn<sup>1</sup>; vü-lōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. historian and statesman (1812-1904)].

**Walloon:** wə-lün<sup>1</sup>; wə-lōon<sup>2</sup> [One of a people of southern Belgium].

**walnut:** wəl'nūt<sup>1</sup> or wəl'nūt<sup>1</sup>; wāl'nūt<sup>2</sup> or wāl'nūt<sup>2</sup> [A tree whose fruit is a nut and whose timber is used for furniture, etc.]. [thor (1717-97)].

**Walpole:** wəl'pōl<sup>1</sup>; wāl'pōl<sup>2</sup> [*1.* Eng. statesman (1676-1745). *2.* Eng. au-

**Walpuris:** vəl-pur'gīs<sup>1</sup>; vāl-pur'gīs<sup>2</sup> [The night before the first of May dedicated to St. Walpurga, an English nun (754-779)].

**walrus:** wəl'rūs<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, E., St., W., & Wr., or* wəl'rūs<sup>1</sup>, *C. & I.;* wāl'rūs<sup>2</sup> or wāl'rūs<sup>2</sup> [A large marine seal-like mammal with tusk-like teeth in its upper jaw].

**Walter:** wōl'tər<sup>1</sup>; wāl'tər<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **Walt** (dim.).

**D. Wouter:** wau'tər<sup>1</sup>; wou'tər<sup>2</sup>; **I. Gautier:** gō'tyē<sup>1</sup>; gō'tye<sup>2</sup>; **G. Sw. Walter:** vāl'tər<sup>1</sup>; vāl'tər<sup>2</sup>; **Walther:** It. Sp. **Gualterio:** gwal-tē'ri-ō<sup>1</sup>; gwal-tē'ri-ō<sup>2</sup>; **It. Gualtiero:** gwal'ti-ē'ro<sup>1</sup>; gwal'ti-ē'ro<sup>2</sup>; **L. Gualterus:** Pg. **Gualter:** gwal'tər<sup>1</sup>; gwal'tər<sup>2</sup>.

**Waltham:** wōl'tham<sup>1</sup>; wāl'tham<sup>2</sup> [*1.* Eng. town. *2.* City in Massachusetts].

**Walther von der Vogelweide:** vāl'tər fən der fō'gel-vui'də<sup>1</sup>; vāl'tər fōn dēr fō'gēl-vi'de<sup>2</sup> [Ger. lyric poet (1170?-1230?)].

**waltz:** wēlts<sup>1</sup>; wālts<sup>2</sup> [A round dance].

**wampum:** wəm'pum<sup>1</sup>; wəm'pūm<sup>2</sup> [Beads made of shells, formerly used by the American Indians as currency and ornaments].

**wan:** wən<sup>1</sup>; wān<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) wān<sup>1</sup> [Pallid; dismal]. [A slender rod, usually of wood].

**wand:** wənd<sup>1</sup>; wānd<sup>2</sup>. Buchanan (1766) wānd<sup>1</sup>; Knowles (1835) wānd<sup>1</sup>

*2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ipk; thia, thia.*



1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**wanderer**: wen'där-ar<sup>1</sup>; wan'der-er<sup>2</sup>; *not* wen'drar<sup>1</sup> [One who moves in an indefinite way].—**wandering**: wen'där-in<sup>1</sup>; wan'der-ing<sup>2</sup>; *not* wen'drin<sup>1</sup>.

**want**: wönt<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, or went<sup>1</sup>, *E.*, *I.*, & *St.*; want<sup>2</sup> or want<sup>3</sup>. By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) wönt<sup>1</sup>; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) went<sup>1</sup> [The state of being in need].

**wapentake**: wap'en-täk<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, or wä'pän-täk<sup>1</sup>, *E.*, *I.*, & *St.*; wäp'en-täk<sup>2</sup> or wä'pän-täk<sup>2</sup>. *C.* wəp'n-täk<sup>1</sup>. By Buchanan (1766) and Smart (1840) wə'pän-täk<sup>1</sup>; Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) wäp'en-täk<sup>1</sup> [In Old Eng. law, a division of certain Anglian counties].

**wapiti**: wəp'i-ti<sup>1</sup>, *Standard* & *Wr.*, or wap'i-ti<sup>1</sup>, *E.* & *I.*; wap'i-ti<sup>2</sup> or wäp'i-ti<sup>2</sup>. *C.*, *St.*, & *W.* wəp'i-ti<sup>1</sup> [A large N.-Am. deer: erroneously called the *elk*].

**war**: wör<sup>1</sup>; war<sup>2</sup> [Armed conflict of nations].

**ware**: wār<sup>1</sup>; wār<sup>2</sup> [Manufactured articles, as of glass, clay].

**warily**: wē'ri-h<sup>1</sup>; wā'ri-ly<sup>2</sup> [In a cautious manner; with wise forethought].  
—**wariness**: wē'ri-nes<sup>1</sup>; wā'ri-nēs<sup>2</sup> [The quality or character of being wary].

**warrant**: wer'ant<sup>1</sup>; war'ant<sup>2</sup>. So also with all its relatives, **war'rant-a-ble**, **war'ran-tee**, **war'rant-er**, **war'ran-tor**, **war'ran-ty** [*I. n.* A judicial order authorizing arrest, search, seizure, etc. *II. v.* To guarantee the quality of].

**warrior**: wör'yär<sup>1</sup>, *Standard*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, or wer'i-ar<sup>1</sup>, *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, & *St.*; war'yär<sup>2</sup> or war'i-or<sup>2</sup>. By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) wör'yär<sup>1</sup>; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Cull (1864) wör'i-ar<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827), Smart (1836), and Cooley (1863) wer'i-ar<sup>1</sup> [A person experienced in warfare].

**Warwick**<sup>1</sup>: wer'ik<sup>1</sup>; war'ik<sup>2</sup> [Ancient Eng. county town and earldom].

**Warwick**<sup>2</sup>: wör'wik<sup>1</sup> or wer'ik<sup>1</sup>; war'wīk<sup>2</sup> or war'ik<sup>2</sup> [*1.* A county in Virginia. *2.* A village in New York. *3.* A town in Rhode Island]. [See SHIRE.]

**Warwickshire**: wer'ik-shīr<sup>1</sup>; war'ik-shīr<sup>2</sup> [County of the Eng. Midlands].

**wary**: wē'ri<sup>1</sup>; wā'ry<sup>2</sup> [Cautious; watchful; shrewd]. Compare WARILY.

**was**: wez<sup>1</sup>; was<sup>2</sup>—pronounce *s* as *z*. See *S* [A defective verb used in the first and third person singular to supply the imperfect tense of the verb *be*].

**Wasatch**: wē'säch<sup>1</sup> or we-säch<sup>1</sup>; wa'säch<sup>2</sup> or wa-säch<sup>2</sup> [Mountain range in Central Utah].

**wasp**: wezp<sup>1</sup>; wasp<sup>2</sup>. By Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), and Enfield (1807) wasp<sup>1</sup> [A stinging winged insect allied to the hornet].

**wassail**: wes'el<sup>1</sup> or wes'il<sup>1</sup>; was'äl<sup>2</sup> or was'il<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation was'el<sup>1</sup> is also permissible [An occasion of festivity; anciently, a toast; literally, "health to you!"].

A Wassail of good ale,  
Well fare the butler's soul,  
That seteth this to sale—  
Our jolly Wassail.

*A Carol for a Wassail Bowl in Christmas with the Poets* p. 67. [London, 1852.]

**watch**: wech<sup>1</sup>; wach<sup>2</sup> [*1.* The act of being constantly on the alert. *2.* A pocket mechanism to indicate time]. [of hydrogen and oxygen].

**water**: wē'tär<sup>1</sup>; wä'tär<sup>2</sup>. Avoid wet'är<sup>1</sup> as provincial [A liquid compound

**Watteau**: wä'tō<sup>1</sup> or (*Anglice*) wā'tō<sup>1</sup>; wä'tō<sup>2</sup> or (*Anglice*) wā'tō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter (1684–1721)].

**Waugh**: wō<sup>1</sup>; wā<sup>2</sup> [Eng. poet (1817–90)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōz,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; chin, this.

**Waukegan:** wā-kī'gān<sup>1</sup>; wā-kē'gān<sup>2</sup> [City in Ill.].

**Waukesha:** wā'ka-shō<sup>1</sup>; wā'ke-shā<sup>2</sup> [City and county in Wis.].

**waylay:** wē'lē'<sup>1</sup>, *Standard & W.*, or wē-lē'<sup>1</sup>, *C., E., I., & St.*; wā'lā'<sup>2</sup> or wā-lā'<sup>2</sup>, *Wr.* wē'lē'<sup>1</sup>. [To lie in wait for].

**weak:** wīk<sup>1</sup>; wēk<sup>2</sup> [Lacking in physical, mental, or moral strength].

**weal:** wīl<sup>1</sup>; wēl<sup>2</sup> [The state of being prosperous].

**weald:** wīld<sup>1</sup>; wēld<sup>2</sup> [1. Waste woodland. 2. An open region].

**wealden:** wīld'en<sup>1</sup>; wēld'en<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, E., I., & Wr.*; *C., St., & W.* wīl'dn<sup>1</sup> [Pert. to a weald].

**wean:** wīn<sup>1</sup>; wēn<sup>2</sup> [To estrange from former habits or associations].

**weapon:** wēp'an<sup>1</sup>; wēp'on<sup>2</sup>. *I.* wēp'on<sup>1</sup>; *St.* wēp'n<sup>1</sup>. By Buchanan (1766) and Barclay (1774) wīp'n<sup>1</sup> [Any instrument used for offensive or defensive combat].

**wear:** wār<sup>1</sup>; wār<sup>2</sup> [I. n. Garments, as women's wear. II. v. To have on the person, as a garment]. Compare WARE, WERE, WHERE.

**weary:** wī'ri<sup>1</sup>; wē'ry<sup>2</sup> [Worn with exertion or labor]. [Compare WHETHER.]

**weather:** weth'ar<sup>1</sup>; wēth'er<sup>2</sup> [The general condition of the atmosphere].

**weave:** wīv<sup>1</sup>; wēv<sup>2</sup> [To work with a loom by entwining or lacing together].

**weazen:** wī'zn<sup>1</sup>; wē'zn<sup>2</sup> [Same as WIZEN].

**Weber<sup>1</sup>:** vē'ber<sup>1</sup>; vē'ber<sup>2</sup> [Ger. composer (1786-1826)].

**Weber<sup>2</sup>:** wī'bar<sup>1</sup>; wē'ber<sup>2</sup> [A river and county in Utah].

**wedge:** wej<sup>1</sup>; wēdg<sup>2</sup> [A v-shaped piece of wood or metal].

**Wedgwood:** wej'wud<sup>1</sup>; wēdg'wōd<sup>2</sup> [Eng. artist and potter (1730-95)].

**Wednesday:** wenz'dī<sup>1</sup>; wēns'dy<sup>2</sup>. In northern England wēd'nz-dī<sup>1</sup>. See MONDAY [The fourth day of the week].

**weed, week, ween, weep.** Pronounce these words as one syllable: wīd<sup>1</sup>, wēd<sup>2</sup>; wīk<sup>1</sup>, wēk<sup>2</sup>; wīn<sup>1</sup>, wēn<sup>2</sup>; wīp<sup>1</sup>, wēp<sup>2</sup>.

**weigh:** wē<sup>1</sup>; wē<sup>2</sup>. So also its relatives **weigh'er**, **weigh'ing**, **weight** (wēt<sup>1</sup>; wēt<sup>2</sup>), **weight'y**. In all these words the digraph *gh* is silent. See GH [To find the measure of with a scale].

**Wei-hai-wei:** wē'-hai'-wē'<sup>1</sup>; wā'-hī'-wā'<sup>2</sup> [Brit. naval station in China].

**Wielmar<sup>1</sup>:** wai'mar<sup>1</sup>; wī'mār<sup>2</sup> [Ger. city].

**Wielmar<sup>2</sup>:** wai'mar<sup>1</sup>; wī'mar<sup>2</sup> [Town in Texas]. [to catch fish]. **weart**.

**weir:** wīr<sup>1</sup>; wēr<sup>2</sup> [An obstruction placed in a stream to raise the water or

**Weiss<sup>1</sup>:** wais<sup>1</sup>; wīs<sup>2</sup> [Ger. theologian (1827-? )].

**Weiss<sup>2</sup>:** wais<sup>1</sup>; wīs<sup>2</sup> [Am. clergyman (1818-79)].

**Wellesley:** welz'hī<sup>1</sup>; wēls'ly<sup>2</sup> [1. Family name of the Duke of Wellington. 2. Town in Mass. where Wellesley College for women is situated].

**Welsbach:** welz'bak<sup>1</sup> or (Ger.) vels'bāh<sup>1</sup>; wēls'bāē<sup>2</sup> or (Ger.) vēls'bāh<sup>2</sup> [Austr. inventor (1858- )].

**Welwitschia:** wel-wīch'i-a<sup>1</sup>; wēl-wīch'i-a<sup>2</sup> [A genus of S.-Afr. plants].

**Wemyss:** wimz<sup>1</sup>; wēms<sup>2</sup> [Scot. parish that gives its name to an earldom].

2: wēlf, dē; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; go, gēm; ink; thin, this.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **büt**, **börn**;

**Wenceslaus**: ven'ses-laüs<sup>1</sup>; vën'çes-lous<sup>2</sup> [Emperor of Ger., king of Bohemia (1361-1419)].

**were**: wūr<sup>1</sup>; wēr<sup>2</sup>. In England now commonly wār<sup>1</sup>, and so indicated by *E.* and Perry (1777). *I.*, Buchanan (1766), and Webster (1828) noted *wer*<sup>1</sup>; Enfield (1807) *wēr*<sup>1</sup> [The indicative plural and subjunctive singular or plural of *was*]. Compare **WARE**, **WEAR**, **WHERE**.

**werewolf**, **werwolf**: wir'wulf<sup>1</sup>; wēr'wolf<sup>2</sup>; wer'wulf<sup>1</sup>, wēr'wolf<sup>2</sup> [In folklore, a person who became a wolf and practised cannibalism].

**Wesley**: wes'h<sup>1</sup>; wēs'ly<sup>2</sup> [Eng. clergyman (1703-91); founder of Methodism].—**Wesleyan**: wes'h-an<sup>1</sup>; wēs'ly-an<sup>2</sup> [A follower of John Wesley].

**Westminster**: west'min-star<sup>1</sup>; wēst'min-ster<sup>2</sup>; *not* west'mi-nis-tar<sup>1</sup> [A city in the county of London, Eng.].

**Westmoreland**: west'mōr-land<sup>1</sup>; wēst'mōr-land<sup>2</sup> [Counties in Pa. and Va.].

**Westmorland**: west'mar-land<sup>1</sup>; wēst'mor-land<sup>2</sup> [Eng. county].

**Westphalia**: west-fē'h-ə<sup>1</sup>; wēst-fā'li-a<sup>2</sup> [A province of Prussia].

**westward**: west'ward<sup>1</sup>; wēst'ward<sup>2</sup> [In the direction of the setting sun].

**wether**: weth'ar<sup>1</sup>; wēth'er<sup>2</sup> [A castrated ram]. Compare **WHETHER**.

**Weyler**: wē'lar<sup>1</sup>; wē'ler<sup>2</sup> [Sp. general (1838- )]. [(1855- )].

**Weyman**: wai'mən<sup>1</sup>; wý'man<sup>2</sup>. Erroneously wē'mən<sup>1</sup> [Eng. novelist].

**wh**: This digraph occurs in a number of English words and is sometimes pronounced as if inverted (see quotation) or, in a few words, the *w* is silent. See **W**.

W before *h* is pronounced as if it were after the *h*, as *hoo-y*, *why*, *hoo-en*, *when*, etc.; but in *whole*, *whoop*, etc., the single and double *o* coalescing with the same sound in *wo*, this last letter is scarcely perceptible. **WALKER Critical Pronouncing Dictionary** note 475. [1791].

In the following words *wh* is pronounced as *hw* in the United States, in northern England, in Ireland, in Scotland, and in Wales, as well as in some of the British dominions, but in southern England, especially in London, the *h* is silent, no distinction being made between *what* and *watt*, *when* and *wen*, *where* and *wear*, *while* and *wile*, *whoa* and *wo*, etc. See below.

**whack**: hwak<sup>1</sup>; hwäck<sup>2</sup> [A resounding blow].—**whale**: hwēl<sup>1</sup>; hwāl<sup>2</sup> [A large cetacean].—**wharf**: hwērf<sup>1</sup>; hwārf<sup>2</sup> [A landing place].—**wharfinger**: hwērf'in-jar<sup>1</sup>; hwārf'in-ger<sup>2</sup> [One who keeps a wharf].—**Wharton**: hwēr'tan<sup>1</sup>; hwār'ton<sup>2</sup> [Family name].

—**what**: hwet<sup>1</sup>; hwat<sup>2</sup> [An interrogation asking for information].—**what**: hwēl<sup>1</sup>;

hwēl<sup>2</sup> [A discolored ridge on the skin caused by the stroke of a whip].—**wheat**: hwīt<sup>1</sup>;

hwēt<sup>2</sup> [A grain].—**wheel**: hwēl<sup>1</sup>; hwēl<sup>2</sup> [To persuade by flattery].—**wheel**: hwēl<sup>1</sup>;

hwēl<sup>2</sup> [A circular frame arranged to rotate and devised to facilitate motion].—**wheel-**

**wright**: hwēl'rait<sup>1</sup>; hwēl'rit<sup>2</sup> [One who makes wheels].—**weezy**: hwēz<sup>1</sup>; hwēz<sup>2</sup> [To

breathe hard and with an audible sound].—**whelk**: hwēlk<sup>1</sup>; hwēlk<sup>2</sup> [A shell-fish].

—**whelp**: hwēlp<sup>1</sup>; hwēlp<sup>2</sup> [The young of a dog, lion, etc.].—**when**: hwen<sup>1</sup>; hwēn<sup>2</sup> [At

what or which time].—**whence**: hwēns<sup>1</sup>; hwēnc<sup>2</sup> [From what place].—**where**: hwēr<sup>1</sup>;

hwēr<sup>2</sup> [At or in what place]. See **WARE**; **WERE**.—**whereas**: hwēr'az<sup>1</sup>; hwēr'ās<sup>2</sup> [In

view of existing circumstances].—**wherefore**: hwēr'fōr<sup>1</sup>; hwēr'fōr<sup>2</sup>. See **O** [For what

reason].—**whereof**: hwēr'ōv<sup>1</sup>; hwēr'ōv<sup>2</sup> [At or from what].—**wherry**: hwēr<sup>1</sup>; hwēr<sup>2</sup> [A

light rowboat].—**whet**: hwet<sup>1</sup>; hwēt<sup>2</sup> [To sharpen, as the edge of a tool].—**whether**:

hwēth'ar<sup>1</sup>; hwēth'er<sup>2</sup> [In case].—**why**: hwē<sup>1</sup>; hwē<sup>2</sup> [A straw-colored liquid consisting

of water and milk-sugar].—**which**: hwīch<sup>1</sup>; hwīch<sup>2</sup> [What particular person or thing].

**whiff**: hwīf<sup>1</sup>; hwīf<sup>2</sup> [A sudden gust of air].—**Whig**: hwīg<sup>1</sup>; hwīg<sup>2</sup> [A former political

party].—**while**: hwail<sup>1</sup>; hwīl<sup>2</sup> [During the time that].—**whillom**: hwai'ləm<sup>1</sup>; hwī-

lōm<sup>2</sup> [At one time].—**whim**: hwīm<sup>1</sup>; hwīm<sup>2</sup> [A capricious fancy].—**whine**: hwain<sup>1</sup>;

hwīn<sup>2</sup> [A plaintive cry, as of an animal].—**whinny**: hwīn<sup>1</sup>; hwīn<sup>2</sup> [The call of a

horse].—**whip**: hwīp<sup>1</sup>; hwīp<sup>2</sup> [An implement consisting of one or more thongs or cords

for the infliction of pain].—**whippoorwill**: hwīp'pūr-wīl<sup>1</sup>; hwīp'pōōr-wīl<sup>2</sup> [A bird

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ɔu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

that sings only at night].—**whir**: hwūr<sup>1</sup>; hwīr<sup>2</sup> [A whizzing sound].—**whirl**: hwūr<sup>1</sup>; hwīr<sup>2</sup> [To turn around rapidly].—**whisk**: hwisk<sup>1</sup>; hwisk<sup>2</sup> [A little bunch of hay, straw, etc.].—**whiskey, whisky**: hwis'kɪ<sup>1</sup>; hwis'ky<sup>2</sup> [An alcoholic liquor].—**whist**: hwist<sup>1</sup>; hwist<sup>2</sup> [A game with playing-cards].—**whistle**: hwis'tl<sup>1</sup>; hwis'tl<sup>2</sup> [A sharp, shrill sound made with the lips or by blowing through some device].—**white**: hwaɪt<sup>1</sup>; hwīt<sup>2</sup> [A color devoid of any tint].—**Whitefield**: hwīt'fild<sup>1</sup>; hwīt'fēld<sup>2</sup> [Eng. preacher (1714-70)].—**Whitefriars**: hwaɪt'fraɪ'arz<sup>1</sup>; hwīt'fri'ars<sup>2</sup> [A district in the City of London].—**whither**: hwith'er<sup>1</sup>; hwīt'er<sup>2</sup> [To which or what place].—**whiting**: hwaɪt'ɪŋ<sup>1</sup>; hwīt'ɪŋ<sup>2</sup> [A food-fish].—**whitlow**: hwīt'lo<sup>1</sup>; hwīt'lo<sup>2</sup> [An inflammatory tumor on the finger].—**Whitney**: hwīt'nɪ<sup>1</sup>; hwīt'ny<sup>2</sup> [Am. family name].—**Whitsunday**: hwīt'sun'dɪ<sup>1</sup>; hwīt'sūn'da<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* (1913) & *W.* hwīt'sn-dē<sup>1</sup> [The seventh Sunday after Easter].—**whittle**: hwīt'l<sup>1</sup>; hwīt'l<sup>2</sup> [To shave (wood) in strips with a knife].—**whizz**: hwiz<sup>1</sup>; hwiz<sup>2</sup> [A sibilant sound with some sonant character, a humming sound between a buzz and a hiss].—**whoa**: hwō<sup>1</sup>; hwō<sup>2</sup> [Stop! stand still! a call by drivers to their horses].

For several other words of this class not listed above see below.

**who**: hū<sup>1</sup>; hq<sup>2</sup> [Which or what person].

**whole**: hōl<sup>1</sup>; hōl<sup>2</sup> [Not divided or diminished; all].

**wholesale**: hōl'sēl<sup>1</sup>; hōl'sāl<sup>2</sup> [The sale of merchandise by the bulk or [quantity].

**wholly**: hōl'h<sup>1</sup>; hōl'y<sup>2</sup> [To a degree that nothing remains to be added].

**whooping-cough**: hūp'ŋ-kōf<sup>1</sup>; hōp'ing-eōf<sup>2</sup> [An infectious, convulsive cough].

**whorl**: hwūr<sup>1</sup>; hwūr<sup>2</sup>. *I. & St.* hwer<sup>1</sup> [1. The fly of a spinning-wheel. [2. One of the turns of a univalve shell].

**whortleberry**: hwūr'tl-ber<sup>1</sup>; hwūr'tl-bēr<sup>2</sup>. *I.* hwer'tl-ber<sup>1</sup>; *St.* hert'l-ber<sup>1</sup> [A huckleberry or a bilberry].

**why**: hwaɪ<sup>1</sup>; hwɪ<sup>2</sup> [For what cause, purpose, or reason?].

**wich-hazel**: wīch'-hē'zl<sup>1</sup>; wīch'-hā'zl<sup>2</sup> [A shrub of the United States and Canada whose bark and dried leaves are used in medicine].

**Wichita**: wīch'-tē<sup>1</sup>; wīch'-tā<sup>2</sup> [City in Kans.].

**widow**: wīd'o<sup>1</sup>; wīd'o<sup>2</sup> [A woman whose husband is dead].

**Wiesbaden**: vīs-bā'den<sup>1</sup>; vēs-bā'dēn<sup>2</sup> [District and city in Prussia].

**wife**: waɪf<sup>1</sup>; wɪf<sup>2</sup>. Compare HOUSEWIFE<sup>1</sup> & <sup>2</sup> [A married woman].

**wigwam**: wīg'wem<sup>1</sup>; wīg'wam<sup>2</sup>. *C., W., & Wr.* wīg'wōm<sup>1</sup>; *E., I., St., & Concise Oxford* wīg'wam<sup>1</sup> [The lodge or hut of the North-American Indians].

**wile**: waɪl<sup>1</sup>; wɪl<sup>2</sup> [An act of cunning deception or enticement].

**Wilfred**: wɪl'fred<sup>1</sup>; wɪl'frēd<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **Wilfrid**†.

**Wilhelmina**: wɪl'hel-mī'nā<sup>1</sup>; wɪl'hēl-mī'nā<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Wilhelmine**. **F. Guillemine**: gwi'lyel'mīn<sup>1</sup>; gwi'lyēl'mīn<sup>2</sup>; **Guillemette**†; **G. Wilhelmine**: wɪl'hel-mī'nā<sup>1</sup>; wɪl'hēl-mī'nā<sup>2</sup>. **It. Guglielma**: gū'lyēl-el'mo<sup>1</sup>; gū'lyēl-el'mā<sup>2</sup>. **Sp. Guillemina**: gwi'l'yel-mī'nā<sup>1</sup>; gwi'l'yēl-mī'nā<sup>2</sup>.

**Wilkes-Barre**: wɪlks'-bar<sup>1</sup>; wɪlks'-bār<sup>2</sup> [City in Pa.].

**Willamette**: wɪl-lam'et<sup>1</sup>; wɪl-lam'ēt<sup>2</sup> [River in N. W. Oregon].

**William**: wɪl'yəm<sup>1</sup>; wɪl'yam<sup>2</sup> [A masculine personal name]. **Wilhelmina** (*fem.*). **Dan. G. Sw. Wilhelm**: wɪl'helm<sup>1</sup>; wɪl'hēlm<sup>2</sup>; **D. Willem**: wɪl'em<sup>1</sup>; wɪl'ēm<sup>2</sup>; **F. Guillaume**: gwi'yōm<sup>1</sup>; gwi'yōm<sup>2</sup>; **It. Guglielmo**: gū'lyēl-el'mo<sup>1</sup>; gū'lyēl-el'mo<sup>2</sup>; **L. Guilelmus**: gū'li-el'mūs<sup>1</sup>; gū'li-el'mūs<sup>2</sup>; **Guilelmus**: gwi'l'yēl-el'mūs<sup>1</sup>; gwi'l'yēl-el'mūs<sup>2</sup>; **Pg. Guilherme**: gwi'l-yer'mē<sup>1</sup>; gwi'l-yēr'mē<sup>2</sup>; **Sp. Guillermo**: gūl-yer'mo<sup>1</sup>; gūl-yēr'mo<sup>2</sup>.

2: wɒlf, dg; bōok, bōot; full, rɒle, cūre, bāt, bārɪn; ɔil, hōy; ɛo, ɛem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

**wily:** wai'li<sup>1</sup>; wily<sup>2</sup> [Characterized by wiles].

**Wimpfen (de):** də vañ'fəñ<sup>1</sup>; de vañ'föñ<sup>2</sup> [Fr. general (1811-84)].

**wind (n.):** wind<sup>1</sup> or (*poet.*) waïnd<sup>1</sup>; wînd<sup>2</sup> or (*poet.*) wind<sup>2</sup>. See Introductory, page xi [Air in motion naturally]. [form a coil].

**wind (v.):** waïnd<sup>1</sup>; wînd<sup>2</sup> [To twist around some central object so as to

**windpipe:** wind'paip<sup>1</sup>; wînd'pîp<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) waïnd'paip<sup>1</sup> [The trachea]. [ground shaped by the wind].

**windrow:** wind'rō<sup>1</sup> or win'rō<sup>1</sup>; wînd'rō<sup>2</sup> or wînrō<sup>2</sup> [A long ridge on the

**Windsor:** win'zər<sup>1</sup> or wind'zər<sup>1</sup>; wînrōr<sup>2</sup> or wînd'zōr<sup>2</sup> [Eng. historic market-town: now a parliamentary borough].

**winged:** wînd<sup>1</sup>; wîngd<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes in verse wîr'id<sup>1</sup> [Having wings].

**Winifred:** win'i-fred<sup>1</sup>; wînr'i-frēd<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. **Winefred:** Winifrid<sup>1</sup>; **Winnie** (dim.). D. **Winfried:** win'frit<sup>1</sup>; wînr'frēt<sup>2</sup>; F. **Winifred** vi'n'i'fred<sup>1</sup>; vi'n'i'frēd<sup>2</sup>; **Geneviève:** zen'vyēv<sup>1</sup>; zhēn'vyēv<sup>2</sup>; L. **Winfreda:** win-fr'də<sup>1</sup>; wînr-fr'də<sup>2</sup>; Sw. **Winfrid:** vin'frid<sup>1</sup>; wînr'frid<sup>2</sup>.

**wisdom:** wiz'dəm<sup>1</sup>; wîs'dōm<sup>2</sup> [The state or quality of being wise].

**wise:** waiz<sup>1</sup>; wîs<sup>2</sup> [Possessed of great learning; of keen discernment].

**Wisteria:** wis-ti'ri-ə<sup>1</sup>; wîs-tē'ri-ə<sup>2</sup> [A genus of climbing, flowering shrubs].

**witch:** wîch<sup>1</sup>; wîch<sup>2</sup> [An ugly, malignant old woman supposed to have influence with evil spirits].

**Witenagemot:** wit'e-na-gi-mōt<sup>1</sup>; wît'ē-na-ge-mōt<sup>2</sup>. *Standard* (1913) & *W.* wit'e-na-gi-mōt<sup>1</sup>; *C.* & *W.* wit'e-na-ge-mōt<sup>1</sup>; *E.* wit'en-ag-e-mōt<sup>1</sup>; *St.* wit'en-ag'e-mōt<sup>1</sup> [The parliament or general assembly of the Anglo-Saxon nation].

**with (n.):** with<sup>1</sup>; wîth<sup>2</sup> [A supple twig]. See WITHE.

**with (prep.):** with<sup>1</sup>; wîth<sup>2</sup> [In the company of; accompanied by]. So also when the first element of a compound as *within*, *without*, *withstand*.

**withe:** with<sup>1</sup>; wîth<sup>2</sup>, *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, & *W.*; *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *Concise Oxford* with<sup>1</sup>; *Smart* (1840) waith<sup>1</sup>, frequently heard in southern England [A supple twig].

**withers:** with'ərz<sup>1</sup>; wîth'ərg<sup>2</sup> [The elevated ridge on a horse's back].

**withy:** with<sup>1</sup> or with<sup>1</sup>; wîth<sup>2</sup> or wîth<sup>2</sup>. See WITHE [Made of withes].

**Witte:** vit'ə<sup>1</sup>; vî'tē<sup>2</sup> [Russ. statesman and diplomat (1849-1915)].

**Wittenberg:** wit'en-bürg<sup>1</sup> or (*Ger.*) vit'en-berñ<sup>1</sup>; wît'ēn-bürg<sup>2</sup> or (*Ger.*) vî'tēn-bērñ<sup>2</sup> [Prus. town]. [near Johannesburg, Transvaal].

**Witwatersrand:** vit'vū-terz-rānt<sup>1</sup>; vî'tvā-terz-rānt<sup>2</sup> [A gold-laden ridge

**wivern, wyvern:** wui'vərn<sup>1</sup>; wî'vern<sup>2</sup> [A winged dragon].

**wizard:** wiz'ərd<sup>1</sup>; wîz'ərd<sup>2</sup> [1. A male witch. 2. A wonder-worker].

**wizen:** wiz'n<sup>1</sup>; wîz'n<sup>2</sup> [I. *a.* Shrunken and withered. II. *v.* To shrivel].

**Wodehouse:** wud'haus<sup>1</sup>; wōd'hous<sup>2</sup> [English family name].

**Woëvre:** vūrv'rə<sup>1</sup>; vūrv're<sup>2</sup> [A region in N. E. France].

**wold:** wōld<sup>1</sup>; wōld<sup>2</sup> [A tract of gently sloping upland]. [1724].

**Wollaston:** wul'əs-tən<sup>1</sup>; wōl'əs-ton<sup>2</sup> [Eng. philosophical writer (1659-

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hît, îce; î=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Wolseley:** wulz/ɪ<sup>1</sup>; wɒls/ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Brit. general and administrator (1833-1913)].

**Wolsey:** wulz/ɪ<sup>1</sup>; wɒls/ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Eng. cardinal and chancellor (1475?-1530)].

**woman:** wu/mən<sup>1</sup>; wɒ/man<sup>2</sup> [A human being of the female sex, who has attained full growth].

**womb:** wūm<sup>1</sup>; wɒm<sup>2</sup>—the b is silent [The organ in which the young are developed]. [ling marsupial].

**wombat:** wem/bat<sup>1</sup>; wɒm/băt<sup>2</sup>. I. & St. wūm/bat<sup>1</sup> [An Australian burrow-]

**women:** wim/en<sup>1</sup>; wīm/ən<sup>2</sup> [Plural of WOMAN].

**wonder:** wun/dər<sup>1</sup>; wɒn/dər<sup>2</sup> [A feeling of surprise mingled with curiosity].

**wont:** wunt<sup>1</sup> or wɒnt<sup>1</sup>; wɒnt<sup>2</sup> or wɒnt<sup>2</sup>. The first indicates American and Scottish usage; the second, usage in England. So also with its relative **wonted** [Ordinary manner of doing or acting; habit].

**won't:** wɒnt<sup>1</sup>; wɒnt<sup>2</sup>; *not* wunt<sup>1</sup>, a New England provincialism [Will not: a colloquial contraction]. [collectively].

**wood:** wud<sup>1</sup>; wɒd<sup>2</sup> [The hard substance of a tree cut for use; also, trees]

**wool:** wul<sup>1</sup>; wɒl<sup>2</sup> [The soft hair of sheep or some other allied animal].

**Woolsey:** wul/sɪ<sup>1</sup>; wɒl/sɪ<sup>2</sup> [Am. scholar (1801-89)]. Compare **WOLSEY**.

**Woolwich:** wul/ɪch<sup>1</sup> or wul/ɪj<sup>1</sup>; wɒl/ɪch<sup>2</sup> or wɒl/ɪj<sup>2</sup> [Borough in London county, Eng.]. [2. City in Ohio].

**Wooster:** wūs/tər<sup>1</sup>; wōs/tər<sup>2</sup> [1. Am. Revolutionary general (1710-77)].

**Worcester:** wus/tər<sup>1</sup>; wɒs/tər<sup>2</sup> [1. Eng. cathedral city. 2. City in Massachusetts. 3. Am. lexicographer (1784-1865)]. Compare **ALCESTER**.

**Worcestershire:** wus/tər-shɪr<sup>1</sup>; wɒs/tər-shɪr<sup>2</sup>. See **SHIRE** [Eng. county].

**word, work, world.** Pronounce the o in these words as u in "burn": wɜrd<sup>1</sup>, wɜrd<sup>2</sup>; wɜrk<sup>1</sup>, wɜrk<sup>2</sup>; wɜrld<sup>1</sup>, wɜrld<sup>2</sup>.

**worm:** wūrm<sup>1</sup>; wūrm<sup>2</sup> [A small creeping animal].

**Wormeley:** wūrm/ɪ<sup>1</sup>; wūrm/ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Am. author (1830-1908)]. [wearing away].

**worn:** wɜrn<sup>1</sup>; wɜrn<sup>2</sup>; *not* wɜrn<sup>1</sup>. See O [Showing the results of use or of]

**worse:** wɜrs<sup>1</sup>; wɜrs<sup>2</sup> [Physically ill or evil in a greater degree].

**worship:** wūr/ship<sup>1</sup>; wūr/ship<sup>2</sup> [Homage to a deity].

**worst:** wūrst<sup>1</sup>; wūrst<sup>2</sup> [Evil in the highest degree].

**worsted (n.):** wus/təd<sup>1</sup>; wɒs/təd<sup>2</sup>; *Wr.* wūrs/təd<sup>1</sup>. Buchanan (1766) and Walker (1791) wūrs/təd<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777) wūrs/təd<sup>1</sup>; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) wus/təd<sup>1</sup>; Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) wūrs/təd<sup>1</sup> [Woolen yarn].

**worsted (pp.):** wūrst/əd<sup>1</sup>; wūrst/əd<sup>2</sup> [Overcome in a contest].

**wort:** wūrt<sup>1</sup>; wūrt<sup>2</sup> [Unfermented infusion of malt].

**worth:** wūrth<sup>1</sup>; wūrth<sup>2</sup> [Having value].

**Wörth:** vurt<sup>1</sup>; vurt<sup>2</sup> [Ger. town].

**worthy:** wūr/thɪ<sup>1</sup>; wūr/thɪ<sup>2</sup> [Deserving of respect, praise, or honor].

**would:** wud<sup>1</sup>; wūd<sup>2</sup> [Disposed or inclined].

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

**wound** (*n.*): wûnd<sup>1</sup>; wûnd<sup>2</sup>. So also the verb. Derived from the Anglo-Saxon *wûnd*, of which the *û* was pronounced as *ou* in out, its Late Middle Eng. form was *wounde*, which Chaucer ("Canterbury Tales"—The Knights Tale, l. 1012) rimed with "found" (1393). By Shakespeare ("Venus and Adonis," l. 913: 1592) it was rimed with "hound," etc.; by Marlowe (transl. of Ovid's "Elegies," ii: 1597) with "bound." Pope in his translation of Homer's "Iliad" (bk. xiii, l. 719: 1715-20) used "found" and "ground" as words with which to rime it.

None of the earlier lexicographers, from Huloet to Fenning (1552-1760), give any indication of the pronunciation of the word, several not even recording it. Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), Nares (1784), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828) indicated wûnd<sup>1</sup>; but Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), and all modern dictionaries, wûnd<sup>1</sup>. Nares (1784) noted "This pronunciation is now universally current in conversation," but he condemned it. Walker (1791) in note 315 to his Dictionary, said: "OU. The third sound given to these vowels is that of *oo* in *coo* and *woo* and is found in the following words: *croup, group, bouse, soup, through, youth, uncouth*, etc." [A cut, stab, bruise, or other injury done by violence].

**wound**: waund<sup>1</sup>; wound<sup>2</sup> [Participle and past tense of WIND, *v.*]. The change in the pronunciation of the noun and verb *wound* may perhaps be attributed to a desire to distinguish them from the past tense of the verb WIND.

**wr.** The *w* of this digraph is silent when followed by *r*. See W.

**wraith**: rêfh<sup>1</sup>; rath<sup>2</sup> [An apparition of any kind].

**wrath**: rath<sup>1</sup> or rêfh<sup>1</sup>; rath<sup>2</sup> or rath<sup>2</sup>. See ASK. C., W., & Wr. rêfh<sup>1</sup>; E., I., *Sl.*, & *Concise Oxford* rêfh<sup>1</sup>. British usage varies, and while rêfh<sup>1</sup> is heard in London and southern England, rath<sup>1</sup> in Berkshire and the Isle of Wight, rath<sup>1</sup> is common in the northwest. Formerly rêfh<sup>1</sup> was standard in Great Britain, and was indicated as such by Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797); but Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), and Reid (1844) noted rath<sup>1</sup>; Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Webster (1828) rêfh<sup>1</sup>; Nares (1784), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) rêfh<sup>1</sup>; Smart (1840) rath<sup>1</sup> [Profound indignation].

**wreak**: rik<sup>1</sup>; rëk<sup>2</sup> [To execute with anger or for a revenge].

**wreath**: rîfh<sup>1</sup>; rêth<sup>2</sup>. I. rîth<sup>1</sup>, indicated also by Perry [A twisted band of leaves or flowers].—**wreath**: rîth<sup>1</sup>; rêth<sup>2</sup> [To form into a twisted circular or spiral band].—**wreaths**: rîth<sup>1</sup>; rêth<sup>2</sup>. The pronunciation rîth<sup>1</sup> is also frequently heard.

**wreck, wren, wrench, wrest**: In these words the *w* is silent: rek<sup>1</sup>, rëk<sup>2</sup>; ren<sup>1</sup>, rën<sup>2</sup>; rench<sup>1</sup>, rënh<sup>2</sup>; rest<sup>1</sup>, rëst<sup>2</sup>. See W.

**wrestle**: res<sup>1</sup>; rês<sup>2</sup>—the *i* is silent. See LISTEN, TRESTLE. Avoid ras<sup>1</sup> as dialectal [To contend as two opponents striving to bring each other to earth].

**wretch**: rêch<sup>1</sup>; rêch<sup>2</sup> [A base, contemptible, or vile person].

**wriggle**: rig<sup>1</sup>; rig<sup>2</sup> [To twist the body with quick, slight motions].

**Wright**: rait<sup>1</sup>; rit<sup>2</sup> [Eng. and Am. family name].

**wring**: riŋ<sup>1</sup>; riŋg<sup>2</sup> [To compress by twisting].

**wringer**: riŋ'ær<sup>1</sup>; riŋg'er<sup>2</sup> [A contrivance used to press water out of [clothes].

**wrinkle**: riŋ'kl<sup>1</sup>; riŋg'kl<sup>2</sup> [A crease in an otherwise smooth surface, as of cloth].

**wrist**: rist<sup>1</sup>; rist<sup>2</sup> [That part of the arm that adjoins the hand].

**wristband**: rist'band<sup>1</sup> or (*colloq.*) riŋ'band<sup>1</sup>; rist'bänd<sup>2</sup> or (*colloq.*) riŋs'band<sup>2</sup>—the latter is more frequently heard [The band of the sleeve].

**writing**: rait'ŋ<sup>1</sup>; riŋg'ŋ<sup>2</sup>; not rai'tin<sup>1</sup>. See Introductory, pages xix-xx. [Letters or characters traced or inscribed as on paper].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Icc; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊ = final; ɔ = out; ɒ = feud; ɔ = chin; ɡ = sing; ʃ = chin, this.

**wrong:** rɒŋ<sup>1</sup>; rɒŋɡ<sup>2</sup> [Contrary to the moral law; not right].

**wroth:** rɒθ<sup>1</sup> or rɒθ<sup>2</sup>; rɒθ<sup>2</sup> or rɒθ<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802) indicate the first; Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) note the second. Enfield (1807) and *Concise Oxford* (1911) rɒθ<sup>1</sup>. Compare WRATH. [Excited by wrath].

**Wrottesley:** rɒts/ɪ<sup>1</sup>; rɒts/ɪ<sup>2</sup> [Eng. astronomer (1798-1867)].

**Wundt:** vunt<sup>1</sup>; vunt<sup>2</sup> [Ger. psychologist (1832- )].

**Wu Ting Fang:** wū tɪŋ fāŋ<sup>1</sup>; wu tɪŋ fāŋɡ<sup>2</sup> [Chin. diplomat (1841- )].

**Wyandot, Wyandotte:** wai/ən-det<sup>1</sup>; wɪ/ən-dɒt<sup>2</sup> [Amerind tribe].

**Wycherley:** wɪch/ər-lɪ<sup>1</sup>; wɪch/er-ly<sup>2</sup> [Eng. dramatist (1640?-1716)].

**Wyclif:** wik/ɪf<sup>1</sup>; wɪe/ɪf<sup>2</sup> [Eng. reformer (1335-84); translated the Bible].

**Wynne:** win<sup>1</sup>; wɪn<sup>2</sup> [Eng. & Am. family name].

[of the United States].

**Wyoming:** wai-ɔ/ɪŋ<sup>1</sup> or wai/o-mɪŋ<sup>1</sup>; wɪ-ɔ/ɪŋɡ<sup>2</sup> or wɪ/o-mɪŋɡ<sup>2</sup> [A State]

**Wyse<sup>1</sup>:** wɪz<sup>1</sup>; wɪs<sup>2</sup> [Fr. engineer (1844-1909)].

**Wyse<sup>2</sup>:** waiz<sup>1</sup>; wɪs<sup>2</sup> [Ir. politician and author (1791-1862)].

**Wyss:** vis<sup>1</sup>; vɪs<sup>2</sup> [Swiss author (1781-1830)].

[denice (1726-1806)].

**Wythe:** wɪθ<sup>1</sup>; wɪθ<sup>2</sup> [Am. jurist; signer of the Declaration of Independence].

**Wykeham:** wik/əm<sup>1</sup>; wɪk/əm<sup>2</sup> [Eng. bishop and statesman (1324-1404)].

## X

**x:** eks<sup>1</sup>; ɛks<sup>2</sup>. In this book the sounds of the letter *x* are indicated by gz<sup>1</sup>; gz<sup>2</sup>, as egz-akt<sup>1</sup>; egz-ɛkt<sup>2</sup> (*exact*); ks<sup>1</sup>; ks<sup>2</sup>, as eks/tra<sup>1</sup>; ɛks/tra<sup>2</sup> (*extra*), and z<sup>1</sup>; z<sup>2</sup>, as zɪks/ɪz<sup>1</sup>; zɪks/ɛz<sup>2</sup> (*Xerxes*). Before unaccented *i*, as in *anxious*, *noxious*, *x* is pronounced as ksh (aŋk/ʃʊs<sup>1</sup>; aŋk/ʃʊs<sup>2</sup>; nok/ʃʊs<sup>1</sup>; nok/ʃʊs<sup>2</sup>), and before *u*, as in *flexure* (fɛk/ʃʊr<sup>1</sup>; fɛk/ʃʊr<sup>2</sup>). When final it is sometimes heard as *box* (bɒks<sup>1</sup>; bɒks<sup>2</sup>), and sometimes silent, as in *billet-doux* (bɪl/ɛdʊ<sup>1</sup>; bɪl/ɛdʊ<sup>2</sup>). In Spanish and Spanish-American proper names *x* becomes *h*. See the next word.

**Xabari:** ha-ba/ri<sup>1</sup>; hā-bū/rē<sup>2</sup> [S.-Am. river between Brazil and Peru].

**Xalisco:** ha-lis/ko<sup>1</sup>; hā-līs/eo<sup>2</sup> [Mex. state]. Now commonly spelt **Jalisco**.

**Xanadu:** zan/ə-dū<sup>1</sup>; zān/a-dy<sup>2</sup> [A city in Coleridge's "Kubla Khan"].

**xanthine:** zan/θi-in<sup>1</sup>; zān/θē-in<sup>2</sup> [The yellow coloring-matter of flowers].

**Xanthian:** zan/θi-ən<sup>1</sup>; zān/θi-an<sup>2</sup> [Relating to Xanthus].

**Xanthicus:** zan/θi-kus<sup>1</sup>; zān/θi-ēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**xanthin, xanthine:** zan/θɪn, -θɪn or -θɪn<sup>1</sup>; zān/θin, -thin or -thɪn<sup>2</sup> [A white crystalline compound contained in blood, urine, and other animal secretions].

**xanthinin, xanthinine:** zan/θi-nɪn, -nɪn or -nɪn<sup>1</sup>; zān/θi-nɪn, -nɪn or -nɪn<sup>2</sup> [A white crystalline compound resembling urea].

**Xanthus.** zɑn/θʊs<sup>1</sup>; zān/θʊs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. historian (650 B. C.- )].

**Xantippe:** zan/ɪp/ɪ<sup>1</sup>; zān/ɪp/ɛ<sup>2</sup> [Wife of Socrates: the proverbial shrew].

Spelt also **Xanthippe:** zan/ɪp/ɪ<sup>1</sup> or -ɪp/ɪ<sup>1</sup>; zān/ɪp/ɪ<sup>2</sup> or -ɪp/ɪ<sup>2</sup>.

2: wɒf, dɔ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔl, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this



1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

**Xavier:** zav'i-ar<sup>1</sup> or (Sp.) ha-vyer<sup>1</sup>; zäv'i-er<sup>2</sup> or (Sp.) hä-vyér<sup>2</sup> [Sp. Jesuit missionary (1506-52); joint founder with Loyola of the Society of Jesus].

**xebec:** zî'bek<sup>1</sup>; zē'bēc<sup>2</sup> [A small three-masted sailing vessel].

**Xenia:** zî'ni-ā<sup>1</sup>; zē'ni-a<sup>2</sup> [City in Ohio].

**xenia:** zî'ni-āl<sup>1</sup> or zen'i-āl<sup>1</sup>; zē'ni-āl<sup>2</sup> or zē'n'i-āl<sup>2</sup> [among the ancient Greeks].

**xenium:** zî'ni-um<sup>1</sup> or zen'i-um<sup>1</sup>; zē'ni-um<sup>2</sup> or zē'n'i-um<sup>2</sup> [In classic antiquity, a delicacy or dainty exchanged as a pledge of friendship].

**Xenocles:** zen'o-klīz<sup>1</sup>; zē'n'o-elēs<sup>2</sup> [Athenian tragic poet (circa 415 B. C.)].

**Xenocrates:** zi-nek'rā-tīz<sup>1</sup>; ze-nōe'ra-tēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher (396-314 B. C.)].

**Xenophanes:** zi-nef'ē-nīz<sup>1</sup>; ze-nōf'a-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher (circa 530 B. C.)].

**Xenophon:** zen'o-fen<sup>1</sup>; zē'n'o-fōn<sup>2</sup> [Gr. historian and soldier (435-355 B. C.)].

**Xeres (de):** dē hē'rēs<sup>1</sup>; dē hē'rēs<sup>2</sup> [Sp. historian (1505-70)]. See JEREZ.

**xerophagy:** zi-ref'ē-jī<sup>1</sup>; ze-rōf'a-gy<sup>2</sup> [The eating of dry food].

**Xerxes:** zŭrks'īz<sup>1</sup>; zērks'ēs<sup>2</sup> [Pers. king (519?-465 B.C.)].

**Ximenes<sup>1</sup>:** zī'mā-nēz<sup>1</sup>; zī'me-nēs<sup>2</sup> [Fr. dramatist (1726-1817)].

**Ximenes<sup>2</sup>:** hī-mē'nez<sup>1</sup>; hē-mē'nēs<sup>2</sup> [Sp. cardinal & historian (1170-1247)].

**xiphoid:** zif'oid<sup>1</sup>; zīf'oid<sup>2</sup>. *W.* & *Wr.* indicate zai'foid<sup>1</sup> as a secondary usage which none of the other modern dictionaries allow [Shaped like a sword].

**Xorullo:** ho-rŭ'lyo<sup>1</sup>; ho-ry'lyo<sup>2</sup> [Same as JORULLO].

**xylograph:** zai'lo-graf<sup>1</sup>; zŷ'lo-grāf<sup>2</sup> [An engraving on wood or an impression from it].—**xylography:** zai-leg'ra-fi<sup>1</sup>; zŷ-lōg'ra-fy<sup>2</sup> [Wood-engraving].—**xylographer:** zai-leg'ra-fer<sup>1</sup>; zŷ-lōg'ra-fer<sup>2</sup> [One skilled in xylography].—**xylographic:** zai'lo-graf'ik<sup>1</sup>; zŷ'lo-grāf'ie<sup>2</sup> [Relating to xylography].

**xyloidin:** zai'lei-din<sup>1</sup>; zŷ'lōi-dīn<sup>2</sup> [An explosive substance].

**xylometer:** zai-lēm'i-tār<sup>1</sup>; zŷ-lōm'e-ter<sup>2</sup> [An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of wood].

**xylophone:** zai'lo-fōn<sup>1</sup>; zŷ'lo-fōn<sup>2</sup> [A musical instrument].

**xyt:** zist<sup>1</sup>; zŷst<sup>2</sup> [A covered portico or hall used by athletes for their

**xyster:** zis'tār<sup>1</sup>; zŷs'ter<sup>2</sup> [An instrument for scraping bones].

## Y

**y:** wai<sup>1</sup>; wŷ<sup>2</sup>. In this book the letter *y* is used in Key 1 as a consonant to indicate the sound heard in *yet*. In Key 2 it is used, when initial, for the same sound, and elsewhere as a vowel exactly like *i*. See Introductory, pages xxx and xxxi. Some persons inject a *y* sound in certain words (see CARD; GUARD)—an absurdity, attributed to the stage, which has been handed down to us, but which Nares condemned as a "monster of pronunciation" as long ago as 1784. There are persons to-day who persist in the practise.

**yacht:** yet<sup>1</sup>; yat<sup>2</sup>; *not* yōt<sup>1</sup> as Buchanan (1766), *nor* yat<sup>1</sup> as Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Enfield (1807). Note that in this word and its relatives *yacht/ing*, *yachts/man*, the digraph *ch* is silent [A steam or sailing vessel for private use].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; gŭ, nŏt, őr, wŏn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = aisle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this

**Yahoo:** yā'hu<sup>1</sup>; yā'hō<sup>2</sup> [In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," one of a race of the most degraded and vicious of human brutes].

**Yalu:** yā'lu<sup>1</sup>; yā'ly<sup>2</sup> [A river between Manchuria and Chosen].

**Yang-tse-Kiang:** yāŋ'tsē-kī-āŋ<sup>1</sup>; yāŋ'tsē-kī-āŋ<sup>2</sup> [Same as YANGTZE].

**Yangtze:** yāŋ'tsē<sup>1</sup>; yāŋ'tsē<sup>2</sup> [River in Tibet and central China].

**yank, Yankee, yap.** Pronounce the *a* in these words as *a* in "at": yāŋk<sup>1</sup>, yāŋk<sup>2</sup>; yāŋ'ki<sup>1</sup>, yāŋ'ke<sup>2</sup>; yap<sup>1</sup>, yāp<sup>2</sup>.

**yapok:** yā-pok<sup>1</sup>; yā-pōk<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.*; *C. & W.* yāp'ək<sup>1</sup>; *E.* yā'pək<sup>1</sup>; *I.* yāp'ek<sup>1</sup> [The S.-Am. water opossum].

**Yaqui:** yā'ki<sup>1</sup>; yā'ki<sup>2</sup> [Amerind tribe of Mexico].

**yataghan** [Turk.]: yat'ə-gan<sup>1</sup>; yāt'a-gān<sup>2</sup> [A Turkish sword or simitar].

**Yates:** yēts<sup>1</sup>; yāts<sup>2</sup> [Eng. and Am. family name].

**yaupon** [Amerind]: yō'pen<sup>1</sup>; yā'pōn<sup>2</sup> [An evergreen shrub of the holly family].

**yaw, yawl, yawn, yaws.** Pronounce the digraph *aw* in these words as *o* in "nor" or *a* in "all": yō<sup>1</sup>, yā<sup>2</sup>; yōl<sup>1</sup>, yāl<sup>2</sup>; yōn<sup>1</sup>, yān<sup>2</sup>; yēz<sup>1</sup>, yāz<sup>2</sup>.

**ycleped, yclept:** ɪ-klept<sup>1</sup>; y-elēpt<sup>2</sup> [Called; named].

**yea:** yē<sup>1</sup>; yā<sup>2</sup>. By Perry (1777) it was noted yā<sup>1</sup>, thus the *ea* was indicated to have the sound of *e* in "there," or of *a* in "fare"; Kenrick (1773) and Walker (1791) yē<sup>1</sup>. Compare *res* [Yes: used to express affirmation or assent].

**yeast:** yēst<sup>1</sup>; yēst<sup>2</sup>. By Johnson (1755), Barclay (1766), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) spelt *yeast*, and the *e* pronounced as *e* in "met." By Barclay (1757), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) yēst<sup>1</sup>; Kenrick (1773) spelt the word *yeast* and pronounced it yēst<sup>1</sup>. Shakespeare spelt the word *yeast* ("The Winter's Tale" act iii, sc. 3) [A yellow substance used to induce fermentation].

**Yeats:** yēts<sup>1</sup> or yēts<sup>2</sup>; yāts<sup>2</sup> or yēts<sup>2</sup> [1. Ir. artist (1839- ). 2. Ir. poet and novelist (1865- )].

**yelk:** yelk<sup>1</sup>; yēlk<sup>2</sup> [The yolk of an egg].

This word is often written *yelk* and *yolk*. *Yelk* is preferred by Martin, Johnson, Nares, Walker, and Webster; *yolk* by Bailey, Jameson, Richardson, and Smart. "It is commonly pronounced and often written *yolk*."—JOHNSON.

JOSEPH WORCESTER *Dictionary of the English Language* s. v. [1859.]

Buchanan (1766) and Perry (1777) spelt the word *yelk* and *yolk* and pronounced each as spelt. Sheridan (1780) and Fulton & Knight (1802) *yelk*, pronounced yōk<sup>1</sup>.

**yellow:** yel'o<sup>1</sup>; yēl'o<sup>2</sup>; *not* yal'ər<sup>1</sup> *nor* yel'ər<sup>1</sup> [The color of the spectrum between green and orange similar to that of gold and brass].

In Queen Anne's time (1702-1714) the word was pronounced as if written *yellow* and riming with *tallow*, and was so indicated by Fry, Jones, Sheridan, Nares, and Scott.

**yeoman:** yō'man<sup>1</sup>; yō'man<sup>2</sup>. The word was pronounced yem'an<sup>1</sup> by Buchanan (1757-66), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1798); yum'an<sup>1</sup> by Kenrick (1773), and yī'man<sup>1</sup> by Elphinstone (1786) and Jones (1798) [1. One who cultivates the soil. 2. (U. S.) A petty officer in charge of stores. 3. (Eng.) One of a special guard of the royal household, etc.].

**Yerburgh:** yār'bər-o<sup>1</sup>; yār'bor-o<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name].

**Yerkes:** yūr'kız<sup>1</sup>; yēr'kez<sup>2</sup> [Am. capitalist (1837-1905)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, büt, bŭrn; öll, böy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: *artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rūle; but, būrn;*

**yes:** *yēs<sup>1</sup>; yēs<sup>2</sup>; not yā<sup>1</sup>, nor yē<sup>1</sup>, nor yep<sup>1</sup>; nor any one of many other corruptions common in America, that range from yis<sup>1</sup> to yūh<sup>1</sup>. See quotation.*

Altho *yis<sup>1</sup>* was the pronunciation indicated by Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), and Jones (1798), and Walker described it as "the best and most established usage," Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1836), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), and all modern lexicographers record *yēs<sup>1</sup>*, and Jameson remarked, "It is not probable that a polite speaker would, at this day [1827], even on Mr. Walker's authority, pronounce the word *yēs*, *yis*." In London *yus<sup>1</sup>* finds favor with the masses to-day (1918). See Introductory, page xii [As you say; quite so; a word affirming consent!]

The affect *Yeh-eh* (the ugliness of the drawl is not easy to represent), which usurps the place of that interesting vocable, makes its nearest approach to deviating into the decency of a final consonant when it becomes a still more questionable *Yeh-ep*.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 26. [H. M. & CO. '05.]

**yesterday:** *yēs'tar-dī<sup>1</sup>; yēs'ter-dy<sup>2</sup>; not yis'tar-dē<sup>1</sup> as indicated by Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Scott (1797) [The day preceding to-day]. Compare MONDAY.*

**yet:** *yēt<sup>1</sup>; yēt<sup>2</sup>; not yit<sup>1</sup> [In addition; besides; further; still].*

**yew:** *yū<sup>1</sup>; yū<sup>2</sup> [An evergreen European tree or its wood].*

**Ygdrasil:** *ig'dra-sil<sup>1</sup>; yǧ'dra-sil<sup>2</sup> [In Norse myth, the world-tree which binds together heaven, earth, and hell]. [ment].*

**yield:** *yild<sup>1</sup>; yēld<sup>2</sup> [The amount that is returned as from labor or investment].*

**ylang-ylang:** *i-lān'-i-lān'<sup>1</sup>; y-lāng'-y-lāng'<sup>2</sup> [Same as IHLANG-IHLANG].*

**yoga** [Sans.]: *yō'gā<sup>1</sup>; yō'gā<sup>2</sup> [A religious meditation on the Supreme Being; or (Y-) the system of ascetic philosophy by which such meditation is inculcated].—**yogi** [Sans.]: *yō'gī<sup>1</sup>; yō'gī<sup>2</sup> [A follower of the Yoga philosophy].—**Yogism:** *yō'gizm<sup>1</sup>; yō'gizm<sup>2</sup> [The doctrines of the Yoga].***

**Yolande:** *yo-lan'dī<sup>1</sup>; yo-lān'dē<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].*

**yolk:** *yōk<sup>1</sup>; yōk<sup>2</sup>—the l is now silent but was indicated pronounced by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828), who gave yelk<sup>1</sup>. Compare YELK [The yellow portion of an egg]. [Atonement of the Jews].*

**Yom Kippur:** *yem kip'ur<sup>1</sup> or ki-pūr'<sup>1</sup>; yōm kip'ur<sup>2</sup> or ki-pūr'<sup>2</sup> [The Day of*

**Yonge:** *yūŋ<sup>1</sup>; yōng<sup>2</sup> [Eng. family name]. [King of Denmark].*

**Yorick:** *yēr'ik<sup>1</sup>; yōr'ik<sup>2</sup> [In Shakespeare's "Hamlet," the jester to the*

**Yorkshire:** *yōrk'shīr<sup>1</sup>; yōrk'shīr<sup>2</sup>. Compare SHIRE [Eng. county].*

**Yosemite:** *yo-sem'i-tī<sup>1</sup>; yo-sēm'i-tē<sup>2</sup> [A national reservation in California].*

**you:** *yū<sup>1</sup>; yū<sup>2</sup> (emphatic); yu<sup>1</sup>; yo<sup>2</sup> (unemphatic). Compare WOUND (n.) [The person, animal, or thing (as personified) addressed].*

**Youghiogheny:** *yōk'o-gē'm<sup>1</sup>; yōk'o-gē'ny<sup>2</sup> [River in W., Va., Md., & Pa.].*

**young:** *yūŋ<sup>1</sup>; yūng<sup>2</sup> [Being in the early period of life].*

**your:** *yūr<sup>1</sup>, yur<sup>2</sup> (emphatic); yur<sup>1</sup>, yūr<sup>2</sup> (unemphatic) [Belonging to you].*

**yourself:** *yur-self'<sup>1</sup>; yur-sēlf'<sup>2</sup> [You: often intensive or emphatic].*

**youth:** *yūth<sup>1</sup>; yūth<sup>2</sup> [1. The period when one is young. 2. A young man who has not attained his majority].*

**youths:** *yūths<sup>1</sup> or yūthz<sup>1</sup>; yūths<sup>2</sup> or yūthz<sup>2</sup> [Plural of YOUTH].*

2: *ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, lee; i=δ; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,*

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

**Ypres:** i'pr<sup>1</sup>; ȳ'pr<sup>2</sup> [Belg. town].

**Ypsilanti:** ip'si-lan'ti<sup>1</sup>; ȳp'si-lān'ti<sup>2</sup> [City in Mich.].

**Ysaye:** i-zā'yə<sup>1</sup>; ȳ-sā'ye<sup>2</sup> [Belg. violinist (1858- )].

**Yser:** i'zār<sup>1</sup>; ȳ'gēr<sup>2</sup> [River in Belgium].

**Yssel:** i'sel<sup>1</sup>; ȳ'sēl<sup>2</sup> [One of several rivers in the Netherlands].

**yu.** This digraph is used to indicate common initial u (yu, as in "unite" yu-nait<sup>1</sup>; yū-nīt<sup>2</sup>).

**Yucatan:** yū'kə-tan<sup>1</sup>; yū'ea-tān<sup>2</sup> [A peninsula and state in S. Mexico].

**Yule:** yūl<sup>1</sup>; yul<sup>2</sup> [Christmas time or the feast celebrating it].—**Yuletide:** yūl'taid<sup>1</sup>; yul'tid<sup>2</sup> [Christmas time, Dec. 25, celebrated as the anniversary of the birth of Christ].

**Yves:** iv<sup>1</sup>; ȳv<sup>2</sup> [Fr. monk and jurist (1253-1303): used also as a masculine personal name].

**Yvetot:** iv'tō<sup>1</sup>; ȳv'tō<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

**Yvon:** i'vōn<sup>1</sup>; ȳ'vōn<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter of historic scenes (1817-93)].

**Yvonne:** i'vōn<sup>1</sup>; ȳ'vōn<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name].

**Yzeure:** i'zūr<sup>1</sup>; ȳ'zūr<sup>2</sup> [Fr. town].

## Z

**z:** zī<sup>1</sup>; zē<sup>2</sup>. In British usage zed<sup>1</sup>, zēd<sup>2</sup>, formerly *izzard*. It is the sign of a hissing or buzzing consonant, beginning a syllable, as in *zealous*, or closing a syllable, as in *buzz*. In this book it is used to indicate its own sound and that of *s* sounding as *z*, as in *zone*, *rose*. A modified form (z) is used to indicate a voiced sh, as in *azure*. See Introductory, pages xxx, xxxi, and compare S. In *rendezvous* the *z* is silent in English.

**Zaanaim:** zē'a-nū'im<sup>1</sup>; za'a-nū'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zaanan:** zē'a-nan<sup>1</sup>; zā'a-nān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zaanannim:** zē'a-nan'im<sup>1</sup>; zā'a-nān'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zaavan:** zē'a-van<sup>1</sup>; zā'a-vān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zabad:** zē'bad<sup>1</sup>; zā'bād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zabadaias:** zab'e-dā-yas<sup>1</sup>; zāb'a-dā-yas<sup>2</sup> [Apocryphal].—**Zabadeas:** zab'e-dē'as<sup>1</sup>; zāb'a-dē'as<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zabadia:** zab'e-dai'as<sup>1</sup>; zāb'a-dī'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Zabdiel:** zab'di-el<sup>1</sup>; zāb'-būd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zabina:** za-bai'na<sup>1</sup>; za-bī'na<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Zabud:** zē'bud<sup>1</sup>; zā'būd<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zabulon:** zab'yu-len<sup>1</sup>; zāb'yū-lōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Zacca:** zak'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; zā'e-a-ī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zacchæus:** za-kī'us<sup>1</sup>; zā-eē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name]. F. **Zachée:** zā'shē'ē<sup>1</sup>; zā'che<sup>2</sup>; It. **Zacheo:** dza-kē'ō<sup>1</sup>; dzā-eē'ō<sup>2</sup>.—**Zacchur, Zaccur:** zak'ur<sup>1</sup>; zā'e-ūr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zachai:** zak'i-ai<sup>1</sup>; zā'e-a-ī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Zacharia:** zak'e-rai'as<sup>1</sup>; zā'e-a-rī'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Zachariah:** zak'e-rai'as<sup>1</sup>; zā'e-a-rī'as<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name]. **Zach'a-ryt.** Dun. D. Sw. **Zacharias:** zā'ka-rī'as<sup>1</sup>; zā'ē-rī'as<sup>2</sup>; F. **Zacharie:** zā'kā-rī'as<sup>1</sup>; zā'ē-rī'as<sup>2</sup>; G. **Zacharias:** tsāh'a-rī'as<sup>1</sup>; tsāh'ā-rī'as<sup>2</sup>; It. **Zaccaria:** dzāk'ka-rī'as<sup>1</sup>; dzā'ē-rī'as<sup>2</sup>; L. **Zacharias:** zak'e-rai'as<sup>1</sup>; zā'e-a-rī'as<sup>2</sup>; Sp. **Zacarias:** thā'ka-rī'as<sup>1</sup>; thā'ē-rī'as<sup>2</sup>.—**Zacharias:** zak'e-rai'as<sup>1</sup>; zā'e-a-rī'as<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zachary:** zak'e-rī<sup>1</sup>; zā'e-a-ry<sup>2</sup> [Apocryphal].—**Zacher:** zē'kēr<sup>1</sup>; zā'er<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zacheus:** zē-kī'us<sup>1</sup>; zā-eē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Zadkiel:** zad'ki-el<sup>1</sup>; zād'ki-ēl<sup>2</sup> [In Jewish antiquities, the angel of the

**Zadok:** zē'dek<sup>1</sup>; zād'ōk<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name]. F. **Zadoc:** zā'dōk<sup>1</sup>; zā'dōe<sup>2</sup>; L. **Zadocus:** zē-dō'kus<sup>1</sup>; za-dō'ēus<sup>2</sup>.—**Zaham:** zē'hām<sup>1</sup>; zā'hām<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zair:** zē'ir<sup>1</sup>; zā'ir<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zalaph:** zē'laf<sup>1</sup>; zā'lāf<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zalmon:**

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thĭn, thĭs,

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

zal'mon<sup>1</sup>; zäl'mon<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zalmonah**: zal-mō'nā<sup>1</sup>; zäl-mō'nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zal-munna**: zal-mun'a<sup>1</sup>; zäl-mün'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Zama**: zē'mā<sup>1</sup>; zā'mā<sup>2</sup> [Ancient town in Numidia, N. Africa, where Scipio Africanus defeated Hannibal, 202 B. C.].

**Zamacois**: thā'mā-kō'is<sup>1</sup>; thā'mā-eō'is<sup>2</sup> [Sp. painter (1842-71)].

**Zambezi**: zam-bī'zī<sup>1</sup> or zam-bē'zī<sup>1</sup>; zām-bē'zī<sup>2</sup> or zām-bē'zī<sup>2</sup>. The first is the common English pronunciation [River in Africa].

**Zambis**: zam'bis<sup>1</sup>; zām'bis<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Zambri**: zam'brai<sup>1</sup>; zām'brī<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Zamira**: za-mā'ra<sup>1</sup>; za-mī'ra<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Zamzummin**: zam-zum'im<sup>1</sup>; zām-zūm'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Zangwill**: zaŋ'wil<sup>1</sup>; zäng'wīl<sup>2</sup> [Eng. novelist (1864- )].

**Zanoa**: zā-nō'a<sup>1</sup>; za-nō'a<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Zanoah**: zā-nō'ā<sup>1</sup>; za-nō'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zanoe**: zā-nō'e<sup>1</sup>; za-nō'ē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Zante**: zūn'tē<sup>1</sup>; zān'tē<sup>2</sup> [Gr. province and island of the Ionian group].

**zany**: zē'ni<sup>1</sup>; zā'ny<sup>2</sup>. Jameson (1825) & Knowles (1835) zan'm<sup>1</sup> [A buffoon].

**Zaphenath-paneah**: za'fī-nāth=pa-nī'ā<sup>1</sup>; zāf'e-nāth=pa-nē'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zaphnath-paaneah**, **Zaphnath Paaneah**: za'fī-nāth=pe'a-nī'ā<sup>1</sup>; zāf'e-nāth=pe'a-nē'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zaphon**: zē'fōn<sup>1</sup>; zā'fōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zara**: zē'ra<sup>1</sup> or zā'ra<sup>1</sup>; zā'ra<sup>2</sup> or zā'ra<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zaraces**: zar'a-siz<sup>1</sup>; zār'a-čūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Zarah**: zē'ra<sup>1</sup> or zā'ra<sup>1</sup>; zā'ra<sup>2</sup> or zā'ra<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zarahi**: zar'a-hai<sup>1</sup>; zār'a-hī<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Zarahias**: zar'a-hai'as<sup>1</sup>; zār'a-hī'as<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Zarai**: zē'ri-ai<sup>1</sup> or zā'rai<sup>1</sup>; zā'ra-i<sup>2</sup> or zā'ri<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Zarais**: za-rai'as<sup>1</sup> or za-rē'as<sup>2</sup>; za-rī'as<sup>2</sup> or za-rī'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Zarakes**: zar'a-kiz<sup>1</sup>; zār'a-kēs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].

**Zarate**: thā-rā'tē<sup>1</sup>; thā-rā'tē<sup>2</sup> [Sp. historian (1493?-1558?)].

[ASTER].

**Zarathustra**: zā'ra-thūs'tra<sup>1</sup>; zā'ra-thūs'tra<sup>2</sup> [Iranian form of Gr. ZORO-]

**Zardeus**: zar-dī'us<sup>1</sup>; zār-dē'ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Zareah**: zē'ri-ā<sup>1</sup>; zā're-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zareathites**: zā'ri-nāth-its<sup>1</sup>; zā're-āth-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zared**: zē're-dī<sup>1</sup>; zā're-dī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zarephath**: zar'i-fāth<sup>1</sup>; zār'e-fāth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zaretan**: zar'i-tan<sup>1</sup>; zār'e-tān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zarethan**: zar'i-thān<sup>1</sup>; zār'e-thān<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zareth-shahar**, **Zareth Shahar**: zē'reth-shā'har<sup>1</sup>; zār'e-th-shā'hār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zarhites**: zār'hait<sup>1</sup>; zār'hits<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zartanah**: zar-te'nā<sup>1</sup> or zār'tē-nā<sup>1</sup>; zār-tā'nā<sup>2</sup> or zār'tā-nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zarthan**: zār'than<sup>1</sup>; zār'than<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zathoe**: za-thō'i<sup>1</sup> or zāth'o-i<sup>1</sup>; za-thō'e<sup>2</sup> or zāth'o-ē<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Zathoes**: za-thō'iz<sup>1</sup>; za-thō'ēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zatthu**: zat'chū<sup>1</sup>; zāt'thū<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zattu**: zat'yū<sup>1</sup>; zāt'yū<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Zauberflöte** [Ger.]: tsau'ber-flū'tē<sup>1</sup>; tsou'ber-flū'tē<sup>2</sup> ["The Magic Flute," an opera by Mozart].

**Zavan**: zē'van<sup>1</sup>; zā'van<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**zayat** [Burmese]: zā'yat<sup>1</sup>; zā'yāt<sup>2</sup> [A caravansary for travelers].

**Zaza**: zē'zā<sup>1</sup>; zā'zā<sup>2</sup>. Cheyne zā'zā<sup>1</sup> [Bible].

**zeal**: zil<sup>1</sup>; zēl<sup>2</sup> [Intense but disinterested devotion to a cause or person].—**zealot**: zel'ot<sup>1</sup>; zēl'ot<sup>2</sup>. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1780), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780) *zealot*, which, by analogy with the marking of *zebra*, indicates *zēl'ot* [One who is ardently devoted to a person or cause].—**zealous**: zel'us<sup>1</sup>; zēl'ūs<sup>2</sup>; *not zī'lus*<sup>1</sup>. W. & W. zel'as<sup>1</sup>. By Ash (1775) and Marriott (1780) *zealous*.

**Zebadiah**: zeb'a-dai'ā<sup>1</sup>; zēb'a-dī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zebah**: zī'bā<sup>1</sup>; zē'bā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zebaim**: zī-bē'im<sup>1</sup>; zē-bā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zebedee**: zeb'i-dī<sup>1</sup>; zēb'e-dē<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zebedei**: zeb'i-dī'ā<sup>1</sup>; zēb'e-dē'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Zebedia**: zeb'i-dai'ā<sup>1</sup>; zēb'e-dī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Zebec**: zeb'i-rī<sup>1</sup>; zēb'e-ē<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Zebida**: zeb'i-de<sup>1</sup> or

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gö, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

zi-bai'da; zēb'i-da<sup>2</sup> or ze-b'i'da<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].—**Zebidah**: zeb'i-dā; zēb'i-dā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zebina**: zi-bai'na; ze-b'i'na<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zeboiim**: zi-bai'im; ze-bō'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zeboim**: zi-bō'im; ze-bō'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**zebra**: zī'bra<sup>1</sup>; zē'bra<sup>2</sup>; *not* zeb'ra<sup>1</sup> as sometimes heard in England [An African ass-like quadruped with a striped body and legs]. [burro dam].

**zebrass**: zī'bras<sup>1</sup>; zē'brās<sup>2</sup>; *not* zeb'ras<sup>1</sup> [The offspring of a zebra sire and

**zebrine**: zī'brin<sup>1</sup>; zē'brīn<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & C.; E., I., St., & W.* zī'brin<sup>1</sup> [Resembling a zebra]. [sire and a mare].

**zebrule**: zī'brul<sup>1</sup>; zē'brul<sup>2</sup> [A hybrid quadruped, the offspring of a zebra

**zebu**<sup>1</sup>: zī'biū<sup>1</sup>; zē'bū<sup>2</sup> [The Indian ox].

**Zebu**<sup>2</sup>: zī'biū<sup>1</sup>; zē'bū<sup>2</sup> [Same as CEBU].

**Zebudah**: zi-biū'dā; ze-bū'dā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zebul**: zī'bul<sup>1</sup>; zē'būl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

—**Zebulonite(s)**: zeb'yū-lən-ait(s)<sup>1</sup>; zēb'yū-lən-it(s)<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zebulun**: zeb'yū-lun<sup>1</sup>; zēb'yū-lūn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zebulonite**: zeb'yū-lun-ait<sup>1</sup>; zēb'yū-lūn-it<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zechariah**: zek'ə-rai'ā; zēc'ə-rī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name].

**Zechonius**: zi-kō'ni-us<sup>1</sup>; ze-cō'ni-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Zechrius**: zek'ri-us<sup>1</sup>; zēc'ri-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Zedad**: zī'dad<sup>1</sup>; zē'dād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zedechias**: zed'ī-kai'es<sup>1</sup>; zēd'e-ei'as<sup>2</sup> [Apocrypha].—**Zedekiah**: zed'ī-kai'ā; zēd'e-ki'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zeeb**: zī'eb<sup>1</sup>; zē'ēb<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Zeebrugge**: zē'brüg'ə; zē'brüg'e<sup>2</sup> [Belg. seaport].

**zeitgeist**: tsait'gaist<sup>1</sup>; tsit'gäist<sup>2</sup> [The spirit of the time].

**Zela**: zī'lā; zē'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zelah**: zī'lā; zē'lā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zeleg**: zī'lek<sup>1</sup>; zē'lek<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zelophehad**: zi-lō'fi-had<sup>1</sup>; ze-lō'fe-hād<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zelotes**: zi-lō'tiz<sup>1</sup>; ze-lō'tēs<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zelzah**: zel'zā; zēl'zā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zemaram**: zem'ə-rē'im<sup>1</sup>; zēm'a-rā'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zemarite**: zem'ə-rai<sup>1</sup>; zēm'a-rīt<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**zemindar, zamindar**: ze-mīn-dār<sup>1</sup>; ze-mīn-dār<sup>2</sup>, *Standard & W.; C.* zem'in-dār; *E., I., & W.* zem-in-dār<sup>1</sup>; *St.* zem'in-dār<sup>1</sup>. [A native landholder in British India].

**Zemira**: zi-mai'ra; ze-mī'ra<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zemirah**: zi-mai'rā; ze-mī'rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zenan**: zī'nən; zē'nan<sup>2</sup> [Bible]. [women in a home].

**zenana**: zē-nō'nā; ze-nā'na<sup>2</sup> [In India, the apartments set aside for the

**Zenas**: zī'nās; zē'nas<sup>2</sup> [Bible and masculine personal name].

**zenith**: zī'nith<sup>1</sup>, *Standard, C., I., W., & W., or zen'ith<sup>1</sup>, E., St., & Concise Oxford; zē'nith<sup>2</sup> or zē'nith<sup>2</sup>*. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) zen'nith<sup>1</sup>; but by Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797) zī'nith<sup>1</sup>. [The point in the celestial sphere situated directly overhead].

**Zeno**: zī'no; zē'no<sup>2</sup> [Gr. philosopher (342?-270? B. C.)].

**Zenobia**: zi-nō'bi-a; zē-nō'bi-a<sup>2</sup> [A feminine personal name]. F. **Zénobie**: zē'nō'bi'ā; zē'nō'bē'ā; It. **Zenobia**: dzē-nō'bi-a; dzē-nō'bi-ā<sup>2</sup>.

**Zephaniah**: zef'ə-nai'ā; zēf'a-nī'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible name].—**Zephath**: zī'fath<sup>1</sup>; zēf'ath<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zephathah**: zef'a-thā; zēf'a-thā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zephi**: zī'fai; zē'fī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zepho**: zī'fo; zē'fo<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zephon**: zī'fen; zē'fōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zephrona**: zi-frō'na; ze-frō'na<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**zephyr**: zēf'er<sup>1</sup>; zēf'yr<sup>2</sup> [The west wind].

**Zephyrus**: zēf'ī-rus; zēf'y-rūs<sup>2</sup> [In myth, the west wind personified as the mildest and gentlest of all woodland deities].

z.: wolf, dq; bōök, bōöt; full, ryle, cūre, büt, būrn; öll, böy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

**Zeppelin**: tsep<sup>n</sup>ə-lin<sup>1</sup>; tsēp<sup>n</sup>ə-lin<sup>2</sup>. Frequently heard in the United States zep<sup>a</sup>-lin<sup>1</sup> and even zep<sup>n</sup>-lin<sup>1</sup> [Ger. general; inventor of dirigible airship (1833- )].

**Zer**: zūr<sup>1</sup>; zēr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zerah**: zī'rā<sup>1</sup>; zē'rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zerahiah**: zer<sup>n</sup>-a-hai<sup>1</sup>; zēr<sup>n</sup>-a-hi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zered**: zī'red<sup>1</sup>; zē'red<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zereda**: zer<sup>1</sup>-da<sup>1</sup> or zī-rī'dā<sup>1</sup>; zēr<sup>n</sup>-da<sup>2</sup> or ze-rē'dā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zeredah**: zer<sup>1</sup>-dā<sup>1</sup> or zī-rī'dā<sup>1</sup>; zēr<sup>n</sup>-dā<sup>2</sup> or ze-rē'dā<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zeredathah**: zer<sup>1</sup>-dē'thā<sup>1</sup>; zēr<sup>n</sup>-dē'thā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zereth**: zer<sup>1</sup>-rath<sup>1</sup> or zī-rī'rath<sup>1</sup>; zēr<sup>n</sup>-rath<sup>2</sup> or ze-rē'rath<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zeresh**: zī'resh<sup>1</sup>; zē'rēsh<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zereth**: zī'reth<sup>1</sup>; zē'rēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zeri**: zī'rai<sup>1</sup>; zē'rī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Zermatt**: zer<sup>n</sup>mat<sup>1</sup> or tser<sup>n</sup>māt<sup>1</sup>; zēr<sup>n</sup>māt<sup>2</sup> or tsēr<sup>n</sup>māt<sup>2</sup> [Swiss mountain resort].

**Zeror**: zī'rōr<sup>1</sup>; zē'rōr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zeruah**: zī-rū<sup>1</sup>; ze-ru<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zerubbabel**: ze-rub<sup>a</sup>-bel<sup>1</sup>; zē-rüb<sup>a</sup>-bēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zeruiah**: zer<sup>n</sup>-yu-ai<sup>1</sup> or zī-rū'yā<sup>1</sup>; zēr<sup>n</sup>-yu-ā<sup>2</sup> or ze-ru<sup>2</sup>yā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zetham**: zī'tham<sup>1</sup>; zē'tham<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zethan**: zī'than<sup>1</sup>; zē'than<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zethar**: zī'thār<sup>1</sup>; zē'thār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Zetes**: zī'tiz<sup>1</sup>; zē'tēs<sup>2</sup> [In myth, one of the sons of Boreas and an Argonaut].

**Zethua**: zī-thiū<sup>1</sup>; ze-thū<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**Zethus**: zī'thus<sup>1</sup>; zē'thūs<sup>2</sup> [In Gr. myth, a son of Zeus and the brother

**zeugma**: ziūg<sup>n</sup>ma<sup>1</sup>; zūg<sup>n</sup>ma<sup>2</sup> [In grammar, a figure in which an adjective or verb modifies or governs two nouns; as "Love overcame poverty; loyalty, temptation; and devotion, selfishness"].

**Zeus**: ziūs<sup>1</sup>; zūs<sup>2</sup>; not zī'ūs<sup>1</sup>, nor zūs<sup>1</sup> [In myth, the supreme deity of the

**Zeuss**: tseis<sup>1</sup>; tsōis<sup>2</sup> [Ger. philologist (1806-56)].

**Zeuxis**: ziūks<sup>1</sup>; zūks<sup>2</sup> [Gr. painter (450?-396?)].

**zh**: This digraph, used in Key 2, is indicated by 3 in Key 1. It is assumed in analogy with sh, for the elementary sonant corresponding with the sh. It is the sound of *sz* (=zy) in *-sion* after an accented vowel, as in *occasion*, *vision*, etc., and of the *si* (=zy) implied in *su* as in *composure* (=kom-pō'zyurī, kom-pō'zurī; cōm-pō'zhur<sup>2</sup>), *pleasure*, etc., *casual*, etc. See Introductory, page xxx.

**Zla**: zai<sup>1</sup>; zī'a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zibeon**: zib<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>1</sup>; zīb<sup>n</sup>-e-on<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zibia**: zib<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>1</sup>; zīb<sup>n</sup>-i-a<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zibiah**: zib<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>1</sup>; zīb<sup>n</sup>-i-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zichri**: zīk'rai<sup>1</sup>; zē'rī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ziddim**: zīd'im<sup>1</sup>; zīd'im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ziddikah**: zīd-kai<sup>1</sup>; zīd-kī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zidon**: zai'den<sup>1</sup>; zī'don<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zidonians**: zai-dō'nī-anz<sup>1</sup>; zī-dō'nī-ans<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Ziem**: zīm<sup>1</sup>; zēm<sup>2</sup> [Fr. painter (1821-1911)].

**Zif**: zif<sup>1</sup>; zīf<sup>2</sup> [A month of the Hebrew calendar].

**Ziha**: zī'ha<sup>1</sup>; zī'ha<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ziklag**: zīk'lag<sup>1</sup>; zīk'läp<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zillah**: zīl'ā<sup>1</sup>; zīl'ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zillethai**: zīl<sup>1</sup>-thai<sup>1</sup>; zīl<sup>2</sup>-thi<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zilpah**: zīl<sup>1</sup>-pā<sup>1</sup>; zīl<sup>2</sup>-pā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zilthai**: zīl<sup>1</sup>-thai<sup>1</sup>; zīl<sup>2</sup>-thi<sup>2</sup> or zīl<sup>2</sup>-thi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zimamah**: zīm<sup>1</sup>; zīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zimran**: zīm<sup>1</sup>-ran<sup>1</sup>; zīm<sup>2</sup>-rān<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zimri**: zīm<sup>1</sup>-rai<sup>1</sup>; zīm<sup>2</sup>-rī<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zin**: zīn<sup>1</sup>; zīn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zina**: zai<sup>1</sup>-nā<sup>1</sup>; zī<sup>2</sup>-nā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**zinc**: zīnk<sup>1</sup>; zīn<sup>2</sup> [A bluish-white metallic element].—**zīncic**: zīnk<sup>1</sup>-ik<sup>1</sup>; zīn<sup>2</sup>-ic<sup>2</sup> [Relating to, or derived from zinc].

**Zion**: zai<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>1</sup>; zī<sup>2</sup>-on<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zior**: zai<sup>1</sup>-er<sup>1</sup>; zī<sup>2</sup>-ōr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ziph**: zīf<sup>1</sup>; zīf<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ziphah**: zai<sup>1</sup>-fā<sup>1</sup>; zī<sup>2</sup>-fā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ziphim**: zīf<sup>1</sup>-im<sup>1</sup>; zīf<sup>2</sup>-im<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ziphion**: zīf<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>1</sup>; zīf<sup>2</sup>-on<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ziphites**: zīf<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>1</sup>; zīf<sup>2</sup>-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ziphron**: zīf<sup>1</sup>-rōn<sup>1</sup>; zīf<sup>2</sup>-rōn<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zippor**: zīp<sup>1</sup>-er<sup>1</sup>; zīp<sup>2</sup>-ōr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zipporah**: zīp<sup>1</sup>-ōrā<sup>1</sup>; zīp<sup>2</sup>-ōrā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**zither, zithern**: zīth<sup>1</sup>-er<sup>1</sup>; zīth<sup>2</sup>-er<sup>2</sup>; zīth<sup>1</sup>-ern<sup>1</sup>; zīth<sup>2</sup>-ern<sup>2</sup> [A stringed musical

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ā; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

**Zithri:** zith'rai<sup>1</sup>; zith'ri<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ziv:** ziv<sup>1</sup>; ziv<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ziz:** ziz<sup>1</sup>; ziz<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Ziza:** zai'za<sup>1</sup>; zi'za<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zizah:** zai'zā<sup>1</sup>; zi'zā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Zoan:** zō'an<sup>1</sup>; zō'an<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zoar:** zō'ar<sup>1</sup>; zō'ār<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zoba:** zō'-ba<sup>1</sup>; zō'ba<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zobebah:** zo-bi'bā<sup>1</sup>; zo-bē'bā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Zobaidah:** zo-bē'da<sup>1</sup> or zo-bai'da<sup>1</sup>; zo-bē'dā<sup>2</sup> or zo-bi'dā<sup>2</sup> [Wife of Harun-al-Raschid (765-831)].

**Zobeide:** zo-bē'da<sup>1</sup> or zo-bai'da<sup>1</sup>; zo-bē'de<sup>2</sup> or zo-bi'de<sup>2</sup> [A female character in the "Arabian Nights"].

**zocele:** zō'kl<sup>1</sup>; zō'el<sup>2</sup> [Same as socle].

**zodiac:** zō'di-ak<sup>1</sup>; zō'di-äe<sup>2</sup>. Sheridan (1780) zō'jek<sup>1</sup> [An imaginary belt encircling the heavens].—**zodiacal:** zo-dai'a-kal<sup>1</sup>; zo-di'a-cal<sup>2</sup>.

**Zohar:** zō'har<sup>1</sup>; zō'här<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zoheleth:** zō'hi-leth<sup>1</sup>; zō'he-lēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zoheth:** zō'heth<sup>1</sup>; zō'hēth<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Zola:** zō'lā<sup>1</sup> or (*Anglice*) zō'lā<sup>1</sup>; zō'lā<sup>2</sup> or (*Anglice*) zō'la<sup>2</sup> [Fr. novelist (1840-1902)].

**zollverein** [Ger.]: tsöl'fär-ain<sup>1</sup>; tsöl'fer-in<sup>2</sup> [A trade-league or customs-union].

**zone:** zōn<sup>1</sup>; zōn<sup>2</sup> [A region of the earth between two parallels of latitude].

**zo:** zū<sup>1</sup>; zōō<sup>2</sup>; not zō<sup>1</sup> [A zoological garden].

**zoography:** zo-eg'ra-fi<sup>1</sup>; zo-ög'ra-fy<sup>2</sup> [Descriptive zoology].—**zoologic:** zō'o-lej'ik<sup>1</sup>; zō'o-lög'ie<sup>2</sup> [Zoological].—**zoological:** zō'o-lej'i-kal<sup>1</sup>; zō'o-lög'i-cal<sup>2</sup> [Relating to zoology].—**zoologist:** zo-el'o-jist<sup>1</sup>; zo-öl'o-gist<sup>2</sup> [One versed in zoology].

**zoology:** zo-el'o-ji<sup>1</sup>; zo-öl'o-gy<sup>2</sup> [The branch of biology treating of animals].

**Zoom:** zō'em<sup>1</sup>; zō'öm<sup>2</sup> [Douai Bible].

**zoophoric:** zō'o-för'ik<sup>1</sup>; zō'o-för'ie<sup>2</sup>. Ash (1775), Webster (1828), and Craig (1849) zo-ef'o-nk<sup>1</sup> [Bearing or supporting the figures of animals or men].

**zoophyte:** zō'o-fait<sup>1</sup>; zō'o-fyt<sup>2</sup>; not zū'o-fait<sup>1</sup> [An invertebrate animal resembling a plant in form or in mode of growth].—**zoophytology:** zo-ef'i-tel'o-ji<sup>1</sup>; zo-öl'y-töl'o-gy<sup>2</sup> [A branch of zoology treating of the zoophytes].

**Zophah:** zō'fā<sup>1</sup>; zō'fā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zophai:** zō'fai<sup>1</sup> or zō'fi-ai<sup>1</sup>; zō'fi<sup>2</sup> or zō'-fa-i<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zophar:** zō'fär<sup>1</sup>; zō'far<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Zophiel:** zō'fi-el<sup>1</sup>; zō'fi-ēl<sup>2</sup> [A cherub in Milton's "Paradise Lost"].

**Zophim:** zō'fim<sup>1</sup>; zō'fīm<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zorah:** zō'rā<sup>1</sup>; zō'rā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zorathites:** zō'rath-its<sup>1</sup>; zō'rāth-its<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zoreah:** zō'ri-ā<sup>1</sup>; zō're-ā<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zorites:** zō'rāits<sup>1</sup>; zō'rāts<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Zoroaster:** zō'ro-as'tar<sup>1</sup>; zō'ro-ās'ter<sup>2</sup> [Traditional founder of the ancient Irano-Persian religion, fl. about 600 B. C.].

**Zorobabel:** zo-reb' [or -rōb']a-bel<sup>1</sup>; zo-rōb' [or -rōb']a-bēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Zorrilla y Moral:** tho-ri'lya i mo-rāl<sup>1</sup>; tho-ri'lya y mo-rāl<sup>2</sup> [Sp. poet and dramatist (1817-93)].

**Zorzelleus:** zör-zel'yūs<sup>1</sup> or zör-zel'i-us<sup>1</sup>; zör-zēl'yūs<sup>2</sup> or zör-zēl'e-ūs<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**Zouave:** zu-āv<sup>1</sup>; zu-āv<sup>2</sup>. E. & St. zwāv<sup>1</sup> [A French infantryman].

**Zschokke:** chō'kə<sup>1</sup>; chō'ke<sup>2</sup> [Ger. writer (1771-1848)].

**Zuar:** zū'ar<sup>1</sup>; zu'ar<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; öll, böy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.



1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn.  
1: a = final; i = habit; alsle; au = out; öll; ü = feud; chin; go; ɳ = sing; thin, this.

**Zuccarelli:** tsuk'ka-rel'li<sup>1</sup>; tsue'eä-rel'li<sup>2</sup> [It. painter in Eng. (1702-1788). one of the original members of the Royal Academy, London]. [astic].

**zucchetto** [It.]: tsuk-ket'to<sup>1</sup>; tsue-eët'to<sup>2</sup> [A skull-cap worn by an ecclesi-]

**Zulder Zee, Zuyder Zee:** zai'där zi<sup>1</sup> or (Dutch) zei'där zē<sup>1</sup>; zi'där zē<sup>2</sup> or (Dutch) zöy'där zē<sup>2</sup> [A gulf of the North Sea in N. W. Netherlands].

**Zukertort:** tsu'kar-tört<sup>1</sup>; tsu'ker-tört<sup>2</sup> [Polish chess-player (1842-88)].

**Zuleika:** zū-lē'ka<sup>1</sup> or zū-lai'ka<sup>1</sup>; zū-lē'kä<sup>2</sup> or zū-lī'kä<sup>2</sup> [The heroine of Byron's poem "The Bride of Abydos"].

**Zuloaga:** thū'lō-ä'ga<sup>1</sup>; thū'lō-ä'gä<sup>2</sup> [Sp. painter (1870- )].

**Zulu:** zū'lū<sup>1</sup>; zū'lū<sup>2</sup> [A member of an African tribe].

**Zumpe:** tsum'pē<sup>1</sup>; tsum'pē<sup>2</sup> [Ger. composer of music (1850-1903)].

**Zumt:** tsumpt<sup>1</sup>; tsumpt<sup>2</sup> [Ger. philologists (1) (1792-1849); (2) 1815-77].

**Zuñi:** zū'nyī<sup>1</sup>; zū'nyī<sup>2</sup> [Amerind tribe of New Mexico].—**Zuñian:** zū'nyī-an<sup>1</sup>; zū'nyī-an<sup>2</sup> [Relating to the Zuñi]. [modern Jewish science].

**Zunz:** tsunts<sup>1</sup>; tsunts<sup>2</sup> [Ger. scholar and educator (1794-1886), founder of

**Zuph:** zuf<sup>1</sup>; zūf<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zur:** zūr<sup>1</sup>; zūr<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Zurich:** zū'rik<sup>1</sup>; zū'rīe<sup>2</sup> [Swiss city and lake].

**Zuriel:** ziū'ri-el<sup>1</sup>; zū'ri-ēl<sup>2</sup> [Bible].—**Zurishaddai:** ziū'ri-shad'ī-ai<sup>1</sup> or ziū'ri-shad'āi<sup>1</sup>; zū'ri-shad'āi<sup>2</sup> or zū'ri-shad'āi<sup>2</sup> [Bible].

**Zutphen:** zut'fen<sup>1</sup>; zūt'fēn<sup>2</sup> [Town in the Netherlands].

**Zuzim:** ziū'zim<sup>1</sup>; zū'zim<sup>2</sup> [Bible (R. V.)].

**zwieback** [Ger.]: tsvī'bak<sup>1</sup>; tsvē'bāk<sup>2</sup>; but frequently heard swī'bak<sup>1</sup> in an effort to Anglicize the word [A well-baked wheaten bread].

**Zwingli:** zwiŋ'h<sup>1</sup> or tsviŋ'li<sup>1</sup>; zwīŋ'h<sup>2</sup> or tsvīŋ'li<sup>2</sup> [Swiss Protestant reformer (1484-1531)].—**Zwinglian:** zwiŋ'gli-en<sup>1</sup>; zwīŋ'gli-an<sup>2</sup> [n. A follower of Zwingli].

**Zwolle:** zvel'ā<sup>1</sup>; zvōl'e<sup>2</sup> [A town in the Netherlands].

**zygapophysis:** zig'ā-pef'ī-sis<sup>1</sup>; zŷg'ā-pōf'y-sīs<sup>2</sup>, *Standard, I., & W.; C. & E.* zai-gā-pef'ī-sis<sup>1</sup>; St. zig'ā-pef'ī-sis<sup>1</sup> [One of the joints of the spinal column].

**zygodactylous:** zai'go-dak'ti-lus<sup>1</sup>; zŷ'go-dāe'ty-lūs<sup>2</sup> [Having toes arranged in pairs, two before and two behind, as a woodpecker].

**zyme:** zaim<sup>1</sup>; zŷm<sup>2</sup>; not zai'mi<sup>1</sup> [1. A ferment. 2. A disease-germ supposed to cause zymotic disease].—**zymic:** zai'mik<sup>1</sup> or zim'ik<sup>1</sup>; zŷ'mic<sup>2</sup> or zŷ'mic<sup>2</sup> [Relating to or produced by fermentation]. [changes into a chemical ferment].

**zymogen:** zai'mo-jen<sup>1</sup>; zŷ'mo-gēn<sup>2</sup> [A substance that develops by internal

**zymosis:** zai-mō'sis<sup>1</sup>; zŷ-mō'sis<sup>2</sup> [1. Any form of fermentation. 2. A contagious or infectious disease caused by fermentation. See **zyme**].—**zymotic:** zai-mōt'ik<sup>1</sup>; zŷ-mōt'ic<sup>2</sup> [Relating to or caused by fermentation].

**zymurgy:** zai'mūr-jī<sup>1</sup>; zŷ'mūr-gy<sup>2</sup> [A branch of chemistry that treats of the production of fermentation].

**zythum:** zai'thum<sup>1</sup> or zi'thum<sup>1</sup>; zy'thum<sup>2</sup> or zŷ'thum<sup>2</sup> [An ancient Egyptian malt liquor].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.  
2: wōlf, dē; bōök, bōöt; full, rüle, cūre, büt, bürn; öll, böy; gō, gem; in; thin, this.











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